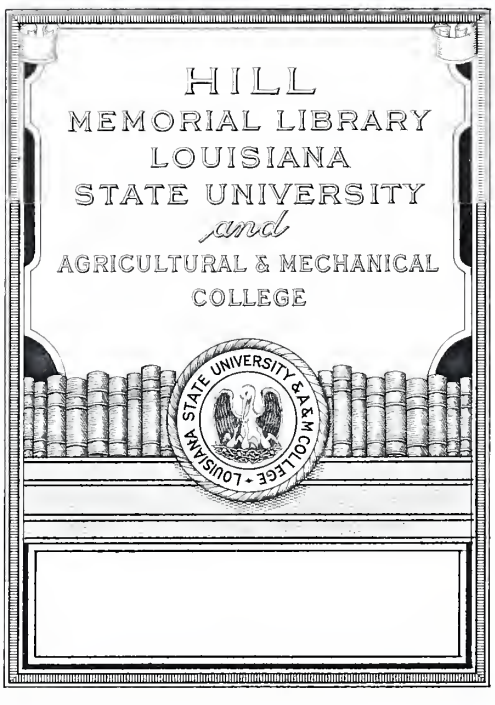
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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., OCTOBER 1, 1946 No. 1

Annual Report of George L. Billeaud, President of The American Sugar Cane League, Delivered at the Annual Meeting September 26th, 1946

The American Sugar Cane League was organized on the 28th day of September, 1922, which is almost exactly 24 years ago. At the time it was organized it had, as most of you know, only 90 members and today it has somewhere between 10,000 and 12,000 members in good standing. It seems to me that it must have had something worthwhile on the ball during the whole period of its existence to have gained, and maintained, such a tremendous increase in the number of people in the Louisiana sugar district who have believed that it is a thoroughly competent and worthwhile organization to which their best interests require them to belong.

I feel, and feel very strongly, that to be President of such an organization—of so large an organization—of an organization drawing no memberships at all from outside the Louisiana sugar district but composed entirely of my own home folks and neighbors who know me, or know of me, in a personal way, is an honor of the highest order and I wish to now declare how much I have appreciated this honor, and how deeply grateful I am to all the members of this League and especially to all the members of its governing body, the Executive Committee, for the loyal cooperation, invaluable advice and encouraging support which they have given me during my term of office.

During the 24th year of the life of our organization ending today we have found ourselves more busily engaged in handling issues and events having their source in the policies of the United States Government towards sugar than in any other single field. We have had to deal with complicated problems of legislation and rules of procedure emanating from Washington more than we have had to deal with everything else combined. We have in fact played the role of a Government servant more than we have played the role of a free agent, but very fortunately we have had the privilege of discussing our affairs with the Government and of pointing out, when it seemed to us necessary, any features or aspects of the instructions issued to us which we felt would, in practice, prove unfair to us, or harmful to us, or possibly bring about our destruction as a region supplying a sizeable portion of the sugar so urgently needed by the people of our Nation.

In all this we have had behind us the prestige of being, by all odds, the oldest of the sugar producing areas of this country. At the same time we have been able to lay claim to the fact that we have rapidly adopted and assimilated modern ideas in cane cultivation and in the production of cane sugar. If we have had any weak spot in our defense against unjust discrimination by the powers that be it has been in the field of politics where we have been perhaps taken for granted instead of being regarded as an uncertain quantity which has to be tenderly handled.

As my term of office ends I am gratified to be able to report that, all things considered, we have held our own very well during the year that closes today and while we have had some great disappointments and suffered some apparent injustices we have on the whole been fairly successful and there are hopeful signs that the Washington authorities hold us in steadily increasing respect and in

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In This Issue

Annual Report of George L. Billeaud, President of The American Sugar Cane League, Delivered at the Annual Meeting September 26th, 1946.....Cover
Raw Sugar Price Increased..... 3
Direct Consumption Sugar Price Increased.... 4
Minimum Wage Requirements for Harvesting 1946 Louisiana Sugarcane Crop..... 5
Sugar Bulletins:
Rules Against Historical Background..... 7
Wallace Kemper in New York..... 7
Earl T. McHardy Resigns..... 7

higher favor than they once did. This is due to the earnest and intelligent and tireless work done by several able committees of this organization, who in personnel rank with any set of men from any section of this country that the Washington officials have had to deal with.

Just recently the League took the position that it considered a one year extension of the existing Sugar Act preferable to a three year extension, which had been proposed and preferable to a two year extension which had been suggested as a compromise. The result has been an acceptance of the League's proposal favoring a one year extension, and such an extension is now "un fait accompli".

Perhaps the most disappointing and surprising act of the National Administration from our point of view, during the past year, was the advance from 3.75 to 4.205 allowed in the price of raw sugar February 11th, 1946 when a previous directive had required that all Louisiana raw sugars be marketed by January 31st, 1946, and this previous directive had, as our Government was well aware, been complied with by us, leaving no Louisiana raws to be sold under the higher price put into effect almost immediately after all our sugar was sold. At the same time the Government advanced the price of refined sugar from 5.50 to 6¢ and the price of granulated from 4.50 to 5.90, but with certain conditions attached in the case of Louisiana sugars which virtually nullified the advance in the price of these direct consumption sugars of Louisiana manufacture of which there were sizeable quantities on hand, but did not affect such sugars of other origins.

Again on June 24th, 1946, the Government increased the price of refined sugar from 6¢ to 6.10¢ and beet refined from 5.90¢ to 6.00¢, with the stipulation that the ruling was not applicable to Louisiana sugars.

In all this there have been features that seem to us rather unfair and I think it is only proper that I mention them. I do so with no vindictiveness however, but nevertheless with the feeling that we have been in a game the rules of which are not quite certain to be the same for everybody all the time.

I must now, however, make mention of a brighter side to our negotiations with the Government.

On August 22d and 23d of this year Mr. James H. Marshall, Director, Sugar Branch Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Contracting Officer of the Commodity Credit Corporation, conferred at the League office in New Orleans with a committee of the Louisiana sugar industry composed of Mr. Frank L. Barker, Chairman, Mr. W. Prescott Foster, Mr. J. J. Shaffer, Jr., Mr. J. J. Munson, and myself. This conference had to do with the matter of an increase in price for sugar of the 1946 crop, and continued two days. It was followed, after Mr. Marshall's return to Washington by a general meeting of processors held in Thibodaux where the whole matter was gone into with the view of obtaining for our industry the best possible terms. This general conference was followed up by the dispatch to Washington of a five man committee, Mr. Baker, Mr. W. Prescott Foster, Mr. Marcel Voorhies, Mr. J. J. Shaffer, Jr., and your President all of whom remained there for several days. I am happy to be able to state to you that, as a result of all these negotiations in which Dr. J. Norman Efferson of the Louisiana State University, assisted

by Mr. Earl Martin, took an important part in our behalf, the raw sugar price for the coming Louisiana crop, effective September 18th, 1946, has been increased from the figure of 5.05 offered when Mr. Marshall was here to 5.575 and the price of direct consumption sugar will be increased 1½ cents per pound. In the limits of this report there is not room for all the arguments and calculations and details of this very successful campaign waged by the American Sugar Cane League in behalf of the cane growers and sugar producers of Louisiana. It involved a splendid presentation of our case and as your President I am very gratified and very happy over the outcome. Mr. Clarence Bourg of our Washington office of course took an invaluable part in all our conferences.

Turning now from the National scene, and referring to activities of the sort that kept the American Sugar Cane League very busy prior to the outbreak of World War II, I am able to report that the all-important matter of cane varieties and their propagation, supervision and release has been revived during the past year from the inactivity that had gradually grown up around it. With the employment of Mr. Edward P. Munson on a full time basis to straighten out the whole situation in connection with the growing of new varieties on numerous primary and secondary plots throughout the sugar district an orderly method of continuing the work on scientific lines has been put in effect with the full cooperation of the State and Federal scientists.

One variety of cane C. P. 36-13 has been released during the past few weeks for Fall planting and the work of distributing it put in motion. The number of applications received was about 300, involving between 1700 and 1800 tons of cane. Small farmers, who are entitled to receive 10 stalk lots free of charge, and who have applied for these small quantities, numbered 2166.

It seems to me to be very important that this cane propagation and distribution should be kept active and be expertly supervised and controlled as it constitutes a sort of bed rock foundation to our industry, and is not a matter that the average farmer is equipped to handle along the necessary scientific lines.

An important step was taken in the establishment of a Fellowship at the Louisiana State University, costing $750.00 per year for two years, and Mr. Wm. Seip, Junior, has been named as the beneficiary of this Fellowship. His two years of study at L. S. U. will be along lines approved by the Industrial Committee of the American Sugar Cane League and at the end of the two years he will be awarded a Master's Degree and be available for employment in the Louisiana sugar industry to which he is obligated to give his services, other things being equal.

From references to my notes and memoranda I find that there are at least a score of other matters, that would be entitled to inclusion in this report if it were to be considered as a complete record of the League's work during all of my term of office, but it is now apparent to me that to cover them all would not be a suitable procedure because it would make my report very much too long.

I want to assure all the members of the American Sugar Cane League that while serving as President of this body I have had deeply in mind the welfare of each and every one in the organization and that I have done my best to display intelligent and helpful leadership and that I am deeply grateful for the cooperation that has been so generously given me at every turn during my term of office. From my heart I thank you.

Raw Sugar Price Increased

(*Official Release of the Office of Price Administration*)

(Document No. 57920)

Part 1334—Sugar

[MPR 16[1] Amdt. 3]

RAW CANE SUGAR

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Maximum Price Regulation 16 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 8 (a) (1) (i) is amended to read as follows:

(i) The maximum price per pound for raw cane sugars from off-shore producing areas of 96 degrees polarization, duty paid, cost, insurance and freight, shall be 4.205 cents, for delivery at points at which deliveries have customarily been made by Commodity Credit Corporation for a particular refinery, or, if such deliveries have not customarily been made by Commodity Credit Corporation, then at receiving scales located at the refinery port.

2. Section 8 (b) (1) is amended to read as follows:

(1) 4.205 cents per pound, f. o. b. conveyance for delivery to a refinery, less the per pound transportation charge at the published freight rate from the raw sugar mill to the refinery nearest freight-wise to such raw sugar mill. The maximum delivered price to a refinery shall be the above f. o. b. price plus actual transportation cost from the selling raw sugar mill to the refinery processing such sugar.

(3) Section 8 (c) is amended to read as follows:

(c) *Adjustment for polarization.* Maximum prices and any increases to maximum prices established for raw cane sugars of 96 degrees polarization established by this section 8 shall be adjusted for raw cane sugars of each other test by making allowance per pound for each degree of polarization above or below 96 degrees (fractions of a degree in proportion) so that the adjusted maximum prices and increases shall not exceed the figures resulting from applying the method customarily used prior to August 14, 1941 for establishing the price differential between raw cane sugars of like test and raw cane sugars of 96 degrees polarization.

4. Section 8 (d) is hereby revoked and new Section 8 (d) is added to read as follows:

(d) *Additions to applicable maximum prices for sales of raw sugar on and after September 18, 1946.* —(1) *Sales by persons who own no raw cane sugars at the close of business on September 17, 1946.* Any person subject to this regulation who owns no raw cane sugars at the close of business on September 17, 1946, may add 1.37 cent per pound to the applicable maximum prices established by the preceding paragraphs (a) to (c) inclusive of this section 8 for sales by him of raw cane sugars on and after September 18, 1946.

(2) *Sales by persons who own raw cane sugars*

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at the close of business on September 17, 1946. Any person subject to this regulation, except Commodity Corporation, who owns raw cane sugars at the close of business on September 17, 1946, may add 1.37 cents per pound to the applicable maximum prices established by the preceding paragraphs (a) to (c) inclusive of this section 8, for sales by him of raw cane sugars, on and after September 18, 1946, upon the condition that he complies with all the pertinent requirements of the following subparagraphs (3) and (4).

(3) *Filing of affidavit.* Any person subject to this regulation, who sells raw cane sugars, and who owns raw cane sugars at the close of business on September 17, 1946, shall not later than October 10, 1946, send by registered mail addressed to Commodity Credit Corporation, 150 Broadway, New York 7, New York, an affidavit setting out the total number of pounds of raw cane sugars (including cane juice and its derivatives in the process of being made into cane sugar) adjusted to a 96 degree polarization basis, owned by him at the close of business on September 17, 1946.

(4) *Payment to Commodity Credit Corporation.* Any person subject to the provisions of this regulation, who elects to increase his maximum price on September 18, 1946, shall make a statement to that effect in the affidavit described in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph (d) and shall make payment by check or money order payable to the Commodity Credit Corporation in an amount computed as follows:

(i) The total number of pounds of raw cane sugars (including cane juice and its derivatives in the process of being made into cane sugar) adjusted to a 96 degree polarization basis owned by him at the close of business on September 17, 1946;

(ii) Multiplied by 1.37 cents per pound.

Payment may be made at the time of filing the affidavit, or monthly payments shall be made within 30 days following the close of the calendar month for the amount of sugar sold during such month, until the full amount due has been paid. The maximum price, in the event of failure to make such payment or payments, shall be the maximum price established under paragraphs (a) to (c) inclusive of this section 8.

(5) *Election to sell inventory at lower price.* Any person subject to this regulation who owns raw cane sugars at the close of business on September 17, 1946, may, in lieu of making payment to Commodity Credit Corporation, described in subparagraph (4) above of this paragraph (d), elect to sell or otherwise dispose of the entire amount of his inventory at or below the maximum price established under paragraphs (a) to (c), inclusive, of this section 8. Such person shall state in the affidavit described in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph (d), that he elects to sell his inventory at that price. At such time as he has sold an amount equal to his September 17, 1946 inventory, he shall file by registered mail with the Commodity Credit Corporation a final affidavit stating that he has fully complied with the requirement of this subparagraph (5).

After mailing the final affidavit in proper form, such person may increase his maximum price in the amount set out in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph (d).

(6) *Maximum prices for sales by Commodity Credit Corporation.* The Commodity Credit Corporation may add the sum of 1.37 cents per pound to the applicable maximum prices established by paragraphs (a) to (c), inclusive, of this section 8.

This amendment shall become effective September 18, 1946.

Note: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 17th day of September 1946.

JAMES G. ROGERS, JR.,
Acting Administrator.

Approved: September 12, 1946.

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

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[1] 10 F. R. 10978; 11 F. R. 1434, 3201.

Direct Consumption Sugar Price Increased

(*Official Release of the Office of Price Administration*)

(Document No. 57919)

Part 1334—Sugar

[MPR 60[1], Amdt. 4]

DIRECT CONSUMPTION SUGAR

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Maximum Price Regulation 60 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 2 (a) (1) (ii) is amended to read as follows:

(ii) For sales of fine granulated beet sugar processed in continental United states, $7.50.

2. Section 2 (f) is added to read as follows:

(f) *Additions to applicable maximum prices for sales of direct-consumption cane sugars on and after September 18, 1946*—(1) *Sales by primary distributors who own no cane sugars at the close of business on September 17, 1946.* Any primary distributor who own no cane sugars at the close of business on September 17, 1946, may add $1.37 per one hundred pounds of direct-consumption raw cane sugar and $1.50 per one hundred pounds of other direct-consumption cane sugars to the applicable maximum prices for direct-consumption cane sugars established by the preceding paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (e) of this section 2 for sales by him of direct-consumption cane sugars on and after September 18, 1946.

(2) *Sales by primary distributors owning cane sugars at the close of business on September 17, 1946.* Any primary distributor who owns any cane sugars at the close of business on September 17, 1946 may add $1.37 per one hundred pounds of direct-consumption raw cane sugar and $1.50 per one hundred pounds of other direct-consumption cane sugars to the applicable maximum prices established by the preceding paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (e) of this section 2 for sales by him of direct-consumption cane sugars on and after September 18, 1946, upon the condition that he complies with all the pertinent requirements of the following subparagraphs (3) and (4).

(3) *Filing of affidavit.* Each primary distributor owning cane sugars at the close of business on Sep-

tember 17, 1946 shall not later than October 10, 1946 send by registered mail addressed to Commodity Credit Corporation, 150 Broadway, New York 7, New York, an affidavit setting out the following amounts of sugar owned by him at the close of business on September 17, 1946:

(i) The total number of pounds of direct-consumption cane sugar, excluding direct-consumption raw cane sugar;

(ii) The total number of pounds of raw cane sugar (converted to a refined basis) in process of refinement;

(iii) The total number of pounds of raw cane sugar, including direct-consumption raw cane sugar; and

(iv) The total number of pounds of "price adjustment" and "crop-purchase" raw cane sugar as defined under paragraph (1) of the contract between Commodity Credit Corporation and Refiners of Cane Sugar in Continental United States.

(4) *Payment to Commodity Credit Corporation.* Any primary distributor owning direct-consumption cane sugars at the close of business on September 17, 1946, who elects to increase his maximum price on September 18, 1946, shall make a statement to that effect in the affidavit described in subparagraph (3) and shall make payment by check or money order payable to the Commodity Credit Corporation in an amount computed as follows:

(i) The total number of pounds of direct-consumption cane sugar (excluding direct-consumption raw cane sugar) plus the total number of pounds of raw cane sugar (converted to a refined basis) in process of refinement, multiplied by 1.47 cents per pound; plus

(ii) The difference between the total number of pounds of raw cane sugar (including direct-consumption raw cane sugar) and the total number of pounds of "price adjustment and "crop-purchase" raw cane sugar, multiplied by 1.37 cents per pound.

Payment may be made at the time of filing the affidavit or monthly payments shall be made within 30 days following the close of the calendar month for the amount of such sugar sold during such month, until the full amount due has been paid. The maximum price, in the event of failure to make such payment or payments, shall be the maximum price established under paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (e) of this section 2.

(5) *Election to sell inventory at lower price.* Any primary distributor owning cane sugars at the close of business on September 17, 1946, may, in lieu of making payment to Commodity Credit Corporation, described in subparagraph (4) above, elect to sell or otherwise dispose of the entire amount of his inventory at or below maximum prices established under paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (e) of this section 2. Such person shall state in the affidavit described in subparagraph (3), that he elects to sell his inventory at that price. At such time as he has sold an amount equal to his September 17, 1946 inventory, he shall file by registered mail with the Commodity Credit Corporation a final affidavit stating that he has fully complied with the requirement of this subparagraph (5).

After mailing the final affidavit in proper form, such person may increase his maximum prices in the amounts set out in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph (f).

(6) *Election by primary distributors who produce fine granulated cane sugar and who also produce other direct-consumption sugars from mainland sugar cane.* Any person who produces fine granulated cane sugar and also produces other direct-consumption sugars from mainland sugar cane may, under subparagraphs (3), (4) and (5) of this section 2 (f), file separate affidavits and make separate elections for his fine granulated cane sugars and for his other direct-consumption sugars which he produces from mainland sugar cane.

(7) *Notification to wholesalers and retailers.* Primary distributors shall give the notification required under section 2 (d) of this regulation whenever maximum prices are increased by additions allowed under this paragraph (f).

This amendment shall become effective September 18, 1946.

Note: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 17th day of September 1946.

JAMES G. ROGERS, JR.,
Acting Administrator.

Approved: September 12, 1946.

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[1] 10 F. R. 14816; 11 F. R. 1434, 3298, 7036.

Minimum Wage Requirements for Harvesting 1946 Louisiana Sugarcane Crop

(*Official Release*)

The Department of Agriculture announced September 18, 1946 minimum wage rates to be paid for harvesting the 1946 crop of sugarcane by producers in Louisiana who apply for payments under the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended.

The basic minimum rate for adult male workers for cutting sugarcane on a time basis is $3.10 per day, an increase of 25 cents per day over the 1945 minimum rate; day rates for other operations are provided in the determination, most of which carry the same amount of increase with the lowest minimum rate for any adult workers fixed at $2.70 per day. Piece rates, which are also provided as formerly, have been adjusted to correct apparent past inequities. Corresponding changes in the minimum rates for non-harvest work in 1946 were announced in February.

The Sugar Act requires, among other conditions of payment to growers, that all persons employed on a farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane be paid in full by growers at rates not less than those determined to be fair and reasonable, after public hearing and investigation. A public hearing was held on July 1, 1946, at New Iberia, Louisiana. The determination also provides as in former years that the producer must furnish to the laborers without charge the accessories customarily supplied for him, such as a habitable house, medical attention and other incidentals.

The wage rates are as follows:

(a) The wage rates agreed upon between the producer and the laborer but in no case less than the rates prescribed under paragraphs (b),

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
New Orleans, La.

PENICK & FORD LTD., INCORPORATED
Canal Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

E. A. RAINOLD, INC.
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STANDARD OIL CO. OF LOUISIANA
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STANDARD SUPPLY & HARDWARE CO., INC.
823 Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans, La.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORP., INC.
837 Whitney Building, New Orleans, La.

THORNTON GRAB & DERRICK WORKS, INC.
Jeanerette, La.

WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
New Orleans, La.

(c), and (d), hereof.

(b) Adult males or adult females when employed on time basis.

	per day of 9 Hrs.
(1) Cutting, topping, stripping—	
adult males	$3.10
adult females	2.70
(2) Loading	3.70
(3) Cutting and loading	3.30
(4) Tractor drivers and truck drivers	3.80
(5) Teamsters	3.60
(6) Hoist Operators	3.30
(7) Operators of mechanical loading or harvesting equipment	4.10
(8) Pilers	3.30
(9) Grabmen, spotters, ropemen	3.70
(10) Scrappers	3.10
(11) Any other operation connected with harvesting	2.70

For a working day longer or shorter than 9 hours, the rate shall be in proportion to the applicable rate prescribed above.

(c) Workers between 14 and 16 years of age when employed on a time basis.

For workers between the ages of 14 and 16 years, the rate per day of 8 hours (maximum hours per day for such workers) shall be not less than ¾ of the applicable rate established under paragraph (b) hereof for adult male workers for a 9-hour day. For a working day shorter than 8 hours, the rate shall be in proportion.

(d) All workers when employed on a piece work basis.

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QUALITY AND SERVICE GUARANTEED
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Operations	Rate Per Ton Lg. Bbls. Var.[1]	Sm.Bbls. Var.[1]
(1) Cutting top and bottom, and stripping	$1.34	$1.61
(2) Cutting top and bottom	.89	1.07
(3) Loading	.39	.47
(4) Cutting top and bottom, stripping and loading	1.73	2.08
(5) Cutting top and bottom and loading	1.28	154

(6) The piece rate for any operation specified above when performed on a unit basis other than a ton unit, or the piece rate for any operation not specified above, shall be that agreed upon between the producer and the laborer: Provided, however, that the earnings for the time involved shall be not less that the applicable time rate specified in paragraphs (b) or (c) hereof.

(e) General Provisions

(1) In addition to the foregoing, the producer shall furnish to the laborer without charge the customary perquisites, such as a habitable house, medical attention, and other customary incidentals.

(2) The producer shall not, through any subterfuge or device whatsoever, reduce the wage rates to laborers below those determined herein.

[1]Large barrel varieties shall include: C.O. 290; C.P. 29/130; C.P. 29/116; C.P. 33/243. All other varieties shall be classed as small barrel.

Sugar Bulletins

By A. W. Dykers

Note: All reports from Washington, unless otherwise indicated, are taken from information supplied by the Washington Office of the American Sugar Cane League.

Rules Against Historical Background

E. A. Rainold, Jr., of E. A. Rainold, Inc., calls our attention to a news dispatch in the *Washington Post* stating that Justice Henry A. Schweinhaut of the District Court in Washington has granted a temporary injunction restraining the use of an "historical basis" in distributing grain to distillers. The Court ruled the historical basis used by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson to be contrary to the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944. It is not known at this time how far reaching this decision may be and what its effects might be on other agricultural commodities.

Wallace Kemper in New York

Wallace Kemper, former president of the American Sugar Cane League and manager of Sterling Sugars, Inc., who left Louisiana about a year ago to take a position with the South Porto Rico Sugar Co., has been transferred from Puerto Rico to the New York office of that Company and is now residing in New York City with his family.

Earl T. McHardy Resigns

Earl T. McHardy, well known in Louisiana for his work with the Sugar Branch of the Government, has resigned his position as chief of the Purchase and Price Support Division of the Sugar Branch and will be connected with Refined Syrups and Sugars beginning October 15th.

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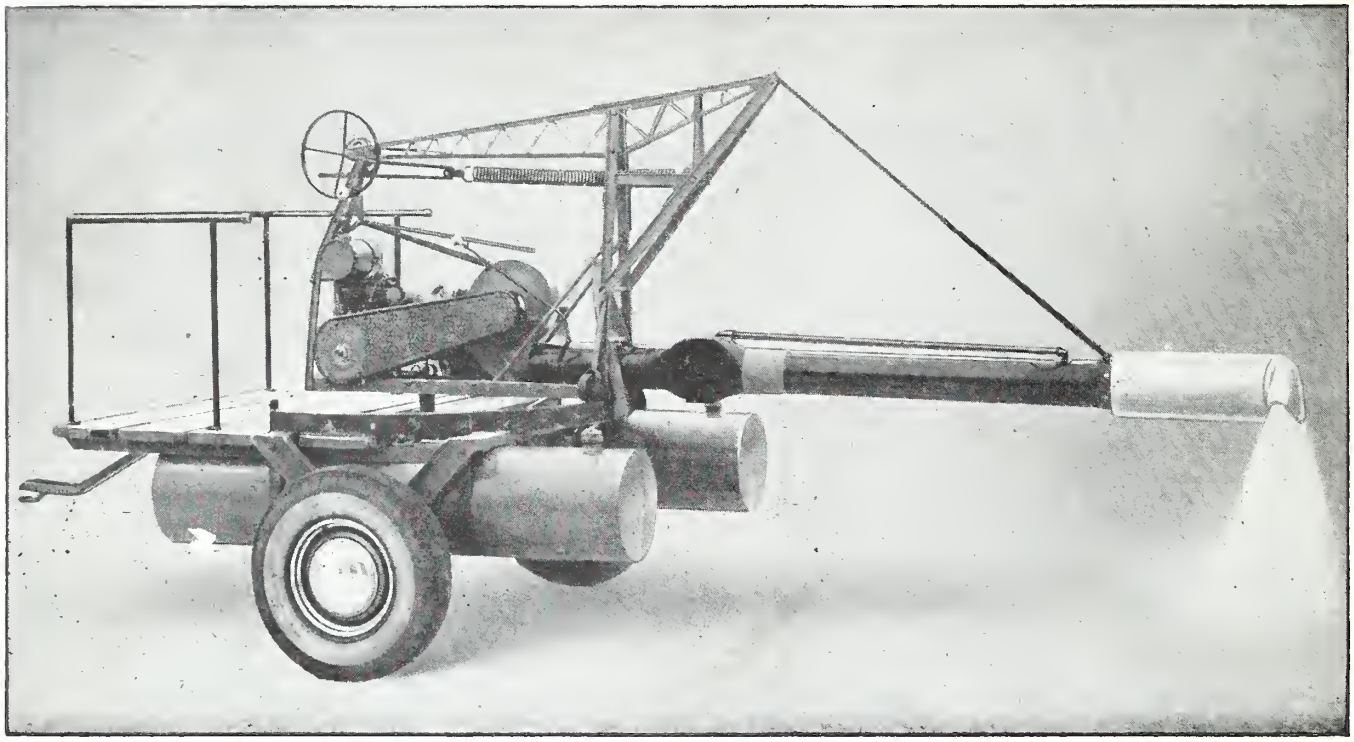

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

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Sugar Shortage—1950 and Beyond!

A reprint from the October 1, 1946 Lamborn Sugar-Market Report

According to a plan drawn up by Howard R. Tolley, an official of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and a former employe of the Department of Agriculture, the United States is to be required to lower materially its postwar standard of living. This is to be accomplished by reducing our consumption of sugar by 12.6% as compared with our prewar level, this to be effective in 1950, a year to which we should be able to look forward as one of complete normalcy. The sugar which is to be taken away from us is to be used to raise consumption in certain other countries.

The program calls for a sugar supply for the United States in 1950 of about 6,100,000 short tons. This compares with our 1940 consumption of 6,900,000 short tons; and remember that in 1940 we had a population of 13,500,000 less than it is estimated we will have in 1950. To put it another way, an estimated 1950 population of 145,460,000 people would require, at our rate of consumption in 1940, more than 7,500,000 tons of sugar, but this F.A.O. program would only allot us 6,100,000 tons, or a per capita rate in 1950 to 78 pounds (refined value), as against the normal per capita of about 98 pounds. This means a rise of only 5 pounds per capita above the present abysmally low level of consumption.

If such a result is to be obtained, sugar will have to go on living indefinitely in an atmosphere of wartime restrictions, including rationing at a fantastically low level. The year 1950 would not see the end of our artificial shortage. The implications are that it would last many, many years, until the theorists decided that other countries had enough sugar. Incidentally, before World War II the average per capita consumption of the world amounted to only about 28 pounds.

Obviously, increased sugar production is not the answer to our problem, if the spigot is to be left open allowing sugar to drain out of the reservoir as fast as it is put in.

Under the Secnd War Powers Act, the provisions of which were, in the main, extended last summer until March 31, 1947, the President still has the authority to dispose of our sugar supplies as he, or those whom he delegates to handle sugar controls, see fit. Presumably, the President, before acting, receives recommendations from his advisors. And what of those advisors? Some of the decisions that have been made cause one to question the soundness of the advice he receives.

As we have pointed out above, this power to divert sugars from our regular sources of supply to other countries can, if continued, make our sugar shortage a more or less permanent institution, unless, of course, the price should rise to a point where other countries would be reluctant to pay it, and unless the United States should be unwilling to lend-lease the sugar, so to speak. There have been many indications over the past months that the planners in our Government will keep us indefinitely on short sugar rations under Government control, if they can get away with it.

In effect, the United States is already following a program much like the F.A.O. plan. And the blind optimists and the defeatists have permitted the policy to develop without opposition. The optimists always see plenty of sugar just around the corner. The defeatists believe nothing can be done, anyhow. The

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In This Issue

Sugar Shortage—1950 and Beyond!.....Cover
Losses Resulting from Sugarcane Borer Injury to Sugarcane in 1945..... 10
New Soil Conservation Districts Help Farmers 11
Standing Committees of the League..... 12
Sugar Bulletins:
League Holds Annual Meeting..... 13
R. M. Murphy Appointed to Commission 13
Grinding Begins 13
Robert H. Shields Resigns..... 13
Cane Distribution Completed..... 14
How To Report Cane Ground..... 14
Offshore Blackstrap for Livestock Feed..... 14
Organize New Sugar Co-operative..... 15
Importers of Sweets From China Warned 15

result is that a "do nothing" attitude is the order of the day.

A reduced standard of living for the people of the United States is not the way to solve the world's problems. The United States must be strong, and it will not be strong enough if our standard of living is to be lowered. Now is the time for an enraged and outraged American public to let its will be known. The people should direct their protests not only to their representatives in Congress, but also directly to the President. Sugar is a vital part of our economy and nothing should be allowed to threaten it.

Losses Resulting from Sugarcane Borer Injury to Sugarcane in 1945[1]

J. W. Ingram,
United States Department of Agriculture,
Agricultural Research Administration,
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
and
A. L. Dugas,
Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station

An annual survey of Louisiana sugarcane fields for damage caused by the sugarcane borer (*Diatraea saccharalis* (F.)) was instituted in 1935 and has been conducted each year since that date. Data obtained from these surveys have been of value in determining the various factors responsible for general fluctuations in borer population and the limits of practical expenditure for control. This paper reports on the survey made during the harvesting season of 1945.

Examinations were made on the same 10 plantations covered in previous surveys, each plantation being in, and representative of, an area producing approximately one-tenth of the total sugarcane grown for sugar in Louisiana. On each plantation 6 fields, proportionately representative as to acreage of the locally prevalent varieties of sugarcane and soil, were selected for sampling. The sample from each field consisted of 10 consecutive stalks from each of 10 locations in the field. Of these 10-stalk lots 5 were taken alternately from 2 adjacent rows one-third of the distance across the field and the other 5 were taken alternately from 2 adjacent rows two-thirds of the distance across the field. The samples were taken approximately equi-distant from each other in the rows and from the ends of the rows. In fields where the cane had been cut for harvesting and not hauled, samples were taken from heap rows one-third and two-thirds of the distance from a side of the field. The extent of borer injury was ascertained by determining the percentage of joints that showed external evidence of infestation.

Either stubble or plant cane was used in the surveys, since former studies had shown that there was no significant difference between final infestations in comparable fields of stubble and of plant cane. Some of the fields examined had been dusted with cryolite for borer control, but since this form of borer control is now an established practice, no attempt was made to avoid dusted fields in making the survey.

A summary of the results for 1945, together with those for the entire period during which these surveys have been conducted, is given in table 1. It may be noted that the estimated average percentage of joints bored in 1945 was 16.5 as compared with 13.9 in 1944 and an average of 15.2 for the period

of the survey, 1935-1945. However, the 1945 average was lower than for 1941, 1942, or 1943.

The value of the 1945 Louisiana sugarcane crop to the grower was estimated at $35,660,000 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture in its December 26, 1945, report. Careful observations indicate the percentage of sucrose lost because of the borer to be about one-half the percentage of joints bored, and the loss due to reduction in weight of cane delivered to the mill to be one-half the sucrose loss. Thus, with an average of 16.5 percent of the joints bored the borer caused a loss of 12.375 percent, or nearly $5,000,000, to Louisiana sugar farmers in 1945.

Table 1—Sugarcane borer infestation, as measured by percentage of joints bored, on repesentative plantations, 1935-1945.

District	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
1	9.9	8.0	26.4	37.0	31.7	17.7	30.4	33.9	22.8	17.4	14.1
2	9.8	7.4	13.1	15.2	22.5	4.6	13.5	15.6	13.8	10.1	13.7
3	9.4	9.9	16.1	15.2	21.1	5.2	18.7	28.7	31.6	19.5	25.5
4	2.7	9.4	8.6	9.1	9.2	0.8	6.8	4.7	5.6	4.4	9.4
5	6.1	7.9	7.8	8.8	8.4	4.0	7.1	8.1	13.9	5.6	12.9
6	10.4	5.0	15.0	14.7	18.9	8.8	22.6	25.3	24.6	27.0	10.9
7	3.1	1.9	5.7	5.2	10.3	1.6	5.9	11.2	7.3	2.3	5.9
8	4.4	3.6	14.5	14.7	23.0	1.3	17.3	37.9	23.3	10.9	31.5
9	13.3	8.5	19.8	17.1	27.4	2.4	24.4	28.4	24.9	18.6	18.6
10	11.5	25.4	33.5	21.6	25.0	6.2	55.0	41.2	24.0	23.4	22.8
Average	8.1	8.7	16.1	15.9	19.8	5.3	20.2	23.5	19.2	13.9	16.5

Average 1935 to 1945, 15.2 percent.

[1] Cooperative work. The position of the authors' names does not indicate seniority.

New Soil Conservation Districts Help Farmers

By H. B. Martin, State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

New soil conservation districts which recently have been set up on several million acres in South Louisiana stand in excellent position to help farmers in areas where soil improvement and drainage work are major problems. Those districts are in the portion of Louisiana where cotton, sugar cane and corn are among the leading crops.

The conservation districts, legal units of Louisiana government which have been voted in by the farmers, aim at helping those farmers handle their land according to its needs and use it according to its capabilities.

That they can succeed in this goal is proved by the results in the Duson Community west of Lafayette in the Grand Coteau Soil Conservation District. That neighborhood is representative of many others over the south half of the state.

There 10 farmers, as a result of installing needed drainage and soil improving measures and following sound land use, have more than doubled their crop income in only two years. Representative of this group is Edward Simon. His cotton yields have risen from one bale on 23 acres before he became a soil conservation district cooperator to 36 bales on 26 acres after he had finished installing most of the needed conservation measures on his farm. Simon's corn yields mounted from 60 bushels from 25 acres before conservation to 300 bushels from 20 acres two years later.

The big difference, in Simon's case, was drainage work. His one-bale cotton production occurred in one of the all-too-frequent seasons when most of his land stood under water so long that the cotton drowned. His 36-bale production on the same area came after he put in well-designed drainage ditches which carry off excess water. The same story is true of the corn yields.

It is important to notice that, while drainage played a big part in Simon's case, it alone did not accomplish the gains. The added production came as a result of installing other needed conservation measures—not just the one.

And therein lies the secret of the success of the soil conservation district in solving land use problems. A soil conservation district is in position to help a farmer tailor a plan of operations to fit exactly any farm in need of conservation operations. It is in that position because, before it begins any work on any farms in the district, it makes a careful study of the various problems facing the farmers and inventories the resources of men, land, equipment and money available to solve those problems. It calls its study a ditrict program. From that program it develops an over-all plan of conservation operations.

With the knowledge gained in developing the program and setting up the plan of conservation operations, the district supervisors— a board of five elected farmers—know that no universal panacea will ease all the ills on the farms within the district boundaries. It knows that each farm is a separate problem, and that only a set of coordinated soil conservation measures, each dovetailing with the other, will accomplish the district goal of putting each acre to its best possible use. For example, the Grand Coteau Soil Conservation District supervisor and one farmer-cooperator agreed that one cotton field needed application of fertilizer, planting of a winter cover, pasture and soil improving crop of lupines, drainage and realignment of fence lines. The fence change was necessary because part of the land in the cotton field would grow grass better than anything else, so it was added to an adjacent pasture.

Although each farm is a separate problem as to most of the various kinds of conservation practices needed drainage usually involves several farms. Adequate drainage can sometimes be provided on one farm but at the expense of dumping more water on farms below unless an outlet is provided that carries the water safely to a major stream or other drainageway. In some areas no further farm drainage is possible until major outlets have been provided.

The soil conservation districts often ask the USDA Soil Conservation Service to place a staff of trained technicians in the district. When the Soil Conservation Service is able to do that, its men work with farmer-cooperators of the district.

The district may also ask other federal and state agencies to help it. Currently the Louisiana legislature has appropriated $500,000 for the district to use within the next two years.

The districts can accept any aid which organizations public or private, may wish to extend. The Louisiana Bankers Association has been active in presenting certificates of merit to conservation farmers who have done outstanding soil conserving work. Chambers of Commerce, civic clubs, police juries, farm implement dealers, railroads, seed dealers and schools are among other organizations which work with districts.

A recent survey by the Soil Conservation Service in Louisiana showed that farms in the state contain 6,722,397 acres needing drainage and 3,997,000 acres which should be in crop rotations. Liming is a need

on 1,293,000 acres; pasture seeding would improve production on 2,348,000 acres, the report showed.

To date Louisiana has voted in 24 soil conservation districts covering 26,092,000 acres. That's more than 90 per cent of the state's area.

Increased yields and profits brought by sound land use, drainage, soil improving practices and soil saving measures reward the work of districts. On a statewide basis, lumping hill and level sections together, a group of 606 farmers reported an increase of 51 per cent in crop and pasture production as a result of having completed installation of more than seven-tenths of the needed soil conservation measures. Those farms, totaling 121,965 acres, had all been following a district plan two years or longer. They are only a few of the thousands of farms in Louisiana cooperating with the soil conservation districts.

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Sugar Bulletins

By A. W. Dykers

Note: All reports from Washington, unless otherwise indicated, are taken from information supplied by the Washington Office of the American Sugar Cane League.

League Holds Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the League was held in the Jackson Room of the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans on September 26th. The gathering heard a report by President George L. Billeaud which appeared in the October 1st issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* and also an interesting summary of the League's Washington activities by Clarence J. Bourg, Washington Representative of the League. Both talks were roundly applauded.

The following officers and members of the Executive Committee were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

President, George L. Billeaud, Broussard, La.; 1st Vice President, Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.; 2nd Vice President, J. J. Munson, Houma, La.; 3rd Vice President, L. A. Borne, Raceland, La.; 4th Vice President, C. J. Bourg, Washington, D. C.; 5th Vice President and General Manager, Marcel J. Voorhies, New Orleans, La.; Manager Emeritus, Reginald Dykers, New Orleans, La.; Treasurer, R. H. Chadwick, Bayou Goula, La.

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R. M. Murphy Appointed to Commission

The Commission Council of the City of New Orleans has confirmed the appointment by Mayor Morrison of R. M. Murphy, of New Orleans, as a member of the Delgado-Albania Plantation Commission. Mr. Murphy needs no introduction here since his activities are widely known throughout the Louisiana sugar district. The confirmation of his appointment rounds out the new Delgado-Albania Plantation Commission which is composed of the mayor, the finance commissioner, and the property commissioner of New Orleans, and Mr. Murphy, who we understand, will be the secretary of the Commission.

Grinding Begins

The big Myrtle Grove mill of A. Wilbert's Sons Lumber & Shingle Co., Plaquemine, La., began grinding operations on October 1st. to usher in the 1946-47 Louisiana sugar making campaign. Since that time a number of other mills have started to work. Early reports indicate that the canes are better than they were at the start of the campaign last year.

Robert H. Shields Resigns

Robert H. Shields, Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration and President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, has resigned his Government positions and will shortly begin a new work as Executive Vice-President and General Counsel of the United States Beet Sugar Association.

Cane Distribution Completed

The job of distributing the new cane variety known as C.P. 36-13 has been completed and the League is now busy refunding those who paid for more of the cane than could be allocated to them. The task of distributing the cane was not an easy one and was complicated somewhat by the receipt of some orders after the dead-line. Those in charge of the distributing report that the only way these late

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arrivals could be handled was by assigning them cane from plots where a surplus existed and, since most of these plots were on the fringe of the sugar belt, they were usually too far away to suit the applicant.

How To Report Cane Ground

G. C. Freeman, Acting State Director of the Production and Marketing Administration, has the following to say regarding the reporting of the number of tons of cane ground by the mills this year: "Some confusion arose last year in connection with the reporting of sugarcane ground. In order that there may be no misunderstanding this year the figure to show on the daily and run reports as sugarcane ground should be the weight of the sugarcane paid for."

Some people are peculiar. Take, for instance, the fellow who keeps pestering us about one of those "cutting, topping, and stripping" jobs. Claims he saw the following in the October 1st issue of *The Sugar Bulletin*:

"Cutting, topping, and stripping—
adult males $3.10
adult females $2.70."

Offshore Blackstrap for Livestock Feed

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that a cargo of Puerto Rican blackstrap molasses totaling 1,400,000 gallons will be sold to manufacturers of cubes and pellets for range livestock feeding in the Southwest where a prolonged

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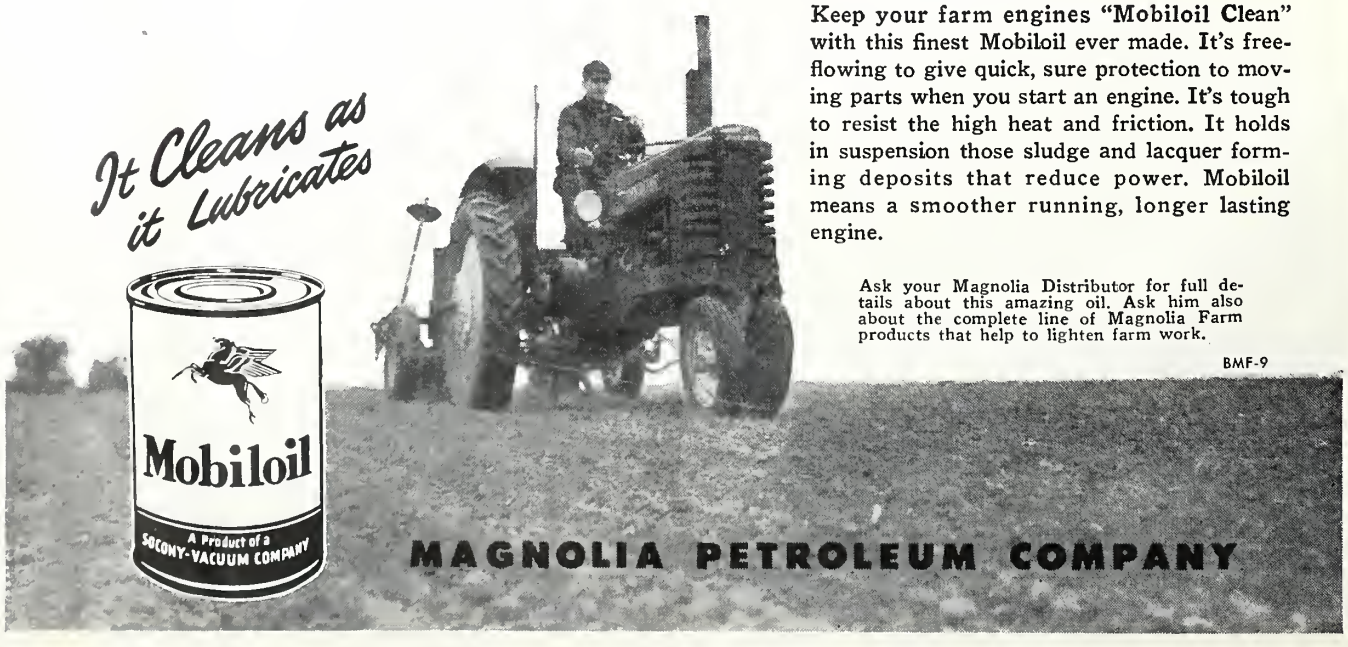

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drought has seriously curtailed normal feeding supplies. The molasses was recently purchased by the Production and Marketing Administration through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Organize New Sugar Co-operative

Another Louisiana sugar mill is now operating as a co-operative. The latest entrant into this field is the Laurel Grove Factory at Thibodaux which was formerly owned by Caldwell Sugars, Inc. The new enterprise is known as the Caldwell Sugars Co-operative, Inc. Extensive improvements to the factory made this year are expected to greatly increase its capacity that was rated at 1500 tons last year. The officers of the co-operative are Vernon L. Caldwell, Jr., President; W. R. Walton, 1st Vice-President; Edgar Dugas, 2nd Vice-President; and Lynn J. Boudreaux, Secretary-Treasurer. These gentlemen are also members of the Board of Directors in addition to S. W. Bergeron, John Leche, Noland J. Gaubert, Jean L. Boudreaux, Frank J. Lagarde, Theogene Gaubert, Albert P. Boudreaux, and Evis Adams. The farmer members of the co-operative are located in both Lafourche and Assumption parishes.

Importers of Sweets From China Warned

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has warned importers of products containing sugar from China that these are subjected to seizure unless properly authorized. Import authorizations are granted under W.F.O. 63 for unlimited quantities of normal trade products containing less than 20% of sugar but a license to import products containing more than 20% of sugar is not granted unless the importer can show he imported such products during the base period from September 1, 1938 through August 31, 1939.

The office of Harry L. Laws & Co., Inc., brokers and distributors of sugar and molasses, has been moved from the American Bank Building and their new address is 126 Carondelet St., New Orleans 12, La.

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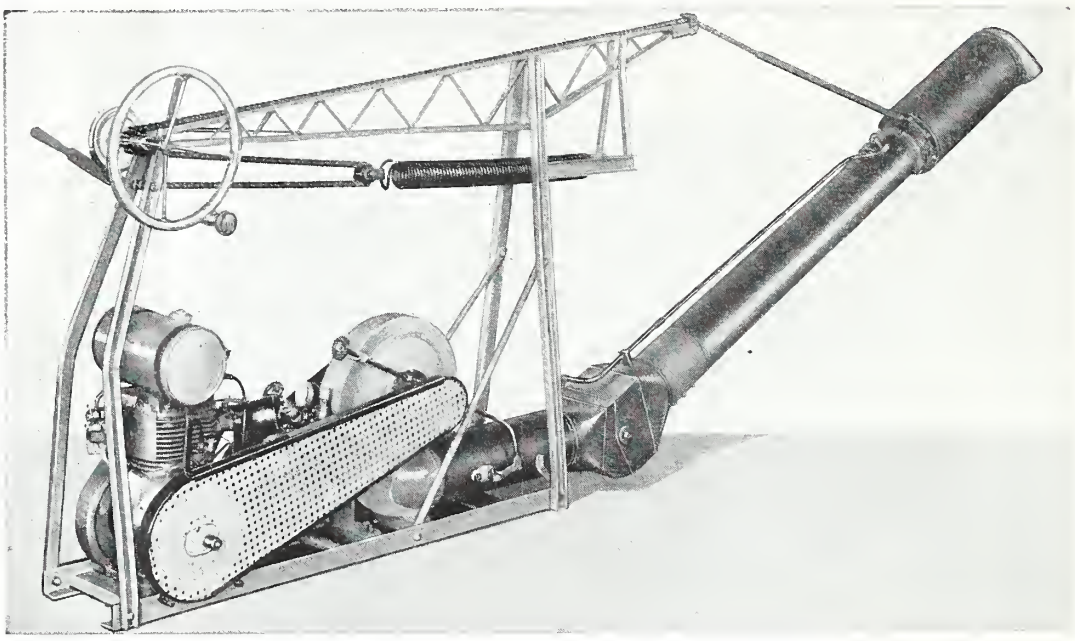

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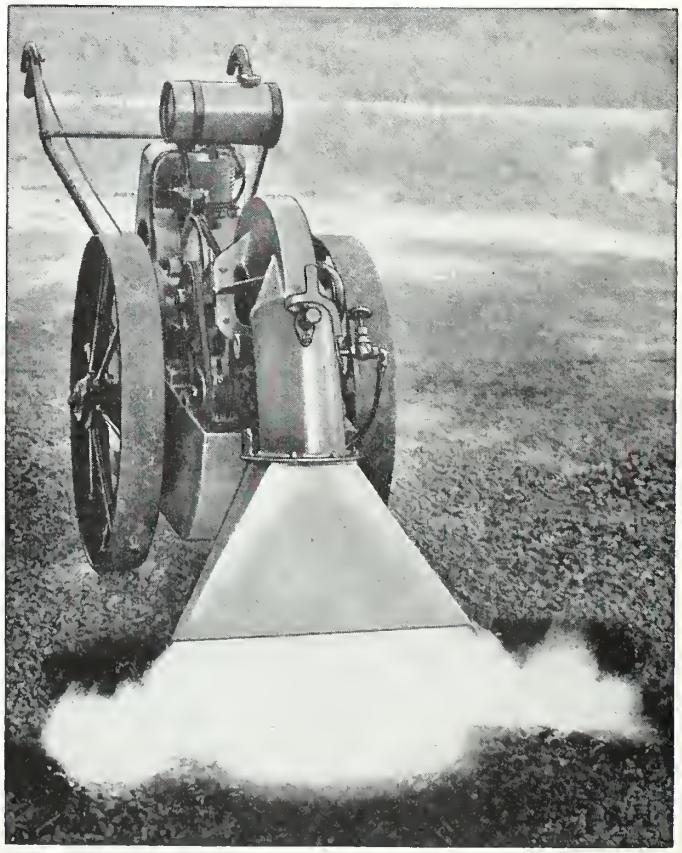
Its use is not restricted to weed burning alone, as it provides an efficient means for dusting cotton crops, spraying fruit orchards, potatoes or any other crops that come within this category.



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Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., NOVEMBER 1, 1946 No. 3

Responsibilities of Government

By C. J. Bourg

The announcement from OPA on October 23rd of the removal from price control of all foods and beverages, except sugar and rice, bring up for discussion the policies of the Federal Government in connection with feeding the world. It is very significant that both sugar and rice have been sent overseas in large quantities ostensibly to do for other people what they are allegedly unable to do for themselves. The report of the Combined Food Board, as of June 27, 1946, indicates that 1,760,000 short tons of sugar have been allocated for distribution from the United States to various countries of the world. This distribution is being accomplished during the calendar year 1946 when local shortages of sugar in certain parts of the United States are more critical than at any time during the war. The propriety and wisdom of sending some sugar to other Nations under present conditions may be justified and it is not our purpose to question. However, the extent to which this is done is definitely open to question by the American consumer.

Obviously, as long as there is rationing of sugar, there is some necessity for Government supervision over price for the protection of the consumer. Frankly, the domestic sugar-producing industry remembers well the run-away prices in sugar which followed World War I and the eventual sudden break in the market from a raw sugar price around 18¢ down to 5¢. Good businessmen do not want that to happen again.

But, the de-control policies of the National Administration, wherein sugar has not been included, calls for the utmost consideration in connection with such regulations as are applied to the continued control of the excepted commodities. Only those elements of control as become absolutely necessary should be maintained; otherwise, the producer of sugar becomes the victim of the economic changes resulting from the relative freedom given to de-control commodities, because of the restrictions of price and distribution which apply almost singularly to the domestic sugar producer.

Under these circumstances, it is only natural and perfectly reasonable for the domestic producer to analyze most carefully the effect of the contract by which the U. S. Government has bought the 1946 and 1947 crops of Cuban sugar. Without going into a detailed recital of the provisions of that contract, it suffices to be reminded that the price to be set on Cuban sugar produced and delivered in 1946 depends retroactively upon the index of the cost of food in the U. S. during the second, third and fourth quarters of 1946. This determination may be made officially in 1947, at which time raw sugars from Cuba and Louisiana shall have been marketed. Repeating, the price to be established on the delivery of the last half and the last quarter of Cuban raws, by volume, will be the subject of settlement sometime in 1947. But in the case of Louisiana, the price during the period of marketing determines finally what the market price is. Consequently, it becomes a matter of the greatest importance that the ceiling price for raw sugar shall be adjusted promptly, as it is evident that the cost-of-living index is rising. Otherwise, domestic producers alone will suffer the lower price.

The base period (4th quarter, 1945) index of food prices was 140.27. The index for July is 165.7; August, 171.2; September, 174.1; third quarter average, 170.3. Official reports from several cities indicate food increases averaging 2% to 5% in the first half of October. Taking the lower 2% above the

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The American Cane Growers' Assn.
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In This Issue

Responsibilities of Government.....Cover
Sugar Bulletins:
W. F. O. 51..... 18
Something New In Handling Raw Sugar.... 18
Technologists Elect Officers..... 23
Western Group Schedules Dinner..... 23
Correction 23
Maritime Strike Ends..... 23
Annual Production of Sugar Per Ton of Cane in Louisiana During Recent Years in Relation to Some Probable Sources of Variation 19

174.1 index for September would mean a 177.6 index for October.

Market reports on the effect of de-control show increases averaging 10%, with meat at 30%. The full effect of the de-control on wholesale and retail prices has not yet been applied. It requires no stretch of the imagination to anticipate that prices of foods are most likely to continue to rise for several weeks at the very least, before the full effect of de-control will have spent itself.

We need not presume to figure out exactly what this will mean as to the price to be paid by our own Government for foreign sugars. We do assert that there is an obligation on the part of our Government to make available to domestic producers a price reasonably comparable to the price paid for foreign sugars. Louisiana producers of raw sugar are being urged to make deliveries promptly to refiners in order that a maximum distribution of sugar can be realized. Yet, in the face of de-control for almost everything else, including what the sugar growers and processors buy, an unnecessarily rigid price ceiling is being maintained on sugar sold and distributed by domestic producers.

In addition, a war measure known as WFO 51, which originally was designed to protect the normal buyers of edible molasses and syrup, is amended to establish a new and most rigid regimentation of the Louisiana sugar-producing area. It would be odd indeed if Louisiana producers did not ask question and wonder why this strange situation should have been brought about, in the face of a war production of sugar which no other State can match or even approach.

Sugar Bulletins

By A. W. Dykers

W. F. O. 51

The very controversal War Food Order # 51 has finally been issued and all Louisiana producers have received a copy of the order. The United States Department of Agriculture has called the attention of the producers of edible molasses to the fact that permission to manufacture edible molasses does not carry with it permission for unrestricted use. Unless a producer was engaged in blendind processing, or packing edible molasses during the period July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941, he must sell his entire production, in tank cars, drums, or barrels to blenders or users who have obtained a quota. Producers who did engage in these operations during this period are prohibited from blending, processing, or packaging more than 110 percent of the amount they blended, processed, or packed during each quarter of this period.

Something New In Handling Raw Sugar

Jules M. Burguieres, President of the Cypremort Sugar Co., Inc., in St. Mary Parish, advises us that he is shipping Louisiana raws in bulk this season and that the first carload totaling over 87,000 pounds was shipped to the Colonial Sugar Co. of Gramercy, on October 19th. The loading equipment being used costs only about $4,000.00 and includes a bulk storage tank of over 200,000 pounds capacity, a belt conveyer, a kicker for use in the car and other equipment. Only one man is necessary to handle

(*Continued on Page 23*)

Annual Production of Sugar Per Ton of Cane in Louisiana Durning Recent Years in Relation to Some Probable Sources of Variation

By George Arceneaux, Senior Agronomist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

The relatively low per-ton recovery of sugar in Louisiana during the past two years has attracted wide spread attention and there has been much speculation as to the probable cause or causes. This report briefly summarizes results of a study of data from various sources made in an attempt to arrive at some of the underlying causes.

Cooperative sugarcane variety tests have been conducted at representative stations in Louisiana for a number of years. Methods employed in determining indicated yields of sugar per ton of cane have been described (3) (5) and original yield data given in previous publications (2) (8), and other annual reports for intervening years. Briefly, the procedure is as follows: Representative samples of cane from replicated experiments are collected and brought to Houma for milling and juice analysis. Yields of sugar per ton of cane are calculated by applying the Winter Carp Formula (9) as simplified (3) to observed juice analysis and by using milling factors experimentally determined for individual varieties. Milling tests from which juice extraction and other milling factors are determined are conducted on samples of trash-free cane with equipment capable of giving a reasonably good approximation of the commercial milling operation. The procedure has been standardized so as to provide for reasonably uniform milling conditions from year to year.

Table 1 gives annual mean indicated yields of sugar per ton of cane as determined for each of 4 varieties from plant and first stubble tests on the same 5 plantations for the period 1936-1945, inclusive. Also the annual mean values for the 4 varieties. The varieties used in this study represent the two extremes and an intermediate condition with reference to maturing qualities. It should be mentioned also that these 4 varieties have accounted for the major portion of the Louisiana crop during the period covered. The five plantations give a reasonably good cross section of growing conditions in the Louisiana Sugarcane District.

TABLE 1

Mean annual indicated yields of sugar per ton of cane from each of 4 varieties of sugarcane during 1936-1945, inclusive. Each varietal value shown is average obtained from results of replicated plant cane and first stubble tests at Raceland, Oaklawn, Albania, Erath and Alma.

Year	Period of Harvest	Co. 281	Co. 290	C. P. 28/19	C. P. 29/320	Mean
1936	Oct. 26-Dec. 14	194.78	183.60	219.06	207.24	201.17
1937	Nov. 4-Dec. 13	181.77	168.81	208.22	195.81	188.65
1938	Oct. 28-Dec. 14	197.92	190.55	223.01	205.60	204.27
1939	Nov. 1-Dec. 13	201.95	192.87	234.74	212.98	210.63
1940	Oct. 31-Nov. 28	194.57	185.64	213.48	193.55	196.81
1941	Oct. 27-Dec. 3	181.46	177.89	223.09	199.50	195.48
1942	Oct. 26-Nov. 30	203.06	193.09	227.24	208.07	207.86
1943	Oct. 26-Dec. 7	191.79	182.86	211.26	210.23	199.03
1944	Nov. 1-Dec. 7	179.10	178.45	203.94	193.40	188.72
1945	Oct. 30-Nov. 28	186.14	179.54	211.35	200.59	194.40
Mean		191.25	183.33	217.54	202.70	198.70

It will be noted that annual mean values have varied up and down from year to year due, no doubt, to the well recognized effect of differences in environmental conditions (weather, insect damage, etc.), but these data give no evidence of any downward trend in available sugar content. This applies to individual varieties as well as to the mean of all varieties.

Table 2 gives annual average yields of sugar per ton of cane from the Louisiana crop (1) in comparison with average values for the 4 index varieties. It will be noted that yields based on experimental results have been consistently above annual averages for the state. This has been due to a number of factors among which might be mentioned:

(1) Experimental milling results were obtained on trash-free cane milled to a relatively high level of extraction. A relatively high B.H.E. number (100) is assumed.

(2) Assortment of varieties used in experiments averaged higher than the Louisiana crop as a whole in sugar content.

(3) Samples of cane from experimental plots were milled in a relatively fresh condition.

(4) The period of harvest was such as to ordinarily place the cane in experimental plantings at an advantage as to available sugar content over the Louisiana crop as a whole.

It is believed, however, that in spite of the fact that factors above enumerated had the obvious effect of raising experimental averages consistently above state annual averages, differences in average yield of sugar per ton of cane as observed from year to year with varieties in experimental plantings may be taken as a fairly representative measure of annual variations in available sugar content of the Louisiana crop. However, as shown in table 1, the experimental plots were harvested prior to mid December hence did not suffer freeze deterioration to a degree comparable to that suffered by the crop as a whole, and by the same token did not benefit from late season improvements in sugar content in the absence of freezes.

TABLE 2

Annual mean Louisiana production of sugar per ton of cane in comparison with indicated mean annual yields from index varieties in experimental plantings.

Year	Yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane		Relative yield of sugar per ton of cane (percent of 10 year mean)		
	Louisiana production	Mean of 4 index varieties[1]	Louisiana production	Mean of 4 index varieties	Departure of Louisiana production from mean of index varieties
1936	161.02	201.17	99.1	101.2	—2.1
1937	154.42	188.65	95.1	94.9	+0.2
1938	168.96	204.27	104.0	102.8	+1.2
1939	173.50	210.63	106.8	106.0	+0.8
1940	161.98	196.81	99.7	99.1	+0.6
1941	165.28	195.48	101.7	98.4	+3.3
1942	171.44	207.86	105.5	104.6	+0.9
1943	164.06	199.03	101.0	100.2	+0.8
1944	152.54	188.72	93.9	95.0	—1.1
1945	151.37	194.40	93.2	97.8	—4.6
10 year Mean	162.46	198.70	100	100	0

[1]-Co. 281, Co. 290, C. P. 28/19, C. P. 29/320. See Table 1.

Column 4 of table 2 gives annual relative yields of sugar per ton of cane for the Louisiana crop expressed as percentages of the 10 year mean. Column 5 of the same table gives comparable volumes for the 4 index varieties also expressed as percentages of the corresponding 10 year mean. Column 6 gives departures of Louisiana annual relative yields from corresponding values for the index varieties.

It will be noted that, with important exceptions discussed later, annual variations in production of sugar per ton of cane from the Louisiana crop were broadly similar to corresponding variations observed in experimental results. 1945 supplies the most conspicuous exception with the crop as a whole averaging 93.2 percent of the 10 year mean as compared with a value of 97.8 percent for the index varieties—a difference of 4.6 percent. Next in order of size was the deviation observed in 1941 when the Louisiana crop averaged 101.7 percent and index varieties 98.4 percent of respective 10 year means—a difference of 3.3 percent. In 1936 the departure of the Louisiana production was minus 2.1 percent from expectancy based on the performance of index varieties.

It is recognized that a number of different factors, either jointly or separately could have accounted for discrepancies above cited. For instance, some of the varieties cultivated in Louisiana over the 10 year period differ widely as to average sugar content, therefore varietal substitutions which have occurred from year to year could possibly account for rather important differences in available sugar content of the Louisiana crop as a whole.

Fortunately, fairly accurate records are available on the present distribution of the Louisiana acreage among different varieties for 1935, 1939, 1941, 1942 and 1945. These are given in columns 4 to 8 of table 3.

From the relative productiveness of the different varieties as measured by results of tests concurrently conducted it is possible to estimate the percentage of the Louisiana crop produced by each of the different varieties during each of the 5 years mentioned above. Values thus calculated are given in Columns 9 to 13 of table 3. For instance in 1935, the low yielding P.O.J. 234 occupying 18.93 percent of the state acreage is estimated to have produced only 13.15 percent of that year's tonnage. Co. 290, on the other hand, while accounting for 10.84 percent of the state acreage prodced an estimated 18.64 percent of the crop.

It will be noted that C.P. 34/120 which was released for commercial culture in 1942 had reached second place in point of tonnage by 1945 when it is estimated to have comprised more than 20 percent of the cane produced. C.P. 29/120 also increased from an acreage too small to be recorded in the 1942 census to fifth place in 1945 when it accounted for an estimated 6.7 percent of the Louisiana tonnage. In the average of 79 comparisons including tests of plant cane, first stubble, and second stubble in experimental plantings on 6 plantations during the period 1940 to 1945, C.P. 34/120 gave an average indicated yield of 185.9 pounds of 96° sugar per ton of cane as compared with an average of 186.6 pounds obtained with Co. 281. In the average of 49 comparisons during 1941-1945, C.P. 29/120 yielded at the rate of 199.1 pounds of sugar per ton of cane as compared with an average of 190.1 pounds from Co. 281. In view of the well established favorable factory record of Co. 281 it may be assumed that the above mentioned shift to C.P. 34/120 and C.P. 29/120 should not have had an unfavorable effect on the quality of the crop as a whole.

From results of experiments over a period of years it is possible to establish with reasonable accuracy the characteristic relationship between any two given varieties as to available sugar content. Thus it may be said for instance that C.P. 28/19 will ordinarily be approximately 14 percent above Co. 281 in yield of sugar per ton of cane. C.P. 29/116, on the other hand, may be expected to yield 11 percent below Co. 281 in sugar per ton of cane under comparable conditions. Column 2 of table 3 gives relative varietal values for yields of sugar per ton of cane (Varietal Quality Factor) as based on results of cooperative tests by the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations in Louisiana during the past 10 years. Values shown were derived from parallel comparisons with Co. 281, the latter being taken as 1.00 in all cases.

From the estimated distribution of the crop among different varieties and a knowledge of the relative capacity of individual varieties for production of sugar per ton of cane it is possible to arrive at an estimate of the quality of the crop as a whole as controlled by variety for each of the 5 census years. For instance in 1935 when the bulk of the crop consisted of such low quality varieties as P.O.J. 36, C.P. 807, P.O.J. 36-M, P.O.J. 213 and Co. 290, the crop is estimated to have had a varietal quality value of 95.5 percent of Co. 281. By 1939 the crop had a varietal quality value equivalent to that of Co. 281. Varietal changes since 1939 have tended

TABLE 3. Sugarcane varietal changes in Louisiana during 1935 to 1945, inclusive, and calculated effect on relative capacity for yield of sugar per ton of cane (Varietal Quality factor) and relative fiber content of mill cane.

Variety	Relative varietal value for:		Percentage of Louisiana Acreage					Estimated percentage of Louisiana mill-cane tonnage				
	Yield of sugar per ton of cane (Varietal Quality Factor)	Fiber content of mill cane	(10)* 1935	(11)* 1939	(7)* 1941	(6)* 1942	(4)* 1945	1935	1939	1941	1942	1945
Noble Canes	.94	.77	1.62					.45				
P. O. J. 234	1.04	1.06	18.93					13.15				
P. O. J. 213	.93	1.00	7.69					6.02				
P. O. J. 36	.87	1.06	16.72					12.34				
P. O. J. 36-M	.91	1.06	9.16					6.77				
C. P. 807	.90	1.15	11.53	0.6				16.52	.66			
Co. 281	1.00	1.00	21.79	14.7	12.23	9.17	0.54	24.02	11.05	9.19	6.31	.35
Co. 290	.95	.85	10.84	41.0	39.45	37.35	27.86	18.64	50.83	46.81	45.00	34.00
C. P. 28/11	1.04	1.18	.51	3.1	3.26	5.21	1.56	.64	2.73	2.86	4.52	1.17
C. P. 28/19	1.14	1.18	1.21	13.0	12.58	10.60	2.91	1.45	9.93	10.96	8.61	2.06
C. P. 29/320	1.06	1.11		24.4	22.99	22.45	22.25		21.25	19.17	18.24	17.77
C. P. 29/116	.89	.88		1.5	6.55	8.56	10.94		1.88	8.07	11.02	9.51
C. P. 29/103	1.05	.96			1.42	4.46	6.50			1.48	4.21	5.65
C. P. 29/120	1.04	.98					7.39					6.70
C. P. 33/243	1.03	1.11					1.00					.79
C. P. 34/120	1.00	1.12					17.14					20.26
Other varieties	1.00	1.10		1.7	1.52	2.20	1.91		1.67	1.46	2.09	1.74
Calculated Varietal Quality factor for Louisiana crop (Co. 281 = 1.000)								.955	1.000	.996	.992	.992
Calculated relative fiber content of Louisiana crop (Co. 281 = 1.000)								1.019	.970	.967	.963	.987

*-The numbers in parentheses refer to Literature cited.

to change the theoretical quality level of the crop only slightly as indicated by calculated composite values of 99.6, 99.2 and 99.2 for 1941, 1942 and 1945, respectively.

Figure 1 shows graphically annual departures of Louisiana yields of sugar per ton of cane from yields to be expected on the basis of experimental results. Also a graphical representation of variations in theoretical quality of the Louisiana crop as affected by varietal changes.

Had relative annual yields of sugar per ton of cane for the Louisiana crop been in complete agreement with comparable yields from index varieties the departure graph would have followed the zero line. Therefore assuming that average annual yields observed under experimental conditions reflect the composite effect of such environmental factors as differences in weather conditions, insect damage, etc., observed departures from zero may be attributed to other factors such as varietal substitutions, difference in milling efficiency, etc.

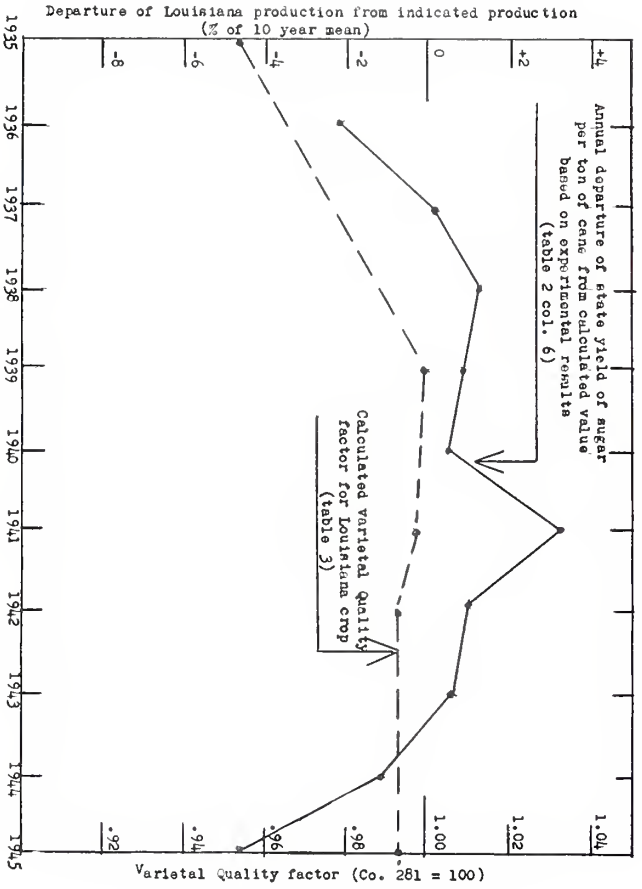
It is interesting to note that with the exception of the year 1941, the departure graph and the varietal quality factor graph shown in Fig. 1 follow courses which are roughly parallel for the period 1936 to 1943, inclusive. It seems obvious, from this graphical representation, that the "lower than expected" average sugar yield obtained in 1936 (table 2) was probably due to relatively low average quality of varieties in cultivation at the time. The exceptional plus departure of the 1941 crop from the value indicated by experimental results was probably due largely to unusually favorable ripening conditions not completely reflected in experimental results. In the absence of freezing temperatures the commercial crop instead of suffering the customary late season deterioration from freeze injury continued to improve in sugar content up to the end of grinding. Harvest of experimental variety plots during that year was completed on December 3, hence cane in these plantings did not derive an advantage comparable to that enjoyed by the crop as a whole.

Since 1943 departures of state production from the expectancy based on experimental results have tended definitely downward, in spite of the fact that the quality factor of the crop as related to varieties has not changed. As based on relationships maintained during the period 1936-1943, the 1944 and 1945 crops should have averaged 155.39 and 160.07 pounds of sugar per ton of cane respectively. Instead, the averages obtained were 152.54 and 151.37 respectively.

The trend in fiber content as related to varietal substitutions has been upward since 1942, but it is considered worthy of note that the fiber level of the 1945 crop as attributable to the variety factor is definitely lower than that of the 1935 crop which consisted largely of Co. 281 and P.O.J. varieties.

We cannot in a study of this sort attempt to evaluate all factors which could have contributed to the presumed deficiency in sugar yields. It is believed however that the following in approximately the order named have been among the chief causes of observed reduction in sugar yields during the past two years:

1. Increased percentage of trash in mill cane. The effect has been two-fold: (1) The actual weight of cane per gross ton has shrunk and (2) Some of the otherwise recoverable sucrose has been lost as a result of the increased trash content.
2. Increased percentage of green tops in mill cane resulting from more extensive use of mechanical harvesters. Mechanized topping is not nearly as selective as the manual operation and consequently a greater percentage of immature tops reach the factory under present conditions. Growers are not only placing greater and greater dependence on mechanical harvesting, but in many instances have been forced, because of scarcity of labor, to use machines in badly lodged fields which ordinarily would have been reserved for hand cutting. Therefore the



average quality of machine cutting has not been as good as when the operation was restricted to fairly erect cane.

3. Increased deterioration between cutting and milling. It is believed that the average lapse of time between field and factory has increased materially under conditions of disorganization and labor scarcities resulting from the war. More extensive burning as a means of detrashing the cane may also have added materially toward increased deterioration.

The greatly increased theoretical yield deficiency of the 1945 crop as compared with that for the 1944 crop is in line with the fact that suggested underlying causes were much more prominent in 1945 than in 1944. But it should be recognized that calculated annual deficiencies cannot be taken precisely at their absolute values. Such values are of course subject to the effect of random variations which for convenience are ordinarily grouped under the general term "experimental error". The significant observation would appear to be that during the past two years the average yield of sugar per ton of cane was substantially below expectancy as based on results

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of experimental variety tests and that the deficiency was apparently more acute in 1945 than in 1944.

It has been stated above, but by way of emphasis we should like to repeat, that the downward trend in average sugar recovery in Louisiana during the past two years apparently cannot be attributed to a change in the assortment of varieties in cultivation. Other things being equal, varieties as composing the 1945 crop will produce as much recoverable sugar per ton of cane as will the assortment composing the 1942 crop.

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Technologists Elect Officers

The American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists has announced the election of the following gentlemen to serve the Society in 1947:

J. C. Etheredge, President; L. C. Bourgeois, Jr., 1st Vice-President; C. S. Churchill, 2nd Vice-President; E. V. Abbott, Secretary-Treasurer; George Arceneaux, Chairman Agricultural Section; H. J. Jacobs, Chairman Manufacturing Section; and W. E. McFarland, Chairman Management Section.

Western Group Schedules Dinner

The Louisiana Sugar Producers Club (Western Division) will hold a special *Ladies Night* dinner meeting at Deare's Restaurant in New Iberia, La., on Tuesday, November 12th beginning at 5:30 in the evening.

Correction

In listing the names in the October 15th issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* of the gentlemen appointed by President George L. Billeaud to serve on the various committees of The American Sugar Cane League we erroneously gave the Iberia Sugar Co-operative, New Iberia, La., as the address of J. C. Etheredge. Mr. Etheredge's correct address is c/o Valentine Sugars, Lockport, La.

Maritime Strike Ends

The long maritime strike was finally officially ended in New Orleans on October 29th and over 72,000 bags of Puerto Rican raws and 26,500 bags of Cuban raws that have been floating in the River while the country goes without sugar are now being unloaded.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

Of the Sugar Bulletin, published semi-monthly at New Orleans, La., for October 1, 1946, State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and parish aforesaid, personally appeared Marcel J. Voorhies, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Sugar Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, The American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Editor, Marcel J. Voorhies, New Orleans, La.; Managing Editor, none; Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; George L. Bilieaud, Broussard, Louisiana, President; Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, Louisiana, Vice-President; R. H. Chadwick, Bayou Goula, Louisiana, Treasurer; Frank L. Barker, Lockport, Louisiana, Secretary.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are none.

MARCEL J. VOORHIES,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1946.

BRITTMAR P. LANDRY
Notary Public.

(Seal)

(My commission expires at death.)

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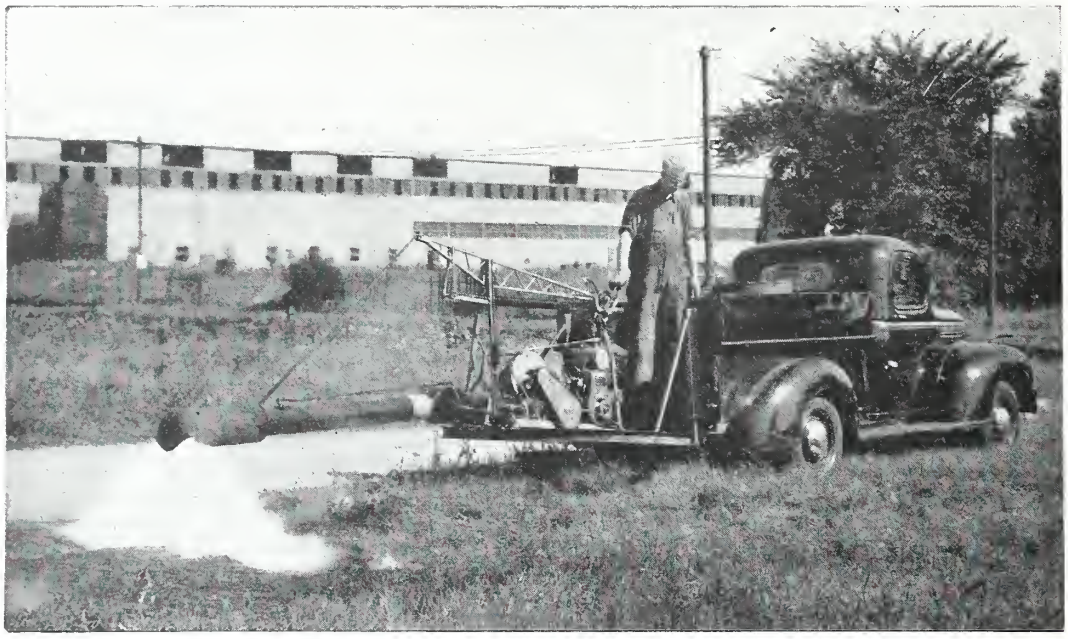

The above picture shows the Model "A" mounted on circular track which, in turn, is bolted to truck body floor for straight-away burning. When so mounted the burner unit can be swung through an arc of 180 degrees by the operator. The lower picture with the same mounting shows the burner set at an angle with a special burner head adapted for ditch and ditch bank burning.

The Model "A" has an oil burning capacity of 60 g.p.h and produces a dense, high velocity, intensely hot flame which sears green vegetation quickly. Under average conditions the first trip can be made at about 8 m. p. h. and the second trip, which should be made from 2 to 10 days later after the sun has dried the vegetation, the speed may be much faster—10 to 15 m.p.h.

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Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., NOVEMBER 1, 1946 No. 4

Two New Sugarcane Diseases Appear in South America

By E. V. Abbott, Pathologist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

Within the past few years two Old World sugarcane diseases hitherto not known to occur in the Americas have been discovered in South American countries. There are smut, a fungus disease, which is now prevalent in the provinces of Tucuman, Salta, and Jujuy in Argentina, and leaf scald, a bacterial disease, which has been found in Brazil. It seems worthwhile to call these facts to the attention of Louisiana growers since the occurrence of these diseases in countries with which we have an increasing volume of air-borne traffic increases the danger of their introduction into this country.

Smut

Smut was discovered in Tucuman in 1941. The disease spread very rapidly there in the leading commerical variety P.O.J. 36, and is now prevalent in fields of this variety in the three provinces of Argentina mentioned. Reports from the Tucuman Experiment Station indicate that production from P.O.J. 36 during the crop year 1944-45 was only 58 percent of that for the years 1940-42, a reduction which is attributed to the effect of smut.

Symptoms of Smut

Smut is characterized by the production from the growing point of diseased plants of a black, dusty, whip-like shoot which may attain several feet in length. Following the production of this smutted top, the buds lower down on the stalk begin growing, and each of these may terminate in a smutted whip. The fungus is carried in seed cuttings, and diseased plant arising from infected seed pieces are abnormally straight, with shorter and narrower leaves than normal. Diseased stools may consist of a clump of grass-like shoots, from which the smutted whips are soon produced. Smut galls may occur on the leaves of some varieties[1].

Importance of Smut

Estimates of the importance of smut very considerably in different countries. The disease occurs in most of the cane-growing countries of the Eastern Hemisphere, but generally has not been considered a major trouble. This may be largely because the prevailing varieties there are noble type canes, which are more resistant to smut than certain wild type species that play such an important role in the breeding lines used in this country. Smut has caused severe losses in Argentina, where it is resulting in the displacement of the popular and widely grown P.O.J. 36.

It is probably reasonably safe to assume that conditions would be favorable for smut in Louisiana, not only because of climatic conditions, but also because of the susceptibility of some of our commercial varieties. The potential importance of the disease should it gain entrance into Louisiana should not be inderestimated. It might be pointed out that red rot, a most serious disease in Louisiana is not of equal importance in most other countries where it occurs.

Control of Smut

While roguing and burning diseased shoots, and planting disease-free seed are recommended, growing

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In This Issue

Two New Sugarcane Diseases Appear in South America ..... Cover
WFO 51 27
Plantation Granulated Price Increased 30

Sugar Bulletins:
Clarifies Price Advance 31
Dr. Brandes to Formosa 31
Set New Acreage Goal 31
Increase Beet Guarantee 31
Official Weekly Prices 31

resistant varieties is the most effective means of control. In Argentina, Co. 281, Co. 290, C.P. 29/116, C..P 807, and C.P. 33/243 are classed as resistant, C.P. 29/320 as moderately susceptible, and P.O.J. 36, C.P. 28/11 and C.P. 28/19 as very susceptible.

Leaf Scald

The occurrence of leaf scald in Brazil was reported in 1945[2], although the disease is said to have been present in the country for several years prior to that date. The only other place it is known to occur in the Western Hemisphere is in the Hawaiian Islands.

Symptoms of Scald

The earliest symptom of leaf scald is the appearance of long, narrow white lines or stripes on the leaves. These may extend the entire length of the leaf and onto the sheaths. Later, the affected leaves begin to wither and have a scalded appearance. Diseased plants are stunted, the leaves are abnormally straight, and they may wither and die suddenly. Side shoots sprout from every eye on the stalks. Internally, diseased stalks show many fine, bright red streaks, with marked reddening at the nodes.

The long, white stripes occurring normally on a few leaves of some varieties in Louisiana, particularly in stubbles in the spring, should not be confused with the symptoms of leaf scald. The white stripes in Louisiana are not accompanied by withering or abnormal straightness of the leaves, or stunting of the plants. They are usually present on only the first few leaves produced in the spring and generally disappear as new foliage develops during the summer.

Importance of Scald

Leaf scald is prevalent throughout the Eastern Hemisphere, where it is one of the major sugarcane diseases. In some countries it has forced changes in the commercial varieties grown. Growing resistant varieties is the principal means of control, although roguing diseased plants and the hot water treatment of seed cane are recommended.

Little information is available as to the susceptibility to the disease of the varieties grown commercially in Louisiana. C.P. 29/320 is rated as susceptible in Brazil[2]. Co. 290 is susceptible but is said to be tolerant.

The appearance of these diseases in neighboring countries further emphasizes the importance of limiting introductions of seed cane to existing quarantine channels. While chlorotic streak presumably gained entrance into Louisiana through some unauthorized introduction of cane after the institution of the Federal quarantine law, the system has proved an effective safeguard against the entrance of other diseases. The possibility that the industry has been deprived of any variety of value as a result of the quarantine is extremely remote. Varieties that might appear to have any possibility of merit in Louisiana are received regularly by the United States Department of Agriculture from sugarcane breeding stations throughout the world, and after a period of quarantine, they are tested in Louisiana. Most of them prove unadapted to local conditions or succumb to the assortment of diseases already here.

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WFO 51

Admt. 4, *Oct.* 16, 1946

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Part 1490—Miscellaneous Food Products

MANUFACTURE, DELIVERY, AND USE OF EDIBLE MOLASSES

War Food Order No. 51, as amended (8 F. R. 5430, 12731), is further amended to read as follows: § 1490.5 *Restrictions on the manufacture, delivery, and use of edible molasses*—(a) *Definitions.* (1) "Edible molasses" means any molasses, syrup, sugar solution, or saccharine liquid derived from sugarcane or sugar beets, other than sugar as herein defined, which is capable of use for human consumption, excluding final beet molasses and blackstrap except where the edible use of such products is specifically authorized by the Administrator.

(2) "Sugar" means:

(i) Any grade or type of saccharine product derived from sugarcane or sugar beets, which is principally of crystalline structure and which contains sucros, dextrose or levulose; or

(ii) Liquid sugar as herein defined.

(3) "Liquid sugar" means:

(i) Any sirup of cane juice, produced from sugarcane grown in the continental United States, which contains less soluble nonsugar solids (exclusive of any foreign substances that may have been added or developed in the product) than 4.5 percent of the total soluble solids; or

(ii) Any other grade or type of saccharine product derived from sugarcane or sugar beets, which is principally of non-crystalline structure and which contains less soluble nonsugar solids (exclusive of any foreign substances that may have been added or developed in the product) than 6 percent of the total soluble solids; or

(iii) Any grade or type of saccharine product derived from sugarcane or sugar beets, which is principally of non-crystalline structure and regardless of the percentage amount of nonsugar solids, contains soluble nonsugar solids (exclusive of any foreign substances that may have been added or developed in the product) consisting of less than 20 percent sulphated ash, excluding, however, any liquid saccharine product which, irrespective of the ash content, contains nonsugar solids equal to 6 percent or more of the total soluble solids, and which results from reprocessing final beet molasses or blackstrap molasses or which is obtained as a by-product in connection with the production of sugar in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) (4) of this order.

(4) "Producer" means any person who produces over 1000 gallons of edible molasses during any marketing year.

(5) "Blend" or "process" means:

(i) To package edible molasses in containers of one gallon or less, or

(ii) To mix or treat one or more types of edible molasses in such a manner that the color, taste, or density of the finished product differs materially from the color, taste, or density of the original material or its principal ingredient, *Provided, however,* That a mere reduction in density shall not constitute processing.

(6) "Blender" means any person engaged in the business of blending or processing edible molasses.

(7) "Distributor" means any person who is engaged in the business of buying and selling unblended or unprocessed edible molasses.

(8) "Food manufacturer" means any person, other than a blender, who, during any marketing year, uses over 100 gallons of unblended or unprocessed edible molasses in the manufacture of edible products for human consumption.

(9) "Marketing year" means the period from October 1 to September 30, both inclusive.

(10) "Yearly quota" means a quantity of edible molasses equal to 110 percent of the total quantity of edible molasses blended or processed by a blender or used by a food manufacturer during the base period.

(11) "Quarterly quota" means a quantity of edible molasses equal to 110 percent of the total quantity of edible molasses blended or processed by a blender or used by a food manufacturer during the corresponding calendar quarter of the base period.

(12) "Base period" means the period from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941, both inclusive.

(13) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

(14) "Administrator" means the Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, or any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture to whom the Administrator has delegated, or may hereafter delegate, any or all of the authority vested in him by this order.

(b) *Production of edible molasses.* (1) Except as otherwise specifically authorized by the Administrator or as hereinafter provided, no producer shall, during any marketing year, produce edible molasses (other than blackstrap and final beet molasses) in any quantity in excess of the average quantity per marketing year produced by him in any three marketing years during the period October 1, 1941, to September 30, 1946.

(2) No producer shall produce edible molasses unless, on or before November 1, 1946, he mails a report to the Administrator showing his total production of each type of edible molasses during each marketing year in the period from October 1, 1941, to September 30, 1946, both inclusive.

(3) Any producer may during any marketing year, produce not to exceed 100,000 gallons of edible molasses. The delivery or use of any edible molasses so produced shall be subject to all the provisions of this order.

(4) Subject to the prior written approval of the Administrator, any sugar producer may, in connection with the process of producing raw or refined sugar, manufacture edible molasses during any marketing year in such quantity as the Administrator may specify, *Provided, however*:

(i) That at each sugarcane or sugar beet processing plant where such edible molasses is produced, the yield of sugar per ton of total sugarcane or sugar beets processed during such marketing year equals or exceeds the yield of sugar under the commercially recoverable sugar formula determined by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100 et seq.), to be applicable in the area in which such plant is located, or

(ii) That at each cane sugar refinery where such

edible molasses is produced, the edible molasses produced contains not over 76 percent total sugars on the dry basis.

Such quantities of edible molasses as are produced in accordance with the specific authorization of the Administrator under paragraph (b) (4) and in accordance with the requiremnts of paragraphs (b) (4) (i) or (b) (4) (ii) shall not be subject to any use or delivery restriction contained in this order other than the restrictions of paragraph (f). All edible molasses manufactured by a sugar producer in excess of the quantity authorized by the Administrator under this paragraph (b) (4) shall be subject to all the use and delivery restrictions of this order.

(c) *Distribution by distributors.* (1) No person shall accept delivery of edible molasses as a distributor unless he functioned as a distributor in the base period and has secured prior written approval from the Administrator to function as a distributor.

(2) Except as otherwise specifically authorized by the Administrator, no distributor shall receive edible molasses from another distributor.

(d) *Delivery and use by blenders and food manufacturers.* Except as otherwise specifically authorized by the Administrator:

(1) No blender or food manufacturer shall, during any marketing year, purchase, receive, or use edible molasses in excess of his yearly quota, nor use edible molasses during any calendar quarter in excess of his quarterly quota.

(2) No blender or food manufacturer shall, directly or indirectly, transfer any quota established under the provisions of this order.

(3) No blender or food manufacturer shall receive or use edible molasses unless he has filed a report showing his yearly and quarterly quotas and has received approval of such quotas from the Administrator.

(4) No blender shall, during any marketing year, package unprocessed edible molasses in containers of more than one gallon in excess of 110 percent of the quantity of unprocessed edible molasses so packaged during the base period.

(e) *Unrestricted delivery and use.* Edible molasses which has been packaged or processed by a blender in compliance with all applicable provisions of this order, and such quantities of edible molasses as are manufactured by a sugar producer in accordance with the specific authorization of the Administrator under paragraph (b) (4) and in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (b) (4) (i) or (b) (4) (ii), may be delivered and used for human food purposes without restriction except where such delivery or use whould be in violation of paragraph (f) of this order.

(f) *Use in alcoholic or malt beverages.* Except as otherwise specifically authorized by the Administrator, no person shall receive, use, or knowingly deliver edible molasses for the manufacture of beverage spirits or malt beverages.

(g) *Certificates.* (1) No producer shall deliver edible molasses to a distributor, and no distributor shall accept delivery of edible molasses unless, prior to such acceptance, the receiver executes and furnishes to his supplier a certificate in duplicate in the following form:

The undersigned hereby certifies to the United States Department of Agriculture and to.....
..... that he is familiar with the
(name of producer)
terms of War Food Order No. 51; that he has secured from the Administrator written approval to function as a distributor of edible molasses; that this cerificate is furnished in order to enable the undersigned to acquire ..... gallons of ..... for re-
(specify type, i.e., refiners' syrup, blackstrap, etc.)
sale to blenders and food manufacturers; and that the receipt of such edible molasses will not be in violation of any provision of War Food Order No. 51.

.....
Distributor

By.....
Duly authorized official

.....
(Date)

(2) No producer or distributor shall deliver edible molasses to a blender or food manufacturer, and no blender or food manufacturer shall accept delivery of edible molasses unless, prior to such acceptance, the receiver executes and furnishes to his supplier a certficiate in duplicate in the following form:

The undersigned hereby certifies to the United States Department of Agriculture and to.....
..... that he is familiar
(name of producer or distributor)
with the terms of War Food Order No. 51 that he is a ....., as defined
(state whether blender or food manufacturer)
therein; that he has an established yearly quota or specific authorization expiring.....
(date of expiration)
in the amount of ..... gallons; and that the recept and use by the undersigned of ..... gallons of ..... covered
(specify type, i. e., refiners syrup,blackstrap, etc.)
by this certificate will not be in violation of any provisions of War Food Order No. 51.

.....
(Name of blendor or food manufacturer)

By.....
Duly authorized official

.....
(Date)

(3) All statements contained in certificates executed under this order shall be deemed representations to an agency of the United States. No person shall be entitled to rely upon any such certificate if he knows or has reason to believe it to be false.

(h) *Transfers between branches or departments.* The transfer of edible molasses between units, departments, branches, plants or companies, owned, controlled, or directed by the same person but engaged in separate activities as producers, distributors, blenders, or food manufacturers shall constitute delivery and acceptance of delivery within the meaning of this order.

(i) *Records and reports.* (1) Every producer or distributor shall, on or before the 15th day of each calendar month, forward to the Administrator one original of each certificate executed under paragraph (g) hereof and received by such producer or distributor during the preceding month.

(2) Every producer, distributor, blender, food manufacturer, or importer of edible molasses shall, within 15 days after the end of each calendar quarter beginning with the last calendar quarter of 1946, properly execute and mail to the Administrator a copy of Form FDO 51-1.

(3) The Administrator shall be entitled to obtain such information from and require such reports and the keeping of such records by, any person, as may be necessary or appropriate, in his discretion, to the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this order, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(4) Every person subject to this order shall, for at least two years, or for such period of time as the Administrator may designate, maintain an accurate record of his transactions in edible molasses.

(j) *Existing contracts.* The provisions of this order shall be observed without regard to existing contracts or any rights accrued or payments made thereunder.

(k) *Audits and inspections.* The Administrator shall be entitled to make such audits or inspections of the books, records, and other writing, premises, or stocks of sugar or molasses, of any person, and to make such investigations as may be necessary or appropriate, in his discretion, to the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this order.

(l) *Petition for relief from hardship.* Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance herewith would work an exceptional or unreasonable hardship on him may file a petition for relief with the Order Administrator. Petitions shall be in writing and shall set forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought. The Order Administrator may take any action with reference to such petition which is consistent with the authority delegated to him by the Administrator. If the petitioner is dissatisfied with the action taken by the Order Administrator, he may, by request addressed to the Order Administrator obtain a review of such action by the Administrator. After said review, the Administrator may take such action as he deems appropriate, which action shall be final.

(m) *Violations.* Any person who violates any provisions of this order may, in accordance with the applicable procedure, be prohibited from receiving, making any deliveries of, or using sugar or molasses. Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order is guilty of a crime and may be prosecuted under any and all applicable laws. Civil action may also be instituted to enforce any liability or duty created by, or to enjoin any violation of, any provision of this order.

(n) *Delegation of authority.* The administration of this order and the powers vested in the Secretary of Agriculture, insofar as such powers relate to the administration of this order, are hereby delegated to the Administrator. The Administrator is authorized to redelegate to any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture any or all of the authority vested in him by this order.

(o) *Communications.* All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise provide, be addressed to the Order Administrator, War Food Order No. 51, Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

(p) *Territorial scope.* This order shall apply within the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

(q) *Effective date.* This amendment shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., October 1, 1946. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken, prior to said date, under War Food Order No. 51, as amended, all provisions of said order shall be deemed to remain in full force for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

Note: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(E. O. 9280, 7 F. R. 10179; E. O. 9577, 10 F. R. 8087)

Issued this 16th day of October 1946.

[SEAL] N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

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Plantation Granulated Price Increased

MPR 60
Amdt. 5
Nov. 6, 1946
(Document No. 58944)

Part 1334—Sugar
[MPR 60,[1] Amdt. 5]
Direct Consumption Sugar

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Maximum Price Regulation 60 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 2 (a) (1) (v) is redesignated section 2 (a) (1) (vi) and a new section 2 (a) (1) (v) is added to read as follows:

(v) For sales of plantation granulated sugar processed from United States mainland sugar cane, $5.50.

2. A new section 10 (f) is added to read as follows:

(f) "Plantation granulated sugar" means that type of direct-consumption white sugar processed from United States mainland sugar cane which has been dried and passed through a granulator.

This amendment shall become effective November 6, 1946.

Issued this 6th day of November 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

Approved: October 31, 1946.

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

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Sugar Bulletins

By A. W. Dykers

Clarifies Price Advance

W. J. Dedicott, Head of the Sugar Section of the Food Price Division, has communicated with C. J. Bourg, the manager of the Washington Office of the American Sugar Cane League, regarding the amendment to M.P.R. 60 increasing the price of Louisiana plantation granulated sugar. Mr. Dedicott advised Mr. Bourg as follows: "You will note that because of the inventory recapture provisions contained in this regulation, it is necessary to state the price in Section 2(a)(1)(v) as $5.50 per hundredweight. However, new crop sugar would, of course, not be subject to recapture and the addition of the two price increases taking place in 1945 of $2.00 per hundredweight would make the new crop price $7.50 per hundredweight."

Dr. Brandes to Formosa

Dr. E. W. Brandes will leave in the near future on a trip to Formosa where he will collect promising cane varieties for the domestic sugarcane farmers. The Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League has approved an appropriation of $4,000 to help finance this trip.

Set New Acreage Goal

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has called for additional increases in sugarcane and sugar beet acreage in 1947. The 1947 acreage goals issued on November 8th by the U. S. Department of Agriculture ask for an increase from 930,000 acres to 1,069,000 acres in sugar beets, and an increase from 299,000 to 327,000 acres in sugarcane for sugar. This is about a 15% increase in beet acreage and a 9% increase in cane acreages.

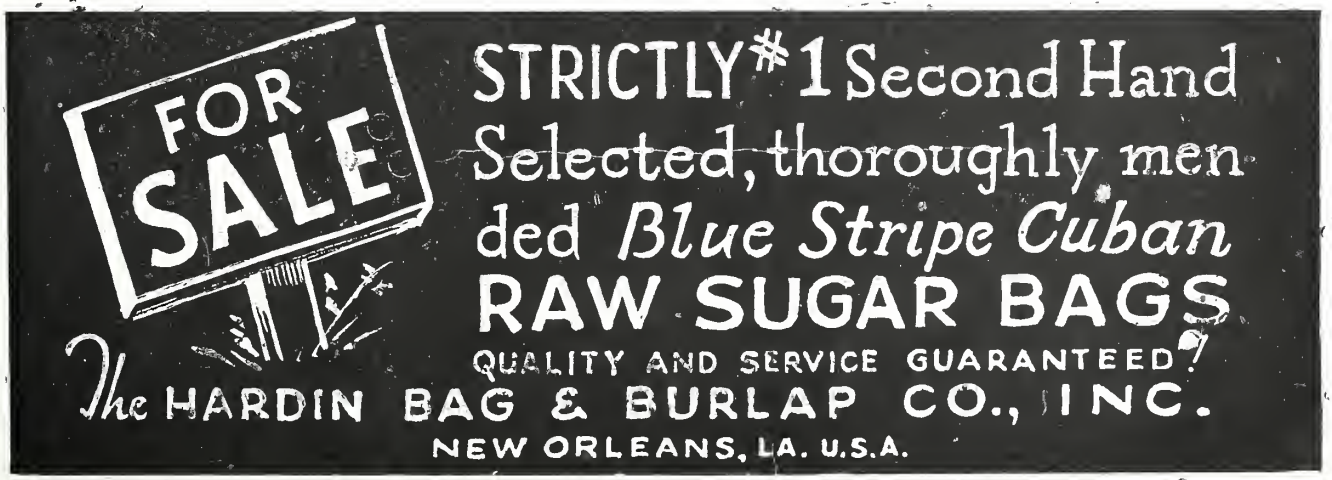
Increase Beet Guarantee

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that sugar beet farmers will be guaranteed an average price of $14.50 per ton of beets in 1947 as an incentive to increase plantings. This is an increase of $1.00 a ton over the 1946 guaranteed price.

Official Weekly Prices

L. A. Mullins, State Director of the Production and Marketing Administration reports the average price of sugar and blackstrap molasses thus far to be as follows:

For raw sugar 96° test 5.575 and for blackstrap molasses 18 cents a gallon.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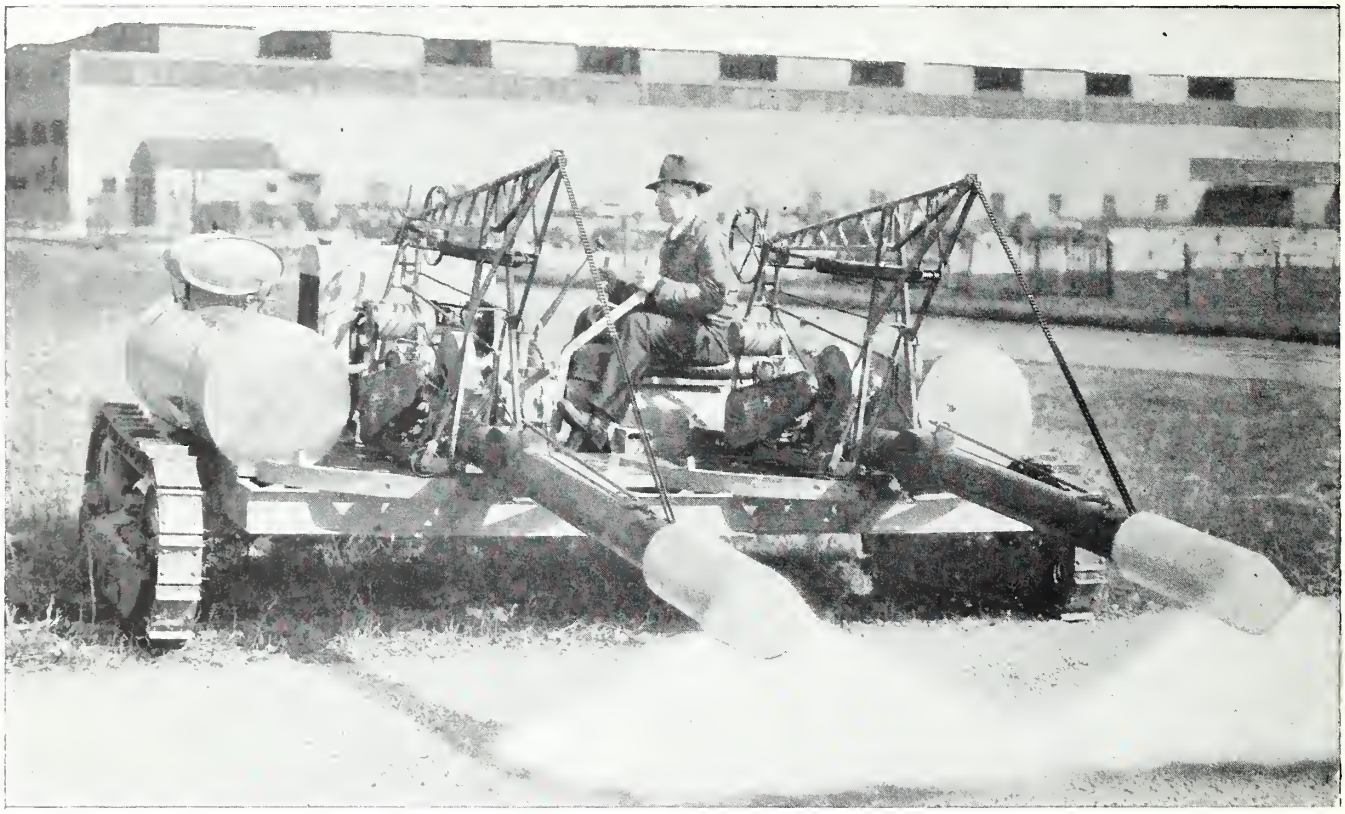

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Burners are mounted on circular track and burner arms can be raised and lowered and swung in an arc of 30 degrees and will burn a swath 10 feet wide on one trip. Each individual burner can be shut off when desired.

Under average conditions the first trip can be made at about 6 m.p.h. If necessary to make a second burning it is advistable to wait until vegetation is thoroughly dry when a speed of 10 to 15 m.p.h. is recommended.

At a speed of 6 m.p.h. the Model CT, using both burners, will consume 18 gallons of fuel oil per mile. Burning one acre at the same speed consumes 15 gallons.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against foreign Competition

Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., DECEMBER 1, 1946 No. 5

Dear Mr. O. P. A.—U. S. D. A., Where Is My 73 Pounds of Sugar?

I went to town the other night, Mr. O.P.A.-U.S. D.A., to a meeting called by our county agent for the purpose of discussing the agricultural outlook for 1947. Just before leaving for the meeting, after milking the cows, slopping the hogs, feeding the chickens, and running the bull-yearling out of the field, I went into the house for my evening cup of coffee and found that there was no sugar. Sarah said that there was none at the four-corners store, none in town, and even if there was, it wouldn't do me any good because we had used up all of our coupons. Now I am just an average southern farmer with a high school education, growing a little cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, and truck and milking a few cows, but I just have to have my coffee-with sugar, two spoons a cup, six cups a day. Maybe drinking that coffee straight was the reason I was so rough on the county agent that night that he threw me out of the meeting and finally told me to write you. That's the story, Mr. O.P.A.-U.S.D.A. and here is the situation.

At that meeting the county agent discussed the prospects of our making money on cotton, corn, hogs, and sweet potatoes in 1947 and finally got to our prospects of buying something to eat with what we might make next year. Along with other things, he stated that it looked like we would have about the same amount of sugar in 1947 as we had in 1945 and 1946, or about 73 pounds per person. That's the point where I almost broke up the meeting. I said that he was all wet, because to my recollection the ration board has allowed each of us only 3 stamps for all of 1946, or 15 pounds per person. He said that I had forgotten the canning sugar I got this summer and I said that maybe I had but that the total canning sugar per person only amounted to 10 pounds this year and that would make 25 pounds in all which was as far away from that 73 pounds he said I was getting as I am from Washington right now. That's where he pulled his college education on me.

He pulled out a little booklet which he said was the outlook issue of *The National Food Situation,* published every month by the Federal Department of Agriculture in Washington, and read from it that the present civilian consumption rate for sugar, including both individual and industrial use, was between 72 and 73 pounds per capita. He then stated that the difference between my 25 pounds and your 73 pounds was in that little phrase called "industrial use" and that all the sugar I did not get to stir in my coffee I was eating in the form of cakes, candy, and drinks. I told him that if I ate 48 pounds of sugar a year in the form of candy, which is the difference between my 25 pounds and your 73 pounds, then I wouldn't be around to tell about it next year. He said that if I didn't stop this argument then that would be all right with him. After we had both cooled off and the meeting was over, he took me up to his office and gave me a heavy looking 57-page mimeographed bulletin called *The World Sugar Situation,* put out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in August, 1946, and said that after reading it over if I was still not satisfied, then I should write to you, Mr. O.P.A.-U.S.D.A. I have read it over and almost memorized all of the figures—and man, oh man! there sure are a heap of them—and I am still not satisfied.

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12
MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.
in which are consolidated
The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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In This Issue

Dear Mr. O.P.A.—U.S.D.A.,
Where Is My 73 Pounds of Sugar?.....Cover
Fair and Reasonable Prices for 1946 Crops of Florida and Louisiana Sugarcane for Sugar 36
MPR 16 36
MPR 60 36
Trashy Sugarcane 37
Loss of Sucrose Through Inversion in Harvested Sugarcane in Louisiana..... 37
Cane Payments 39

Over on page 51 of that *World Sugar Situation* I found the most interesting figures of the whole bunch to me. Table 28 on that page shows the civilian consumption by major industrial groups and by households and institutions in 1939, 1941, 1945, and indicated figures for 1946. Down at the bottom of the table mixed up in a thousand other fine print footnotes is a statement which says that the source is the Sugar Rationing Division of the O.P.A. Here's your own figures, Mr. O.P.A.

Type of Consumer	1939	1941	1945	Estimated 1946
	Thousand tons			
Industrial users:				
Bakery and cereal products	630	708	771	732
Bottled beverages	535	653	672	713
Candy, etc.	550	637	481	491
Dairy Products, incl. ice cream	175	191	289	315
Canned and bottled foods	247	230	210	237
Other industries	200	409	328	331
Total industrial use	2337	2828	2676	2819
Total household and institutional use	4571	4522	2335	2581
Total civilian sugar use	6908	7350	5011	5400
Percentage of total civilian use:				
Industrial	34	38	53	52
Household and institutional	66	62	47	48

These figures tell part of the story but not all of it. Look at them carefully, Mr. O.P.A.—and you too, Mr. U.S.D.A. Someone had the brass to write on page 4 of the same report from which these figures come that "The industrial ration for most users is 60 per cent of their use in 1941." Then on page 51 of the same report you show by the facts that total industrial consumption of sugar in 1946 was as high as it was in 1941. If anyone else besides me manages to read this report, someone's face is sure going to be red. I admire the spirit of some of your figger-jugglers in publishing the facts in the table but it looks to me like somebody higher up slipped in letting the facts stay in the report while the statement on page 4 also remained. The only way I can see how "most industrial users had only 60 per cent of their 1941 use" is that some "few" not included in the "most" got more than most of the rest, which was sugar that should have gone to household use—and my coffee cup—if you were attempting to divide the sugar on the same basis as used in 1941. Your own percentage figures tell the story; 38 per cent of total supplies for industrial use in 1941 and 52 per cent in 1946, or 62 per cent of total supplies for household and institutional use in 1941 and only 48 per cent in 1946. I suscept that more representatives of bakeries, bottling works, canning plants, and condensed milk manufacturers got a chance to put their case before you in Washington than we farmers down south, or the low-income consumers throughout the country as far as that is concerned, but I also know that you were hired by us, the people, to work for all of us.

Here's how it looks to me after getting out my old eight-grade arithmetic book and doing a few calculations on the table cloth. Your own figures show that producers of bakery and cereal products got 103 per cent as much sugar in 1946 as they used in 1941. Makers of bottled beverages (both alcoholic and non-alcoholic) had 109 per cent in 1946 as compared with 1941. On the same basis, the candy makers were not so lucky-or so smart-as their 1946 percentage was only 77. The ice cream and condensed milk boys, however, more than made up for the poor neglected candy barons; they got

165 per cent as much sugar in 1946 as they used in 1941. For all other industries, the similar rate was 81 per cent. Finally look at the last item, household and institutional use—that's me and the corner cafe—; we got only 57 per cent as much sugar in 1946 as we used in 1941. You must have mixed us up with the industrial users when you wrote that statement on page 4 of *The World Sugar Situation.* Anyhow, what these percentages show to me is that if when you started out on your sugar ration program you intended to give all users of sugar the same break, you sure did make a lot of mistakes between 1941 and 1946.

Looking at my table-cloth again, my figures show that if you had actually given to industrial users only 60 per cent of the total amount of sugar used for such purposes in 1941, then they would have used only 1,697,000 tons instead of the 2,819,000 tons they actually did use. If this had been done, there would have been 1,122,000 tons left to distribute to me—the average consumer—which would have been about 15 pounds per person. This would have meant that I would have received exactly double the amount of sugar I am actually receiving this year to sweeten my coffee.

Now, Mr. O.P.A.-U.S.D.A., here are some of my figures which you can check any night you wish in your own kitchen—if you have any sugar. At my house, I find that it takes 44 teaspoons of sugar to make a pound. This makes 220 spoons in a 5 pound bag or 660 in 15 pounds, which is my entire ration this year. If I used 2 spoons a cup like I used to, I would only have enough for less than 1 cup of coffee a day. By cutting down to 1 spoon, I just squeak by with 2 cups a day. If I had received that extra 15 pounds which your figures show I deserve to have, I could exactly double my coffee consumption. This kind of figuring may not mean much to you but my wife and my mule both have concluded that such an improvement in my sugar supply would cause more than double improvement in my disposition.

I know you don't care a hoot about my disposition since you are about 2000 miles away from it but I can't figger out why the sugar farmers in this country are not raising more *cain* than *cane* about the way the sugar supply is being passed out. The sugar growers know as well as you and I do that I am a coffee drunkard and that I bought just as much sugar back in the depression as I hope to buy when sugar is plentyful again—if you don't continue training me how to do without it to the point where I drink my coffee without sugar and then will not buy any when it comes back on the market. They know that I and many millions like me are reliable steady customers who have developed the habit of eating a constant amount of sugar come good times or bad and they also know that if we are trained long enough we can be taught to get out of the habit. They know too that all those city slickers making $15 a day on cost-plus contracts at government expense are the guys who have been buying all that $2 a pound candy, rum sweetened with cokes at $1 a shot, those five-story cakes for fancy society weddings, and a lot of the other industrial sugar. They know that these guys are consumers of sugar only when times are good, or when they are not needed, and are the first ones to stop buying luxury when times get bad. Your figures show that you are giving these guys the first and best shot at the total sugar supplies. On the other hand, my sugar ration has forced me into the habit of using 1 spoon of sugar per cup of coffee instead of two and using some of those little white drugstore pills in my ice-tea all summer. As I see it, you are causing the sugar farmer to run the risk of losing the kind of business he needs most, the steady customer.

Now don't try to argue with me—I am out of sugar again. I know you say that the sugar I do not have for my coffee I get in the form of those industrial products but it just isn't so. We country people and the great masses of low-income city people get mostly only the sugar you let us have as straight sugar. And even if you have forgotten, the politicians haven't, the fact that the country people plus the low-income city people make up about three-fourths of the total population. That other one-fourth, mostly in the big cities of the north-east and mid-west, get just the same amount of straight sugar as we do, and then get in addition all that extra sugar, most of which is supposed to be ours, in the form of cakes, candy, drinks, condensed milk, and the like. Those kinds of items never get out to the country in times of shortages and the low-income people in the cities never get money enough to buy them. As Uncle John says, when you start to skin a cat, don't stop halfway, but that's what it looks like to me has happened with the sugar ration program.

If you boys had done as good a job of passing out the sugar as you have done in getting it in, I would still have sugar in my coffee. My cousin who grows sugar cane down in the Louisiana sugar belt tells me that some syrup mills down there are offering farmers $9 a ton for sugar cane this fall but will take only part of the crop. The syrup mill men say that they would take a lot more cane at that price, which is a dollar and a half more per ton than the farmer can get at the mill that makes sugar, but the Department of Agriculture has told them that they can make so much syrup and no more. The sugar farmers have also been told that if they sell their cane to the syrup mill, then they might lose their acreage allotment when times get bad again. If you can tell the syrup man what he can do and make it stick, then it seems to me that you could also do the same with the candy man or the cold drink mixer.

You know boys, Henry Wallace's outfit used to spend all of their time telling us farmers that the trouble with agriculture was that the country had a disease called overproduction and underconsumption. Now Clint Anderson's crew is filling the mailboxes and the auditoriums with a line that the trouble with the country is that it has a disease called underproduction and overconsumption. Maybe both are right, but as far as sugar is concerned, it looks to me like it has a bureaucratic disease I call misdirected-consumption. I know one thing, if I don't get some sugar pretty soon, I am liable to have a disease called just plain consumption. What about it?

Correction

If you keep a file of *The Sugar Bulletin* please cut out the date in the margin of this page and paste it on the front page date line of Vol. 25, No. 4.

Fair and Reasonable Prices for 1946 Crops of Florida and Louisiana Sugarcane for Sugar

Title 7—AGRICULTURE
Chapter VIII
Production and Marketing Administration
(Sugar Branch)
Part 802—Sugar Determinations

Pursuant to section 301 (d) of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, the following determination is hereby issued:

802.22q Fair and Reasonable prices for the 1946 crop of Florida sugarcane for sugar. Any producer who is also a processor of Florida sugarcane shall be deemed to have met the requirements of section 301 (d) of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, if such producer has paid or contracted to pay for sugarcane for sugar purchased from other producers and processed by him at rates not less than those provided for in the determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1945 crop of Florida sugarcane for sugar, issued September 13, 1945.

802.22r Fair and Reasonable prices for the 1946 crop of Louisiana sugarcane for sugar. Any producer who is also a processor of Louisiana sugarcane shall be deemed to have met the requirements of section 301 (d) of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, if such producer has paid or contracted to pay for sugarcane for sugar purchased from other producers and processed by him at rates not less than those provided for in the determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1945 crop of Louisiana sugarcane for sugar, issued September 13, 1945, except that for the purpose of determining season average prices for 96° raw sugar, duty paid basis at New Orleans, Louisiana, the period beginning with October 4, 1946 (or the Friday within the first marketing week of actual trading) and ending on January 31, 1947, shall be governing.

Issued this 15th day of November 1946.

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary

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MPR 16

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
Part 1334—Sugar
(Document No. 59065)
[MPR 16, Admt. 4]
Raw Cane Sugar

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Maximum Price Regulation 16 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 8 (a) (1) (i) is amended to read as follows:

(i) The maximum price per pound for raw cane sugars of 96 degrees polarization from off-shore producing areas, duty paid, cost, insurance and freight shall be 4.57 cents, for delivery at points at which deliveries have customarily been made by Commodity Credit Corporation for a particular refinery, or, if such deliveries have not customarily been made by Commodity Credit Corporation, then at receiving scales located at the refinery port.

2. In the first sentence of section 8 (b) (1) the figure "4.57" is substituted for the figure "4.205".

This amendment shall become effective November 20, 1946.

Issued this 20th day of November 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

Approved: November 15, 1946.

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

MPR 60

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
Part 1334—Sugar
(Document No. 59066)
[MPR 60, Amdt. 7]
Direct Consumption Sugar

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Maximum Price Regulation 60 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 2 (a) (1) is amended to read as follows:

(1) The maximum basis prices for the following direct-consumption sugars per one hundred pounds, f. o. b. United States seaboard cane sugar refinery nearest freightwise to the point of delivery, shall be as follows:

(i) For sales of fine granulated cane sugar refined in Continental United States, $6.00.

(ii) For sales of fine granulated beet sugar processed in Continental United States, $7.90.

(iii) For sales of fine granulated cane sugar from off-shore areas, domestic or foreign, duty paid, $5.95.

(iv) For sales of turbinado, washed-white or similar sugar from off-shore areas, domestic or foreign, duty paid, for direct-consumption, 5.65.

(v) For sales of plantation granulated sugar processed from United States mainland sugar cane $5.90.

(vi) For sales of direct-consumption sugars other thant those provided for above, in this section, processed from United States mainland sugar cane including but not limited to turbinado, plantation white and high-washed sugars, $5.80.

2. In section 2 (b) (1) the figure "$4.965" is substituted for the figure "$4.60".

This amendment shall become effective November 20, 1946.

Issued this 20th day of November 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

Approved: November 15, 1946.

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Trashy Sugarcane

The following letter was sent to all Louisiana sugar mills on November 26 by the Field Service Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration.

"It has come to our attention that some sugarcane processors appear to be making horizontal or flat deductions on account of trashy cane. Our position has always been that trash deductions should be made when a grower, for reasons of his own, or because of a shortage of labor or inclement weather conditions, he is unable to burn or otherwise clean his cane.

"Although we feel that a trash deduction is not a cure for the bad situation, we realize that during wet weather hauling clean cane may not always be possible. If this is true and deductions have to be made, there are two important questions to be considered: (1) Whether the grower receives a fair test and, (2) Whether conditional payments are to be made on foreign matter containing no sucrose.

"It has been the policy of this office to insist that any deductions on account of trashy sugarcane should be made only after actual weight determinations, not by inspection and not by agreement with growers for an arbitrary, fixed amount. To do otherwise may penalize the grower or cause excessive benefit payments to be made. Such deductions may also be used as an argument for bargaining competitively for sugarcane.

"You are, therefore, again reminded that trash deductions in excess of 3% may be made and that when such deductions are made the following conditions should be met:

1. The grower should be informed that sugarcane may be rejected if improperly cleaned or burned.
2. That deductions may be made should he deliver sugarcane with excessive trash content.
3. That such trash deductions will be made only after the amount of trash has been determined by weighing.
4. That a processor will make similar deductions on his own deliveries, and
5. That a report showing total tons of trash deducted will be submitted to this office at the end of the crop.

"Please give us your full cooperation."

Signed L. A. MULLIN,
State Director

Loss of Sucrose Through Inversion in Harvested Sugarcane in Louisiana

By J. I. Laurtizen, Senior Physiologist, Division of sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

Results of experimental studies[2] on losses of sucrose in harvested sugarcane indicate rather conclusively that appreciable losses of sucrose through inversion occurred even when all the cane in Louisiana was cut and stripped by hand. However, because these losses were often intangible, they were not generally recognized. It was only when the losses became rather large that the mill man gave them serious attention. Delays occurred in the field, at the derricks, during transit from the field in railroad cars or barges, and in the mill yard. Cane left in the field or at other locations under dry conditions for more than two days is subject to deterioration. In some instances inversion of sucrose may begin before the end of two days.

The amount of deterioration[1] depends, to a large extent, upon the prevailing weather. Dry weather, dry soil, and wind, or conditions that favor rapid evaporation, hasten and intensify inversion of sucrose. The most favorable period for deterioration in Louisiana is in the early part of the grinding season when the cane is immature and the weather conditions are normally warmer and dryer than in the latter part of the season. (The grinding season in Louisiana usually extends from about October 10 to January 1, and sometimes later.)

With the advent of the war, labor shortages became acute; hence, the development of mechanical cane harvesters was stimulated. Less and less cane was harvested by hand and much of the cane that was so harvested was merely cut off at the top and bottom of the stalk, leaving considerable leafy material attached to the stalk. The presence of such leafy material prevented accurate topping. As a result much of the immature part of the stalk was included in the cane left in the field to dry in preparation for burning of the leafy trash. A similar situation prevailed in most of the mechanically harvested cane except that the topping was less accurate and more green material was included as part of the harvested cane. Here again most of the cane was topped and cut off at the bottom and left in the field for the leafy material to dry in preparation for burning. Harvested cane with some of the green leaves or tops left on the stalk loses more moisture, because of the pumping action of such leaves and tops, than properly topped and stripped cane. If this loss of moisture is added to the loss of moisture due to drying and burning of the cane, the total loss may become marked before the cane is milled. Any losses of moisture favors inversion of sucrose, but heavy loss of moisture intensifies it. Thus, the inclusion of considerable green leafy material in harvested cane, the leaving of cane in the field to dry for burning, and the burning of the cane to rid it of the leafy trash—conditions which are largely incident to changes in harvesting practices—contribute to heavy loss of sucrose through inversion. These harvesting practices became widespread and intensified during the past two harvesting seasons

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(1944 and 1945) when there was a large reduction, particularly during 1945, in yield of sugar per ton of cane. Arceneaux[1] attributed the low yields of sugar to (1) "Increased percentage of trash in mill cane," (2) "Increased percentage of green tops in mill cane resulting from more extensive use of mechanical harvesters," and (3) "Increased deterioration between cutting and milling." Each one of these causes is important in the reduction of yield of sugar per ton of cane, and steps should be taken to eliminate them so far as possible.

Experimentally[2], and by experience in storing cane in the mill yard for week-end grinding, it has been shown that cane properly topped and stripped can be stored in large piles for several days without danger of fermentation and accumulation of heat. What is more important, is that if such piles are sprinkled once or twice a day the losses from inversion of sucrose are greatly reduced. The inclusion of green leafy material in large storage piles may involve some risk. Such material might readily lead to fermentation and heat, especially in wet piles, although such development has not been reported in cane stored in the mill yards for week end grinding.

An important step has been taken to reduce the normal losses of sucrose through inversion occurring during the interval between cutting and milling by selecting and breeding varieties resistant to inversion. To find varieties that are resistant to inversion of sucrose and at the same time possess the other essential qualities of commercial canes is very difficult of accomplishment. However, some progress has been made in raising the level of resistance above the relatively susceptible P.O.J. varieties earlier grown in Louisiana. There are now in commercial culture in Louisiana two varieties (Co. 281 and C.P. 36/13) that are highly resistant to inversion of sucrose and three varieties (Co. 290, C.P. 29/116, and C.P. 34/120 that are slightly less resistant (table 1). The performance of C.P. 29/120 has also been fairly good, especially under moderately moist conditions. Although resistant varieties will aid in reduction of losses in mill cane, it should not be forgotten that rather heavy losses in such varieties may be encountered if the cane is exposed

Table 1.—Ratings[1] relative to inversion of sucrose in commercial varieties of sugarcane

Variety	Parents	Number of experiments conducted	Ratings	
			Average	Extremes
Co. 281	P.O.J. 213 X Co. 206		1.0	
Co. 290	Co. 221 X D-74 or Kansar	57	1.7	0.7— 8.1
C.P. 28/11	Co. 281 X U.S. 1694	7	4.7	2.6—17.4
C.P. 28/19	Co. 281 X U.S. 1694	14	2.9	1.4— 7.5
C.P. 29/103	P.O.J. 2725 X C.P. 1165	8	4.1	.7—27.6
C.P. 29/116	P.O.J. 2725 X C.P. 1165	11	1.7	.6— 8.8
C.P. 29/120	P.O.J. 2725 C X.P. 1165	14	2.3	1.0— 7.3
C.P. 29/320	Co. 281 X C.P. 27/34	7	4.8	2.8—11.7
C.P. 33/243	Co. 281 X U.S. 1694	8	5.3	3.7— 7.4
C.P. 33/310	C.P. 1165 X C.P. 27/108	4	5.9	2.8— 7.5
C.P. 33/425	Co. 281 X U.S. 1694	4	3.3	2.5— 4.4
C.P. 34/120	Co. 281 X P.O.J. 2878	19	1.7	.05— 4.3
C.P. 36/13	P.O.J. 2725 X Honey Sorghum	8	.9	.4— 3.5
C.P. 36/105	Co. 281 X C.P. 1165	3	3.4	2.9—10.3

[1] Ratings are based on difference in drop in apparent purity at the beginning of storage and after two weeks of dry storage or two weeks in the windrow. Co. 281 was the control variety and the drop in purity of this variety was given the value of 1.0. The ratings of the other varieties were obtained by dividing the drop in purity of these varieties by that of Co. 281. The average ratings were obtained by dividing the total drop in purity of a given variety by the total drop in purity of Co. 281 in the same experiments in which the given variety was included. Varieties with a rating of less than 1.0 have shown greater resistance to inversion of sucrose than has Co. 281, whereas varieties with a greater rating than 1.0 have shown greater susceptibility to inversion of sucrose than has Co. 281.

to dry conditions for any length of time. Hence, even the cane of resistant varieties should be milled promptly or sprinkled when stored.

An examination of the ratings given in table 1 will show that there are a number of commercial varieties that are highly susceptible to inversion. Cane of such varieties should receive especial attention. Delay in removing the cane from the field should be reduced to a minimum and the cane should be sprinkled promptly when stored.

[4] Deterioration as used in this paper refers to deleterious changes (mostly drying of cane and inversion of sucrose (2) occuring in unfrozen cane or cane that has not been damaged sufficiently by freezing to initiate fermentation. The handling of badly frozen cane presents a different problem (3).

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(3) Lauritzen, J. I., Fort, Charles A., and Balch, R. T. Windrowing and Storing of Sugarcane in Louisiana Following Injury by Freezing Temperature. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 736, 44 pp., illus. 1940.

Cane Payments

We reproduce below a letter that was mailed to all Louisiana sugar processors on November 25, 1946.

"Effective November 20, 1946, the Office of Price Administration amended MPR 16 which increased the price of raw sugar by 36½¢ per hundred pounds and amended MPR 60 increasing the price of direct-consumption sugar by 40¢ per hundred pounds.

"On November 15 the Production and Marketing Administration Sugar Branch of the Department of Agriculture issued the "Fair and Reasonable Prices for 1946 crops of Florida and Louisiana Sugar Cane for Sugar" which was published in the Federal Register November 21, 1946.

"The Fair Price Determination above mentioned is similar to the Fair Price Determinations issued for Louisiana during the past several years except that the pricing period for 1946 is October 4, 1946—January 31, 1947.

"In view of the Fair Price Determination and the amendments of MPR 16 and 60 the average price for Louisiana raw sugar should be 5.79¢ per pound assuming of course that no further changes in sugar price will occur. The pricing period will be 39 days on the basis of 5.575 sugar and 59 days at 5.94 sugar.

"The Production and Marketing Administration has indicated very definitely that in view of the price increases and the Fair Price Determination it will not be called upon to pay any subsidies to the grower of sugarcane because the grower can receive the amount of money guaranteed by the Government by either receiving the average price for the season, or if he has elected to accept cash weekly payments, by having sold not more than 39% of his crop prior to the increase in price effective November 20.

"This letter is to suggest and advise that your purchases of sugar cane be on the basis which will allow the cane grower to receive a sufficient amount of money for his sugarcane that he will not lose any part of the incentive payments due him by virtue of his not receiving an equivalent amount for his sugarcane pricewise. The Committee feels that all purchases should be made on the season's average to be sure that the grower is protected."

Very truly yours,
Signed FRANK L. BARKER,
Chairman

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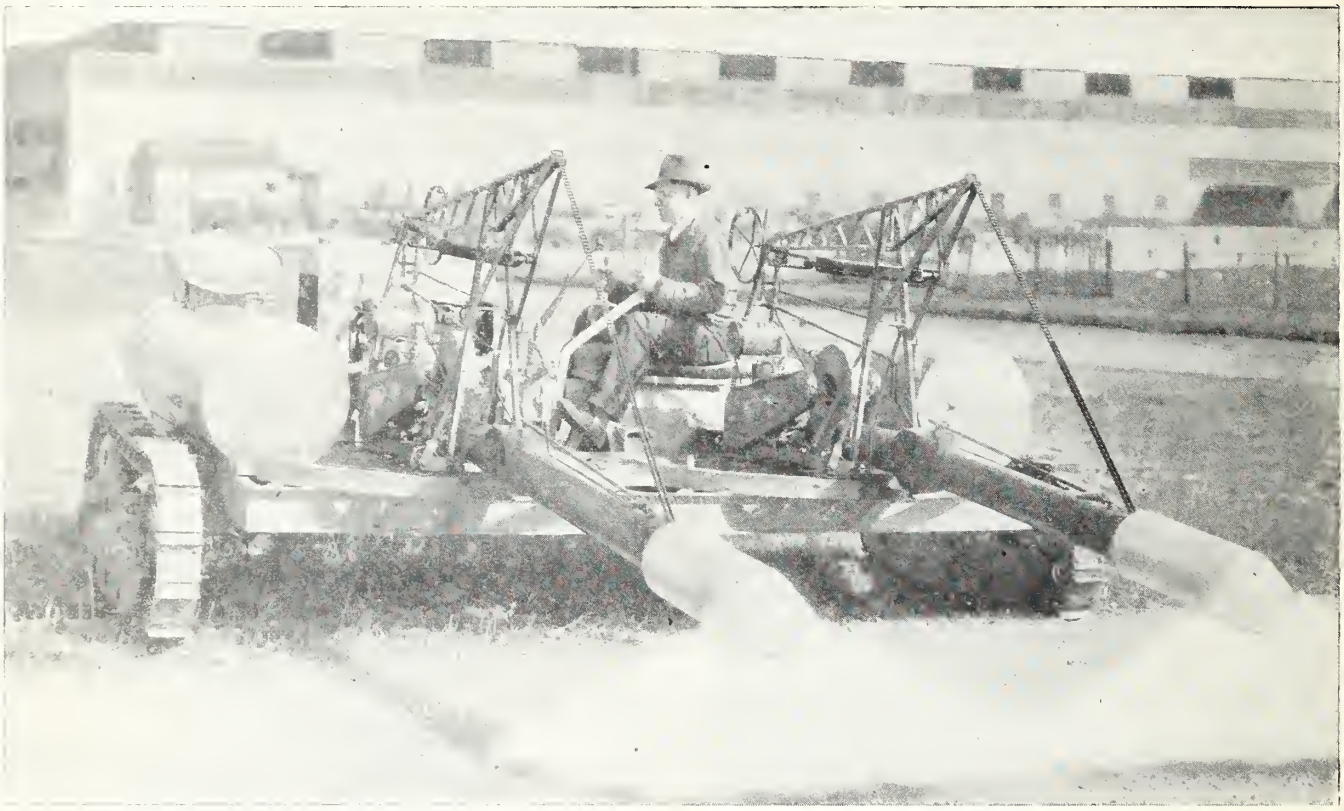

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At a speed of 6 m.p.h. the Model CT, using both burners, will consume 18 gallons of fuel oil per mile. Burning one acre at the same speed consumes 15 gallons.

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Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., DECEMBER 15, 1946 No. 6

League Requests Fertilizer

The American Sugar Cane League, with the cooperation of Congressman James Domengeaux, has taken up the matter of assuring sufficient fertilizer for the 1947 cane crop with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The following communication relative to this very important subject was sent to James H. Marshall, Director of the Sugar Branch, on December 9th.

Mr. James H. Marshall
Director, Sugar Branch
Production and Marketing Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Confirming our conversations with respect to ammonium nitrate needed to fertilize the 1947 crop, our information is that approximately 7500 tons have been ordered.

We are pleased to attach hereto a list of orders placed with the Louisiana Agricultural Cooperative, Inc., Baton Rouge, totaling 3554 tons.

We also understand that the Cooperatives of Louisiana, Hammond, have orders for 1677 tons, as shown by the attached list. These orders were placed on a basis of a 3000 ton total supply of ammonium nitrate allocated to the Cooperatives of Louisiana by the Associated Cooperatives, Inc. of Sheffield, Alabama. Originally, the Cooperatives of Louisiana had ordered 6000 tons, which was first reduced to 3000, and later warning was given of a further reduction to 1300 tons. The above orders are only a known few, but there are other sugarcane growers who have offered to buy, and it is our opinion that the entire 3000 tons would be absorbed by sugarcane growers.

We do not have detailed information regarding other distributors of fertilizer, but we do know that the following named distributors have handled orders from Louisiana sugarcane growers and have sought to obtain ammonium nitrate for use on sugarcane acreage.

Louisiana Agricultural Cooperatives, Inc., Baton Rouge
Cooperatives of Louisiana, Hammond
Gay-Sullivan Company, New Orleans
Mathieson Alkali Works, Lake Charles
Swift & Company, New Orleans
Armour & Company, New Orleans
Davidson Chemical Company, New Orleans

Your special attention is invited to the fact that fertilizer is applied on sugarcane acreage much earlier than is the case in other areas. The season for such application is in February and March, so it is of the utmost importance that deliveries be made early in order to insure a maximum production of sugar in Louisiana. The best assurance for the Louisiana industry would be the definite earmarking of the ammonium nitrate for sugarcane in Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

MARCEL J. VOORHIES
C. J. BOURG

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THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12
MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.
in which are consolidated
The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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In This Issue

League Requests Fertilizer ..... Cover
Molasses and Syrup Price Increase Requested 42
Mr. Billeaud Again Heads Cane Production Trade Association 44
Strike Costs Hawaii $20,000,000 44
Marshall Explains Prospects for More Sugar 44
Entries of Sugar from Offshore Areas Through October 31, 1946 46
Sugar Bulletins 46

Molasses and Syrup Price Increase Requested

We reproduce below a series of communications regarding the price of Louisiana syrup and molasses which are self-explanatory:

MEMORANDUM TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FROM C. J. BOURG

In accordance with the instructions of the Executive Committee, Marcel Voorhies and I have submitted to Jim Marshall two applications for price increases (copies attached); one for blackstrap molasses and the other for edible molasses and syrup.

It will be noted that in the application for price increases on edible molasses and syrup we have also asked for the rescission of WFO 51.

The question of de-control is being discussed, and Marshall has asked for the position of the American Sugar Cane League on de-control with respect to sugar and with respect to edible molasses and blackstrap molasses. We have not felt that we could give an official expression for the League in view of the fact that it is the intention of the Legislative Committee to meet the middle of December.

In the case of sugar, de-control would involve not only the removal of price ceilings but also rationing. Marshall has asked for separate expressions on blackstrap and on edible molasses.

December 6, 1946

Mr. James H. Marshall
Director, Sugar Branch
Production and Marketing Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

The Louisiana sugar industry requests your immediate consideration of a recommendation for an increase in the price of blackstrap molasses. The present price of 18¢ has been in effect since 1942, and in the meantime, the cost of production has increased and the ceilings on the price of sugar have been increased several times. From the standpoint of the price of sugar, the increases have amounted to 37.2% since 1942. If this percentage would be applied to the blackstrap molasses price, it would mean a ceiling of approximately 25¢ per gallon.

If the standard of measure being currently used in the case of sugar would be applied to molasses, the index of the average price of foods has increased since 1942 (131.1) by 27% (October 1946 index 180.0). If this index were made effective, the ceiling price of blackstrap molasses would be increased to approximately 23¢ per gallon.

Due consideration should be given to the fact that an increase in the price of blackstrap molasses would mean a proportionate increase in the price of cane received by all growers.

For your further information, we are quoting below from a memorandum prepared by the Chairman of the Blackstrap Molasses Committee for Louisiana:

"A considerable part of Louisiana blackstrap molasses is used in stock feed which the wholesale food merchant now sells to retail stores at 4¼ cents per pound.

"Blackstrap molasses is now selling at 18 cents per gallon or 1½ cents per pound. In justice to

the grower and processor who share equally in the price increase, blackstrap molasses should get its proportionate price of the value of stock feed which wholesales at 4¼ cents and blackstrap molasses should get a comparative price with corn which wholesales at 3.8 cents per pound.

"The Louisiana Cane Industry should at a minimum receive 2 cents per pound for blackstrap molasses or 25 cents per gallon f.o.b. factory."

In view of the de-control of all other commodities, including competing commodities and those which the growers and processors buy, we submit that it would be in keeping with the national policy and would be a fair and justifiable adjustment to increase the price of blackstrap molasses as early as possible, during the season when the producers of sugarcane and blackstrap molasses can benefit by such action.

Very truly yours,

MARCEL J. VOORHIES
C. J. BOURG

December 6, 1946

Mr. James Marshall
Director, Sugar Branch
Production and Marketing Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

The Louisiana sugar industry requests your immediate consideration of a recommendation for increases in the prices of edible molasses and syrup. The present prices have been in effect since 1942, and in the meantime, the cost of production has increased and the ceilings on the price of sugar have been increased several times. From the standpoint of the price of sugar, the increases have amounted to 37.2% since 1942. If this percentage would be applied to the edible molasses and syrup prices, it would bring about the following results:

First molasses would be increased from 38¢ to 52¢ per gallon

Second molasses would be increased from 28¢ to 38¢ per gallon

Syrup would be increased from 39¢ to 53¢ per gallon

The standard of measure being currently used in the case of sugar is the index of the average price of foods. This index has increased from 131.1 in 1942 by 27% to 180.0 in October 1946. If this index were made effective, the ceiling prices would become:

First molasses would be increased from 38¢ to 48¢ per gallon

Second molasses would be increased from 28¢ to 36¢ per gallon

Syrup would be increased from 39¢ to 49¢ per gallon

For your further information, we are quoting below from a letter written by a producer of edible molasses:

"We contacted the Louisiana State Office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Production and Marketing Administration, Baton Rouge, and requested them to furnish us with the average production of plantation granulated sugar per ton of cane for those mills so producing in 1945 and the same figures for 1946 to date.

"It would seem that these figures are of primary importance as the entire case is one in which a segment of the industry has, through the medium of a very much needed increased price for raw sugar, experienced an increase in the cost of sugarcane, their raw material. This increased cost has been only partially offset by an increased price for one of their finished products, direct-consumption sugar. The other finished product, edible molasses, has remained at a stationary price.

"The Louisiana State Office of the Production and Marketing Administration stated the average production of plantation white sugar from the 1945 crop by those mills so producing to be 82.81 pounds per ton of cane and the average production to date for 1946 to be 82.03 pounds. Using these figures and last year's price of $5.40 against this year's season average price for plantation granulated, assuming there will be no further increase, of 7.735 less the normal 2% trade discount, results in an increased return to the producer of $1.84. Against these figures, there is an increased cost of cane, again using a season average price, of $2.10 per ton plus the loss of 15¢ per cwt. granted last year, or 12¢ per ton of cane. In other words, an average loss to the producer of 38¢ per ton of cane on all the cane they will grind this season as compared with last.

"It seems as though, in the face of these facts, the O.P.A. would be compelled to make some adjustment in the price of edible molasses."

In view of the de-control of all other commodities, including competing commodities and those which the growers and processors buy, we submit that it would be in keeping with the national policy and would be a fair and justifiable adjustment to increase the price of edible molasses and syrup as early as possible, during the season when the producers of edible molasses and syrup can benefit by such action.

We also urge, in view of the fact that the announced purpose of the amendments adopted for the 1946 season have been accomplished, which was to prevent the diverting of sugarcane from sugar production, that WFO 51 be rescinded.

Very truly yours,

MARCEL J. VOORHIES
C. J. BOURG

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Mr. Billeaud Again Heads Cane Production Trade Association

George L. Billeaud, of Broussard, La., was re-elected President of the Cane Products Trade Association, Inc. at the annual meeting of the Association held in New Orleans on November 27th. R. M. Murphy, of New Orleans was re-elected 1st Vice President; Edward J. Gay, of Plaquemine, 2nd Vice President; Andrew W. Dykers, of New Orleans, Secretary; and Guy Maspero, of New Orleans, Treasurer.

Elected to the Board of Directors were:

Charles A. Farwell, T. R. Killelea, Louis LeBourgeois, Sam H. Livaudais, Guy Maspero, A. McNamara, R. M. Murphy, C. S. Peterman, E. A. Rainold, Jr., Louis Robichaux, Harold Saufley, and Walter Sullivan all of New Orleans. J. J. Munson, of Houma; Louis Wilbert and Edward J. Gay, Jr., of Plaquemine; Murphy J. Foster, of Franklin; Dubourg Thibaut, of Donaldsonville; E. J. Caire, of Edgard; W. S. Chadwick, of Bayou Goula; and T. M. Barker, of Lockport, La.

Strike Costs Hawaii $20,000,000

Hawaii's sugar industry, a major supply source for mainland American consumers, suffered greater losses from the 79-day strike ended November 19 than during the entire war of the Pacific in which the islands served as the nation's spearhead.

This assertion was made by H. Alexander Walker, president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, in the annual report delivered to the trustees and membership on December 1st.

In summing up the effects of the war President Walker said production losses of the plantations would have been overcome by the end of 1947, but that the heavy damages resulting from the island-wide strike of Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union could not be entirely overcome until 1950 or 1951.

"Before a factory goes on strike the switches are pulled and the machinery is stopped, but you can't stop nature when plantations are struck," he said. "Lack of irrigation during nearly 12 weeks of strike injured or completely killed more acres of sugar cane than were given up for army and navy uses or abandoned for lack of manpower during the war.

"Hawaii's sugar mills could have turned out nearly 190,000 tons of sugar during the period they were idled by the strike," he continued, "enough to supply the country's total needs for 13 days in this period of acute shortage, while the handicaps of war caused the island's annual production to drop only 180,000 tons below the normal level of 1,000,000 tons a year."

The island sugar executive pointed out that the ILWU contract covering the entire Hawaiian industry was the first of its kind ever applied to agriculture on a comparable scale. Industry-wide unionization was made possible by Hawaii's so-called "Little Wagner Act" which includes agricultural workers under its provisions. Out of 28,500 sugar employees in the island, 15,549 participated in the strike ballot that paralyzed 33 plantations.

Noting reports that the Bridges union, which numbers thirty per cent of its total strength in Hawaii, sought control of the sugar industry here and planned a similar campaign in other sugar-producing areas, Mr. Walker said:

"Judging from public reaction, the assertion is justified that the motives behind this strike encompassed more than the general issues of wages and worker welfare. Tactics employed by the ILWU indicated plainly that preparation of plans for the strike began long before the presentation of new demands . . . The vigor with which the demand for a union shop was launched indicated that this issue was a primary objective. It would place both management and the employees at the mercy of union leadership. This must not happen in Hawaii, and the firm stand taken by the sugar industry in rejecting this demand received emphatic Territory-wide approval."

Estimates given placed the cost of the strike at nearly $20,000,000 in balance of trade revenue for the Territory and $8,250,000 lost to the workers in wages. Removal of cane that died from thirst, replanting the fields, and restoring the crop cycles to get the industry back to normal production will require from three to four valuable years.

Mr. Walker emphasized that Hawaii's goal must be complete recovery from the effects of war and the more devastating strike in order to regain her former position among America's sugar producers as quickly as possible.

"The economy of these islands that are so important to the United States," he declared, "depends in very large measure upon sugar. The prosperity of the Territory has been due to Hawaii's undisputed leadership in scientific agriculture. Solution of the problem confronting us rests upon continued application of science and advancement of mechanization of our industry.

"I have every confidence that we will reach the goal of normal production levels and once again contribute at least 1,000,000 tons of sugar annually toward the needs of the nation."

Marshall Explains Prospects for More Sugar

(Remarks of James H. Marshall, Director, Sugar Branch, PMA, Department of Agriculture, before the annual convention of the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, Miami, November 21)

For the years 1935-39, total world sugar production average about 34½ million short tons. For the year which ended this past June 30, the 1945-46 year, the sugar production of the world instead of being some 34½ million tons was just a little over 27 million, a drop of 7,300,000 tons. If we overlook the matter of increasing populations, that drop of 7,300,000 tons in production gives the master sugar shortage figure. The big losses were found in Europe, where the prewar beet crop yielded well over 10 million tons and where the 1945-46 yield was about 5,600,000 tons. Other great losses occurred in Asia, particularly in Java with a loss of around 1¼ million tons, the Philippines with a loss of around 1,100,000 tons, and other Asiatic countries where losses totaling about 1 million tons occurred.

As far as we can determine at present, the outlook for the year which began last July 1 is better. European beets are making a healthy recovery and should yield between 7½ and 8 million tons, or some 30 percent to 40 percent more than last year. Relatively little improvement is indicated in Asiatic areas. . .

North America also shows substantial improvement for the 1946-47 year as compared with the year just ended. It looks as though 1946-47 should show an increase of something over a million tons above 1945-46. Right here I want to make it plain that we are hoping that the Cuban crop will run 5½ million tons, or better, as is now indicated by many forecasts. However, merely for statistical planning, I am presently using a 5-million-ton Cuban figure—which I hope will be quickly revised upward. It is also good to see that progress is being made in the U. S.-continental beet area with an indicated increase this year of about 300,000 tons as compared with last year.

I think it now becomes pertinent to explore what can be done about the forthcoming year. First, in view of various crop situations, maturity dates, and other things of that sort, it now appears that supplies will not be available to permit any increase in rations prior to April 1, 1947 . . .

Just what does it require to increase rations? As background, you will be interested to know that 2,175,000 tons are needed from the Cuban crop and a balance of 3½ million tons from domestic crops for current rationing levels. To maintain this same ration in 1947, would require 2,100,000 tons from Cuba. This is true despite the fact that we have an increase in our continental beet sugar production. There has, however, been the necessity of using some of the beet sugar in deficit areas ahead of its normal consumption time and yields have been somewhat smaller than anticipated in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Louisiana.

For example, to increase industrial sugar rations by 10 percent of the base, that is from present 60 percent to 70 percent, and to furnish an additional 5 pounds consumer stamp along with comparable increases for institutional and other use, would require between 700,000 and 750,000 tons of sugar. This makes it very plain that a large amount of sugar is required for a modest increase in rations. As is also obvious from these remarks, the only practical source of this increase is the Cuban crop . . .

As I said before, to maintain U. S. rations in 1947 at the 1946 level, 2,100,000 tons of Cuban sugar will be required. Cuban local requirements and free export provisions under the terms of the contract amount to 740,000 tons. In view of European improvements, the amount of Cuban sugar required to maintain 1946 ration levels there in 1947 will be about 1,135,000 tons. These three figures total 3,975,000 tons. Deducting this from the 5,000,000 tons total estimated for Cuba's 1947 production, leaves 1,025,000 tons. As I also stated a few moments ago, an increase in U. S. sugar rations of one 5 pound consumer stamp, and 10 percent in base period usage, to begin April 1, 1947, would require between 700,000 and 750,000 tons of sugar.

In view of the probable additional 1,025,000 tons available from Cuba's production to meet world demands, I think this increase in rationing may be made. Certainly all of us are hoping that the picture will be better than this but let us not indulge in self-deception and let us stay on the side which will enable you to plan far better than you can plan on fond hopes and pleasant imaginings.

I should be less than fair to this group and to the Department if I failed to say something about continuing rationing and price control on sugar. My contacts with men in your industry and in many other industries which use or produce sugar convince me that for the present, decontrol and abandonment of rationing would not be in the best interest of industry or of the ultimate consumer. I say these things because sugar is still in very short supply and you men know quite well that decontrol could result in a substantial increase in prices. I will say nothing as to the possible confusion which could result from the scramble to obtain sugar if rationing were immediately abandoned . . .

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Entries of Sugar from Offshore Areas Through October 31, 1946

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today that the quantity of sugar entered for consumption from all offshore areas during January-October, 1946 amounted to 3,719,203 short tons, raw value. For the corresponding period last year the quantity entered totaled 4,466,129 tons. The figures are subject to change after outturn weights and polarization data for all entries are available.

A total of 199,633 short tons of sugar, raw value, was marketed by the mainland cane area and 1,020,116 tons by the continental beet area during January-September, 1946 as compared with 154,347 tons and 737,510 tons, respectively, during the same period of 1945. Data for October are not yet available.

Area	Quantity Entered Through October 31, 1946
	(Short tons—96° equivalent)
Cuba	2,221,676
Hawaii	631,573
Puerto Rico	814,723
Foreign Countries other than Cuba	46,408
Virgin Islands	4,823
Total	3,719,203

Direct-Consumption Sugar

Direct-consumption sugar is included in the foregoing quantities shown as entered through October 31, 1946.

Area	Sugar Polarizing 99.8° and above	Sugar Polarizing less than 99.8°	Total
	(short tons, 96° equivalent)		
Cuba	312,618	11,254	323,872
Puerto Rico	99,717	12,189	111,906
Hawaii	0	989	989
Total	412,335	24,432	436,767

Entries from Full-Duty Countries

Area	Quantity entered through October 31, 1946
	(Pounds, 96°)
Peru	92,816,940[1]
Tons	46,408

[1] Excluding the first 20,000 pounds entered. Under the quota provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 such sugar is quota-exempt, and although these provisions are in suspension at this time, these deductions continue to be made in order to keep entry figures on a basis comparable with those of previous years.

Sugar Bulletins

By A. W. Dykers

Test Constitutionality of 1937 Sugar Act

The Hershey Corporation, of Hershey, Pa., and Olevarria & Co., of New York, have instituted suit in the United States Customs Court, contesting the constitutionality of the 1937 Sugar Act. The plaintiffs contend that the 1937 Sugar Act, levying additional duty on sugar imported from Cuba, violates the 1902 reciprocity agreement between the United States and Cuba. The case has been continued by the Court, which is presently meeting in Mobile, Alabama with Judge Charles D. Lawrence of New York presiding.

Fortier Steps Out

Gilbert J. Fortier, who has been the Louisiana State Director of the Office of Price Administration for the past three years, has resigned this position, effective December 30th.

Mr. Fortier will leave for Washington in the near future to take up his new duties as Executive Secretary to Senator Allen J. Ellender.

Death Takes Edmond Bulliard

Edmond Bulliard, the founder and President of the now famous Evangeline Pepper & Food Products, Inc., of St. Martinville, La. died on December 7th after a brief illness. Mr. Bulliard was 67 years of age at the time of his death. Besides his food packing interests he was also the owner of a sugar factory, a meat and refrigeration plant and a lumber mill. He was an outstanding figure in St. Martin Parish and in South-west Louisiana and his color and drive will be sorely missed by his associates. We extend our deepest sympathies to his widow and family.

Suit Dismissed

The suit of Edward F. LeBlanc against the Chandler Laboratories has been dismissed by Judge Gaston L. Porterie, of the Federal District Court, at the request of all parties concerned. News dispatches state that the dismissal order has the effect of terminating the voluminous proceedings which involved the seizure and sale by the Government of $545,370.71 worth of sugar, syrup and molasses.

After paying 1,600 cane growers and other involved in the sale, the judgment directed that $27,500 be paid to Edward Rightor, attorney for Chandler Laboratories; $72,500 to Edward LeBlanc, attorney for the Erath Sugar Co., Ltd., and the Vermilion Sugar Co., Ltd., and approximately $58,000 to the firm of Helm & Simon, attorneys for Leonard J. Barrow and the Bentor C. Wood Co.

To Move to Florida

The management of the Ruth Sugar Company, of Breaux Bridge, is planning to move its sugar mill to Florida. A recent news dispatch indicates that the plant will be dismantled and moved to Moore Haven where J. E. Caldwell, president of the company, says twelve Florida cane farmers have already pledged over 8,000 tons of cane to the mill. Plans call for the eventual production of over 60,000,000 pounds of sugar annually at the new location.

Members Invited

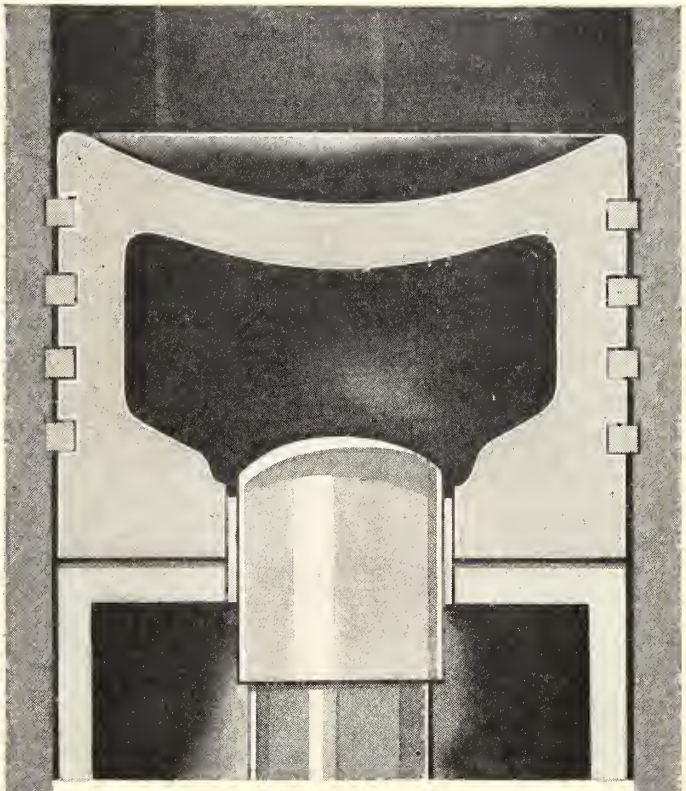
The following paragraphs are from a letter to Marcel J. Voorhies, General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League from J. C. Etheredge, President of the Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival & Fair Association, Inc.

"In order that individuals and companies throughout the Louisiana Sugar Belt may have a voice in the affairs of the La. Sugar Cane Festival and Fair, Ass'n. we propose to elect to the Board of Directors at our next annual meeting at least one member from each of the sugar producing parishes. In order that those engaged either directly or indirectly in the production or marketing of sugar and sugar products may express their preference in the election of the Board, we are now inviting all concerned to join the Association.

"Membership dues for any individual are one dollar per year. Membership cards for 1947 are being issued to all new members, as the next annual meeting will be held in January, 1947.

"Membership dues should be made payable to the Association and mailed to M. J. Henry, Chairman Membership Committee, Chamber of Commerce, New Iberia, La.'"

This Torture Chamber Demands Good Oil—



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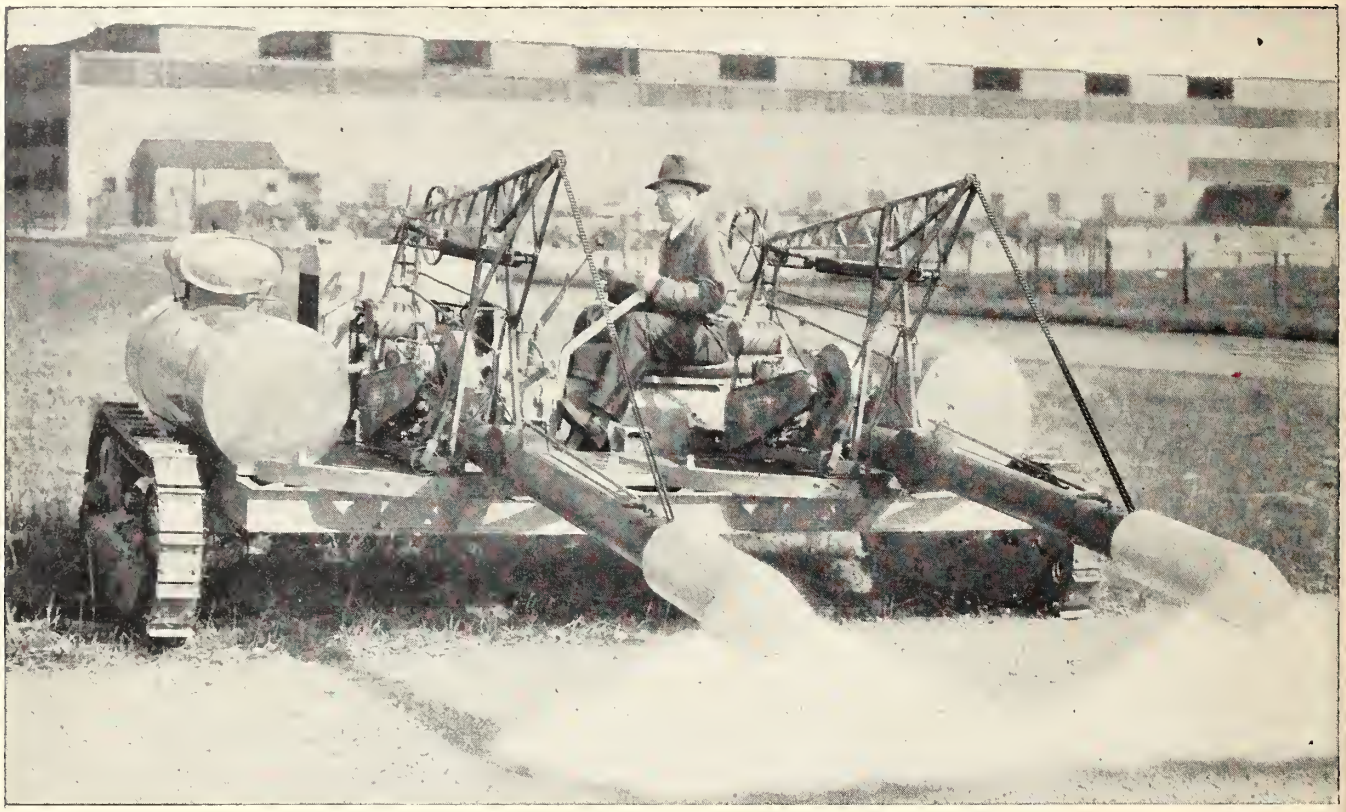

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Its use is not restricted to ditch burning alone as it can be used to good advantage in burning weeds on fallow ground or wherever weed burning is necessary. Powered with a 4-cylinder FORD Engine with 4-speed transmission assures you of ample power to travel over the most rugged ground.

Two Model A Junior Weed Burners are mounted on this unit with a nozzle capacity of 50 g.p.h. each. They produce a dense high velocity intensely hot flame which sears green vegetation quickly.

Burners are mounted on circular track and burner arms can be raised and lowered and swung in an arc of 30 degrees and will burn a swath 10 feet wide on one trip. Each individual burner can be shut off when desired.

Under average conditions the first trip can be made at about 4 m.p.h. If necessary to make a second burning it is advistable to wait until vegetation is thoroughly dry when a speed of 7 m.p.h. is recommended.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., JANUARY 1, 1947 No. 7

Executive Order 9809, Providing for the Disposition of Certain War Agencies

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, including Title I of the First War Powers Act, 1941, Title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, section 201 (b) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and section 2 of the Stabilization Act of 1942, and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered, for the purpose of further effectuating the transition from war to peace and in the interest of the internal management of the Government as follows:

1. Except as otherwise provided in this order, the following agencies and their functions are consolidated to form one agency in the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President, which shall be known as the Office of Temporary Controls namely: the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the Office of Economic Stabilization, the Office of Price Administration, and the Civilian Production Administration. Consistent with applicable law, the Office of Temporary Controls shall be organized and its functions shall be administered in such manner as the head thereof may deem desirable.

2. There shall be at the head of the Office of Temporary Controls a Temporary Controls Administrator, hereafter referred to as the Administrator, who shall be appointed by the President and who shall receive a salary at the rate of $12,000 per annum unless the Congress shall otherwise provide. Except as otherwise provided in this order, the functions of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the Economic Stabilization Director, the Price Administrator, and the Civilian Production Administrator, including such functions of the President as are now administered by the said officers, are vested in the Administrator. The functions hereby vested in the Administrator shall be deemed to include the authority to maintain in his own name civil proceedings relating to matters heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Price Administrator (including any such proceedings now pending).

3. (a) The advisory board provided for in section 102 of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 and its functions, which shall remain vested in such board, are transferred to the Office of Temporary Controls.

(b) The Economic Stabilization Board (transferred to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion by Executive Order No. 9762 of July 25, 1946) and its functions are terminated.

4. The functions of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion under subsections (c) (1), (c) (2), (c) (3), and (c) (4) of section 101 of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 are transferred to the President.

5. The functions of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9568 of June 8, 1945 and of Executive Order No. 9604 of August 25, 1945 (with respect to the declassification, release, and publication of certain technical, scientific, and industrial information which has been classified as secret, confidential, or restricted), are transferred to the Secretary of Commerce.

6. The functions of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion under the provisions of Execu-

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MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
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in which are consolidated
The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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In This Issue

Executive Order 9809, Providing for the Disposition of Certain War Agencies.....Cover
World 1946-47 Sugar Production 12 Percent Above Previous Year..... 51
Why Sugar Is Short..... 51
First Quarter Sugar Allocations Announced.... 52
War Food Order No. 51 Amended..... 52
$40,000 Prizes Posted for Sugar Research..... 52
USDA Food Deliveries Total 962 Million Pounds in October..... 52
Preliminary Sugar Statistics for First Eleven Months of 1946..... 54
Domestic Sales of Government-owned Farm Products Reported by USDA..... 54
Sugar Bulletins 55

tive Order No. 9791 of October 17, 1946 (with respect to the study of scientific research and development activities), are transferred to the Executive Office of the President and shall be administered therein as the President may determine.

7. The functions of the Media Programming Division and the Motion Picture Division of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and the functions which were transferred from the Bureau of Special Services of the Office of War Information to the Bureau of the Budget by the provisions of paragraph 1 (b) of Executive Order No. 9608 of August 31, 1945, are transferred to the Office of Government Reports, which is re-established as an agency in the Executive Office of the President on the same basis and with the same functions as obtained immediately prior to the promulgation of Executive Order No. 9182 of June 13, 1942. The functions of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion with respect to the functions of the said Divisions and the functions of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget with respect to the said functions of the Bureau of the Budget are transferred to the Director of the Office of Government Reports.

8. There are transferred to the Department of the Treasury (a) the functions of the Office of Contract Settlement, (b) the Appeal Board established under section 13 (d) of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944, (c) the Contract Settlement Advisory Board created by section 5 of the said Act, and (d) the functions of such boards, which shall remain vested therein, respectively. The functions of the Director of Contract Settlement, and the functions of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion under section 101 (b) of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 with respect to the Office of Contract Settlement, are transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

9. The functions of the Financial Reporting Division of the Office of Price Administration, together with the functions of the Price Administrator with respect thereto, are transferred to the Federal Trade Commission.

10. (a) The National Wage Stabilization Board is terminated.

(b) The functions heretofore vested in the National Wage Stabilization Board pursuant to the provisions of section 5 (a) of the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, are transferred to the Department of the Treasury.

(c) The functions under section 5 of the War Labor Disputes Act now vested in the National Wage Stabilization Board shall be administered by a special board or boards to be constituted as may be necessary by the Secretary of Labor from among the members of a panel to be appointed by the President for that purpose.

(d) The tripartite Steel Commission (created by the National War Labor Board on March 30, 1945) shall continue to carry out its function within the Department of Labor until such date as the Secretary of Labor may fix for its termination.

(e) All other functions of the National Wage Stabilization Board are transferred to the Secretary of Labor.

11. The authority, records, property, and personnel which relate primarily to the functions redistributed by this order are transferred to the respective agencies in which functions are vested pursuant to the provisions of this order and the funds which

relate primarily to such functions are transferred or otherwise made available to such respective agencies: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may in any case limit the records, property, personnel, and funds to be so transferred or made available to so much thereof as he deems to be required for the administration of the transferred functions. Such further measures and dispositions as may be determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary to effectuate the purposes and provisions of this paragraph shall be carried out in such manner as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may direct and by such agencies as he may designate. All personnel transferred under the provisions of this order which the transferee agencies shall respectively find to be in excess of the personnel necessary for the administration of the functions transferred to such agencies by this order shall, if not retransferred under existing law to other positions in the Government, be separated from the service.

12. All prior Executive orders or parts thereof in conflict with this order are amended accordingly. All other prior orders, regulations, rulings, directives, and other actions relating to any function or agency transferred by this order or issued by any such agency shall remain in effect except as they are inconsistent herewith or are hereafter amended or revoked under proper authority.

13. The provisions of this order shall become effective immediately except that the provisions of paragraph 10 hereof, and those of paragraph 11 to the extent that they relate to the functions referred to in paragraph 10, shall become effective on February 24, 1947.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

The White House,
December 12, 1946.

World 1946-47 Sugar Production 12 Percent Above Previous Year

World production of beet and cane sugar for 1946-47 is estimated at 30 million short tons, raw value, by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This is 12 percent more than the 26.7 million tons produced in 1945-46, but 14 percent less than the prewar (1935-39) average of 34.7 million tons.

A sharp recovery of beet sugar production in Europe, and favorable conditions for sugar beet and sugar cane planting and growing in North America and the West Indies have been chiefly responsible for the rise in world sugar output in 1946-47 compared with the previous season, the Department's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations reports.

It is estimated that if there were no rationing controls, the world would require, at present prices, about 5 million more tons of sugar in 1947 than is likely to be available. Despite the indicated increases of 3.3 million tons in the world's production, North America and Western Europe, the principal importing areas, are likely to have available only 1 million tons—or 10 percent—more than the 10.9 million tons recommended to those areas in 1946.

As was the case last season, it will not be possible in 1946-47 to increase world supplies of sugar for consumption by drawing on carryover stocks, since such stocks have been reduced to minimum operating levels.

Why Sugar Is Short

(*Official Report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture*)

Here are the major reasons why people in the United States aren't able to have approximately the 100 pounds of sugar per capita they want annually instead of the 73 pounds they're getting.

1. Present continental U. S. beet and cane sugar production is about 30 percent of the 1946 estimated distribution. This percentage was about the same in pre-war years. During the war years, the pressures for other food crops brought about a substantial decline in domestic beet sugar production. This decline has now been checked, and substantial increases over the lowest production year are noted.

2. When the Japanese captured the Philippines, the U. S. lost about 1,000,000 tons of sugar which it annually imported from these Islands. War damage was so extensive that there will be no appreciable exports from the Philippines before 1948.

3. Jap occupation of Java eliminated about 1,250,000 tons of sugar which normally went to countries friendly to the U. S. This placed an additional "squeeze" on world supplies. Java will probably not produce again for export before 1948.

4. Nearly all European countries produced substantial amounts of beet sugar in pre-war years, but this industry was badly torn apart by war and Nazi occupation. European beet sugar production is making a steady, though gradual come-back.

5. Many factors, including usable land areas, make it impracticable to increase substantially the cane sugar production in Louisiana, Florida, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, or the Virgin Islands.

6. Cuba—and to a lesser extent, other Caribbean areas, became the "world sugar bowl". Although Cuba increased production substantially, she could not offset losses suffered in all other parts of the world.

Only in 1943 could Cuba have produced a little more sugar, but at that time submarine sinkings were so bad and shipping was so restricted that additional sugar could not have been moved from Cuba even if produced—and Cuba used all possible storage space. Some sugar was, in effect, "stored in the field", by letting substantial acreages of cane grow for 2 years instead of 1. Two-year cane produces more sugar than 1-year cane—but not as much as two crops of 1-year cane.

As a war measure, the equivalent of about 900,000 tons of the 1944 crop Cuban sugar was diverted to manufacturing industrial alcohol required for making synthetic rubber.

In 1945, Cuba suffered the worst drought in 87 years, with a consequent loss of about 900,000 tons of sugar production.

7. All these (and other) factors have aggravated the shortage. U. S. citizens would have had a little bit more sugar if this nation had flatly refused to share any supplies with our allies, or had refused to extend a minimum of aid to liberated areas.

8. No major nation has more sugar per capita than the U. S. Great Britian and Canada have the same supplies per capita. Other nations have very much less per capita.

9. Additional amounts of sugar may be available by April 1, 1947—but unlimited supplies of sugar for the U.S. will not be available for many months to come.

First Quarter Sugar Allocations Announced

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced a sugar allocation for civilian distribution from January 1 through March 31, 1947 totaling 1,260,000 short tons raw value. Sugar disappearance for the same months in 1946 totaled 1,185,000 short tons, raw value. The increased allocation is accounted for by the increase in population and the higher rate of use by industrial users, many of whom are now on a rate of 60 percent of 1941 base use as contrasted with 50 percent during the first three months of 1946.

Consumer ration levels and industrial ration levels remain the same as they have been during the past three months. It appears unlikely that any increases in rationing will be made prior to April 1, 1947—when the size of the crops will be more definitely established and sugar shipments from Cuba and Puerto Rico will be arriving in this country in substantial volume.

Allocations for the first quarter of 1947, as compared with the disappearance for the comparable period on 1946 are as follows: (thousands of short tons, raw value)

Claimant	Jan.-March 1947 Allocations	Jan.-March 1946 Disappearance
U.S. civilians	1,260	1,185
U.S. milit. and minor exports	73	97
TOTALS	1,333	1,282

The above quantities are exclusive of such amounts of Cuban sugar as may later be authorized for U. S. refining and shipment to other foreign claimants, whose requirements have not yet been fully determined.

War Food Order No. 51 Amended

The Department of Agriculture announced that effective December 16, 1946, WFO 51 is amended to permit distribution of unprocessed edible molasses by new distributors. The amendment requires that all persons who accept deliveries of edible molasses as distributors must first report in writing to the Production and Marketing Administrator that they are distributors under the definition of "distributors" as stated in WFO 51. This definition reads: " 'Distributor' means any person who is engaged in the business of buying and selling unblended or unprocessed edible molasses". Prior to this amendment, distribution was restricted to persons engaged in this business during the year ended June 30, 1941. All other provisions of the Order remain unchanged and in full force and effect. The official order is as follows:

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
(War Food Distribution Orders)
AMENDMENT 5, W. F. O. NO. 51
Part 1490
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS
Manufacture, Delivery, and Use of Edible Molasses

War Food Order No. 51, as amended, is further amended by deleting paragraph (c) (1) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

(c) Distribution by distributors. (1) No person shall accept delivery of edible molasses as a distributor without first having reported in writing, to the Administrator, that he is a distributor as defined in paragraph (a) (7).

This amendment shall become effective at 12:01 A.M., E.S.T., December 16, 1946. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken, prior to said date, under War Food Order No. 51, as amended, all provisions of said order shall be deemed to remain in full force for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

Issued this 13th day of December 1946.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON
Secretary

$40,000 Prizes Posted for Sugar Research

Scientists of all countries have been invited to compete for prizes totaling $40,000 posted by the Sugar Research Foundation, it was announced recently by Dr. Harlow Shapley, Chairman of the National Science Fund of the National Academy of Sciences. Established to stimulate scientific studies of sugar as a food and an industrial raw material which may lead to its greater usefulness, awards of $5,000 will be given in 1947, 1948 and 1949 with a Grand Prize of $25,000 to be given in 1950 for the most significant discovery of the preceding five years. Winners of the preliminary awards are also eligible for the grand prize.

In announcing the rules governing the award program, Dr. Shapley reviewed the research work of the Sugar Research Foundation. At the present time under Dr. Robert C. Hockett, Scientific Director, 44 projects dealing with the physiological, chemical and industrial aspects of sugar and its derivatives are being sponsored at universities by means of grants-in-aid amounting to more than half a million dollars. In addition, the Foundation has been engaged since its formation in 1943 in the task of collating the existing information about sugar and making it available in a series of Scientific Reports to technicians, and others who have a special interest in the subject.

USDA Food Deliveries Total 962 Million Pounds in October

Deliveries of farm products by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to cash-paying foreign claimants, UNRRA, and U. S. Government agencies totaled 962 million pounds in October. Deliveries in September totaled 1,268 million pounds.

Farm products delivered to foreign claimants (excluding UNRRA) totaled 410 million pounds in October. Deliveries by commodities, in pounds, were as follows: Grain and cereal products, 305 million; dairy products, 80 million; poultry products, 11 million; fats and oils, 8 million; livestock and

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meat products, 4 million; and fruits and vegetables, 2 million. Relatively small quantities of baled cotton and canned fish also were shipped.

Deliveries to UNRRA totaled 211 million pounds. Commodity totals, in pounds, were as follows: Grain and cereal products, 149 million; livestock and meat products, 42 million; special commodities, 9 million; dairy products, 6 million; fats and oils, 4 million; and fruit and vegetable products, 1 million.

Transfers to Government agencies and to Government-sponsored programs totaled 341 million pounds. Transfers of commodities, in pounds, included: Grain and cereal products 330 million; cotton, 5 million; dairy products, 3 million, fruit and vegetable products, 2 million; and livestock and meat products, 1 million.

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Preliminary Sugar Statistics for First Eleven Months of 1946

Distribution of sugar by the primary distributors in the United States in November and during January-November 1946, compiled from weekly data submitted by distributors, as compared with final figures for the corresponding period of 1945, was as follows:

	1946[1]		1945	
	November	Jan.-Nov.	November	Jan.-Nov.
	(short tons, raw value)			
Refiners	309,312	3,700,031	284,049	4,476,878
Beet Processors	133,433	1,295,625	100,884	962,299
Importers	33,023	454,608	10,699	452,064
Mainland Cane Mills	14,432	125,113	24,044	86,795
Total	490,200	5,575,377	419,676	5,978,036
Deliveries for export	6,272	365,452	9,217	283,590
For U. S. Consumption[2]	483,928	5,209,925	410,459	5,694,446

Stocks reported by the distributors as of November 30, 1946, as compared with final November 30, 1945 stocks, were as follows:

	1946[1]	1945
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raws[3]	233,791	231,978
Refiners' refined	118,861	126,168
Beet Processors	766,218	742,795
Importers	18,997	5,560
Mainland Cane Mills	[4]	58,616
Total		1,165,117

[1] Preliminary.
[2] Includes deliveries for U. S. Military Forces at home and abroad.
[3] Includes 24,403 tons of sugar in continental U. S. but not reported by refiners as in stock on November 30, 1945, and a comparable item for 1946.
[4] Data not yet available.

Domestic Sales of Government-owned Farm Products Reported by USDA

Recorded domestic sales of basic commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation totaled $60,601,000 in September, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported.

Sales of raw sugar to refiners made up $17,298,000 of this total; wool, $14,302,000; grain and grain products, $13,776,000; fats and oils, $12,893,000; cotton and hemp, $2,290,000; and tea, $42,000.

Recorded domestic sales of agricultural commodities originally acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation under its price support program, or for its general supply program and general commodity purchase program, totaled $4,145,000 in September.

Fruit and vegetable sales, largely "price support" potatoes sold for livestock feed or for industrial use, totaled $4,018,000; special commodities, $72,000; cereal products, $33,000; and dairy products; $15,000. Relatively small quantities of poultry products and meat also were included in the total.

Recorded sales of agricultural products declared surplus to the U. S. Department of Agriculture by U. S. Government agencies under the Surplus Property Act totaled $472,000 in September.

Tobacco product sales, mainly cigars, totaled $167,000; special commodities principally candy bars, $138,000; fruits and vegetables, $115,000. Small quantities of other miscellaneous products made up the remainder of the total.

(The expression "recorded sales" refers to the month payment is received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, not necessarily to the month in which the sale was negotiated.)

Sugar Bulletins

By A. W. Dykers

To Move Mill to Florida

J. E. Caldwell, President of Ruth Sugars, of Breaux Bridge, Louisiana has announced that his company is purchasing the Vermilion Sugar Company mill located in Abbeville, Louisiana with the intention of moving it to Moore Haven, Florida. It was erroneously announced earlier this month that the Ruth Sugar Factory would be moved to Florida but Mr. Caldwell now says that the Ruth mill will continue to operate at Breaux Bridge. The Vermilion mill, according to Mr. Caldwell, will be enlarged, when it is moved to Florida, from its present capacity of 1,400 tons to 3,000 tons every 24 hours. It is estimated that these improvements will cost about $1,250,000.

W. A. Rolston Elected

The Board of Directors of The South Coast Corporation, owners and operators of extensive Louisiana sugarcane properties including the Georgia, Oaklawn and Terrebonne sugar factories and the Georgia refinery, has announced the election of W. A. Rolston of Houma, Louisiana as a Vice-President of the Corporation. Mr. Rolston has been in charge of the operations of the Corporation for a number of years and he will continue his duties under his new title. Other officers elected at the meeting held in New Orleans on December 16th were: J. J. Munson, Houma, La., President; H. Minderman, New Orleans, La., Vice-President and Secretary; S. J. Menard, of New Orleans, La., Treasurer and Assistant Secretary; O. S. Mansell, Chicago, Illinois, Assistant Treasurer, and John M. Erickson, Chicago, Ill., Assistant Secretary.

Ration and Tax Free Sugar

The same conditions prevailing in 1945 covering ration and tax free sugar to the growers of Louisiana sugarcane for sugar are in effect for the 1946 crop. Third revised ration order Number 3, Section 1.4, Part 1407, gives legal effect to the continuation of the regulations published in the November 1, 1945, issue of *The Sugar Bulletin*.

Bulletin Number 5

We are in receipt of Bulletin No. 5 (List of Farm Building Plans) distributed by the Agricultural Extension Division of Louisiana State University.

This bulletin was prepared by Mr. C. J. Hutchinson, Agricultural Engineer. It lists plans and detailed specifications which may be secured from the Agricultural Extension Division.

Any farmer contemplating the construction of a home, a barn, a shed, miscellaneous farm buildings, water systems, heating systems, etc., should secure one of these bulletins. He can also secure the detailed plans and specifications for whatever construction he expects to do.

Honor Dean J. G. Lee

J. G. Lee, Dean of the College of Agriculture, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, was signally honored on December 2, 1946, by the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation. That great farm organization, at its annual meeting in Alexandria, voted Dean Lee a life membership.

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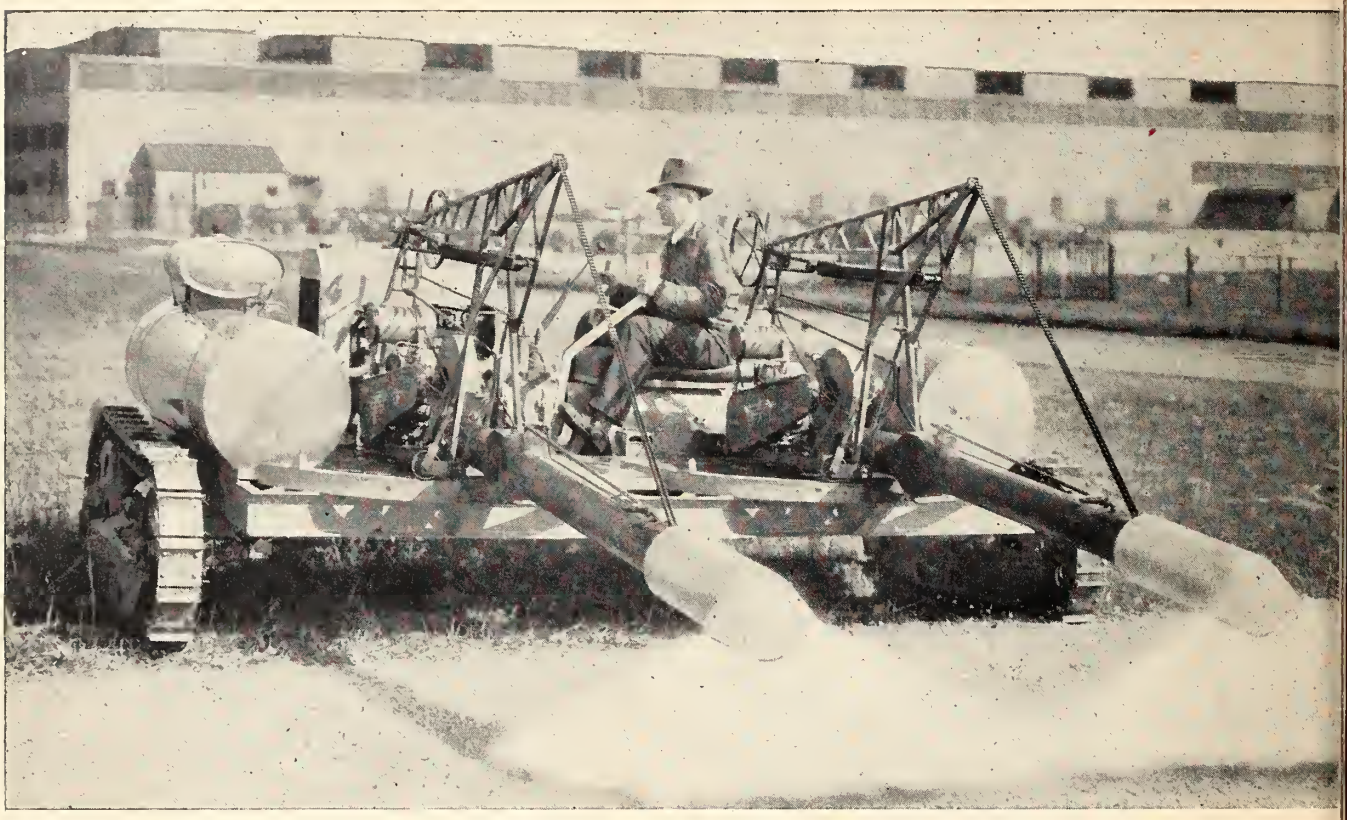

THE MODEL "CT" (Crawler Type) WEED BURNER

The Woolery Machine Company with 22 years experience in the building of Weed Burners has anticipated the necessity of different types of equipment to meet specific agricultural demands.

The Model CT comes in 2 gauges, 8 and 12 feet wide. In ditch and ditch bank burning this machine will straddle ditches up to 9 feet wide and is, therefore, a valuable Weed Burner for this kind of work as it permits planting close to ditches.

Its use is not restricted to ditch burning alone as it can be used to good advantage in burning weeds on fallow ground or wherever weed burning is necessary. Powered with a 4-cylinder FORD Engine with 4-speed transmission assures you of ample power to travel over the most rugged ground.

Two Model A Junior Weed Burners are mounted on this unit with a nozzle capacity of 50 g.p.h. each. They produce a dense high velocity intensely hot flame which sears green vegetation quickly.

Burners are mounted on circular track and burner arms can be raised and lowered and swung in an arc of 30 degrees and will burn a swath 10 feet wide on one trip. Each individual burner can be shut off when desired.

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SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., JANUARY 15, 1947 No. 8

Brief in Connection With Sugar and Related Commodities

The following brief in the matter of the announced intention of the State Department to enter into trade agreement negotiations with eighteen countries for the reduction of governmental barriers to trade, has been filed with the Committee for Reciprocity Information by the American Sugar Cane League, the Farmers & Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, and the United States Beet Sugar Association.

December 21, 1946

Committee for Reciprocity Information
Tariff Commission Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

In the matter of the announced intention of the State Department to enter trade agreement negotiations with various foreign countries for the reduction of governmental barriers to trade, the undersigned hereby gave notice of our interest in all matters covered by paragraph 5 of the Tariff Act and provisions related to said paragraph, specifically the agreements made with the governments of Cuba or Peru, and any other agreement in which sugar or related commodities are to be the subject of negotiations.

We submit the following brief on behalf of the members of:

The American Sugar Cane League
Farmers & Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association
Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association
United States Beet Sugar Association

Domestic sugar, we believe, presents a special problem in the consideration of the proposed trade agreements program because the industry operates under a system of government supervision unique in American agricultur. It is probably a fact that no other food industry has been under such complete government control during the war period as has the domestic sugar industry. Production and sales controls are still in effect and sugar, which continues in short supply, is the only commodity still being rationed to all classes of trade and consumers. We are, however, approaching a time when supply will again equal or exceed the consumptive demand. The problem of making an orderly transition from these extensive controls to a more normal status of sugar trade operation is at the present time giving men of the industry deep concern.

The normal pattern of the world's sugar economy has been greatly changed through the influence of war. The total effect upon our continental and insular economy is yet unknown. In these circumstances of disruption and uncertainty it would seem highly inadadvisable to add further confusion and uncertainty by reducing the rate of tariff which now remains after four successive reductions between the years 1934 and 1942. The present rate would be wholly inadequate protection for the domestic industry should the quota system be abandoned. These four reductions have aggregated 62½ per cent of the rates that prevailed prior to June 8, 1934. Should the President exercise to the full extent the authority granted under the provisions of the new Trade Agreements Act and again reduce the tariff rate 50 per cent, the aggregate reduction would be 81½ per cent.

In 1934 Congress first enacted sugar quota legislation which placed controls on the supplies of sugar

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12
MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.
In which are consolidated
The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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In This Issue

Brief in Connection With Sugar and Related Commodities ..... Cover
Effect of President's Proclamation On Agriculture 59
1947 Policy on Imports of Sugar-Containing Products (WFO-63) 61
Sugar Bulletins:
Hawaiian Sugar Lost 62
Cuban Tariff Restored 62
Station Men Honored 62
Seek Statehood 62
Committee Men Chosen 62

and since that time there have been four reductions in the rates of duty on sugar. Th rates now in effect represent a reduction of 50 per cent from the rates prevailing at the time of the approval of the Foreign Trade Agreements Act, and a reduction of 62½ per cent from those specified in the Tariff Act of 1930.

The first of the four reductions, effective June 8, 1934, was made by the President under the flexible provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930. By that action the rate of duty on 96° raw sugar imported from foreign countries other than Cuba was reduced from $2.50 to $1.875 a hundred pounds, and the duty on Cuban 96° raw sugar was cut from $2.00 to $1.50 a hundred. Domestic producers of sugar beets and sugar cane were not, however, left without compensation against the impact of the lower rate of duty. On the same day the President signed the Executive Order reducing the rate of duty he also approved the so-called Jones-Costigan Amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, which established a system of quotas and specified that a processing tax should be imposed on sugar at a rate not greater than the reduction of the duty. Proceeds of the tax were used to make benefit payments to growers of sugar beets and sugar cane so that the protection afforded domestic sugar producers might be maintained and, to quote the President, they might obtain "a fairer return for their product". Except for a brief interval in 1939 quotas remained in effect from 1934 until shortly before the attack which brought the United States into the war, and they have been the principal stabilizing influence in the sugar industry.

The second reduction in duty became effective September 3, 1934, in the reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and the Republic of Cuba. Under that agreement the rate of duty on Cuban raw sugar was reduced from $1.50 to $0.90 a hundred pounds. However, *the agreement also contained a certain measure of protection for the dometisc producer since it provided that the duty would revert to* $1.50 *a hundred pounds whenver sugar quotas became inoperative.* The value of that provision was demonstrated in September of 1939 when, with the outbreak of the war in Europe, it was deemed advisable to suspend quotas temporarily. The duty reverted to $1.50 and continued at that level until the quotas were reinstated on December 26, 1939.

The third reduction in duty came with the proclamation of a supplemental trade agreement with the Republic of Cuba, effective January 5, 1942. In that agreement the rate of duty was reduced from $0.90 to $0.75 a hundred pounds, *and the requirement that a higher rate of duty must prevail when quotas became inoperative was completely eliminated.*

The fourth reduction in the duty was written into the reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Peru, effective July 29, 1942, which reduced the rate of duty on 96° raw sugar imported from foreign countries other than Cuba from $1.875 to $0.9375 a hundred pounds. The rates of duty in the Peruvian agreement were applicable to all most-favored nations.

The current rates of duty on sugar, considered alone, as previously stated, are wholly inadequate to maintain domestic production.

In recent years differences in costs of production, once a yardstick for measuring tariffs, have been completely ignored. Nevertheless, it seems worth while to point out that the last investigtaion by the United Sstates Tariff Commission, completed in 1934, in-

dicated that the difference in costs of production between the United States and Cuba was $1.50 a hundred pounds. In view of higher wage rates, higher taxes, and higher costs of all kinds in all domestic sugar producing areas, it is a fair assumption that the differences in costs today are as great as they were at the time of the Tariff Commission's study. Yet the present trade agreement would permit a reduction in the rate of duty on Cuban sugar from $0.75 to $0.375 a hundred pounds which would equal only 25 per cent of the difference in costs of production, as determined by the Commission, and only 18.375 per cent of the rate established by the Tariff Act of 1930.

Congress has, by the enactment of the Sugar Act of 1937, the Philippine Independence Act, and the Philippine Trade Relations Act, provided directly by statute in detail concerning world trade in sugar. In addition to these measures of regulation and control, there is also outstanding an International Sugar Agreement between the principal sugar producing nations of the world, the original of which was extended by the Departmnet of State for an additional year, to August 31, 1946, and such extension was ratified by the Senate. This agreement also has been further extended by the State Department to August 31, 1947, but so far such executive action is without ratification by the Senate.

The difficulty of dealing with only one phase of the sugar problem at a time, as is now proposed, was indicated in the debate in the U. S. Senate on April 17, 1946, on page 3945 of the Congressional Record, when the ratification of the extension of the International Sugar Agreement to August 31, 1946 was being considered, in the course of which Senator Connally, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, recognizes and explains the need for coordination in connection with Congressional consideration of the extension of the Sugar Act. (See footnote below)*

The wartime authority to allocate sugar expires March 31, 1947, and the wartime authority to control the price of sugar expires June 30, 1947. The Sugar Act itself expires on December 31, 1947. Our great need at this time of economic uncertainty is a better coordination of all of the various legisltaive measures affecting sugar. This can come only from a studious consideration of our complicated postwar sugar problems as a whole, and should be done at a time and in a manner when the Congress would have the opportunity to deal comprehensively with them. Consequently, we are convinced that any reduction in the rate of tariff at this time in this proceeding would be dealing with only one phase of a larger total problem and would make more difficult adequate legislative treatment of the total problem by the Congress at a later date.

The need for protection of the domestic industry against foriegn sugar is a reality. It arises from a number of causes, but greater efficiency on the part of foreign producers is not one of them. Foreign producing areas have advantages in lower wage rates, cheaper land, and lower taxes, but they can claim no superiority over domestic producers either in the yield of sugar per acre or in the utilization of labor. On the contrary, an average acre of cane or beets in the United States produces more sugar than an acre of cane in Cuba and the domestic sugar is produced with more efficient use of higher-priced labor. Minimum wages for field labor in the domestic sugar industry are established by the Secretary of Agriculture, and these minimum rates on the average are much higher than the prevailing wages in Cuba. Factory wage rates are subject to the standards established by Federal law, but in most cases, are higher than the legal requirements.

In the face of successive reductions in duties, the continued operation of the domestic sugar industry in the period immediately before World War II has been possible only because of the maintenance of the quota system, now embodied in the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended. The Sugar Act expires on December 31, 1947, and domestic producers have no assurance that adequate protective legislation will be enacted. A further reduction of the tariff in these circumstances—or even a continuation of the present inadequate rate in the absence of quotas—would be a matter of grave concern to all divisions of the domestic industry. We have, as a consequence, no alternative but to oppose, and to oppose vigorously, any further reduction of the prevailing rates of duty on sugar.

The same elements of the domestic industry as are here represented were jointly represented before the Ways and Means Committee of the Congress May 8, 1945. An extended discussion was had with members of that Committee at that time with particular reference to Section 2(a) of the Doghton Bill which, among other things, authorized an additional 50 per cent reduction in the duty on sugar. This discussion is recorded in the transcript of Hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means of the 79th Congress on H.R. 2652—superseded by H.R. 3240—Vol. 2, pages 2050 to 2066. If your Committee desires any amplification of the matter presented in this brief, it can found under this reference.

Respectfully submitted,
AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE
FARMERS & MANUFACTURERS
BEET SUGAR ASSOCIATION
HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS
ASSOCIATION
UNITED STATES BEET SUGAR
ASSOCIATION
By FRED G. TALOR

*MR. OVERTON: Let me ask the able Senator from Texas this question. Is it understood that no further extension of the present international sugar agreement will be considered, pending the consideration of amendments to the Sugar Act and pending the revision of the international sugar agreement?

MR. CONNALLY: No decision has yet been made regarding a continuance of the agreement beyond August 31, 1946. However, since it is anticipated that sugar will continue in short supply at least through 1947, and since this agreement was designed to deal with the surplus situation, it is felt by the departments of State and Agriculture that revision of the agreement should not be undertaken until the postwar supply picture becomes somewhat clearer. The State Department may, therefore, propose that the agreement continue for another year in its present inoperative form. This should in no way conflict with any amendments which Congress may wish to make in domestic sugar legislation, since the qouta provisions of the sugar agreement would remain inoperative for the period of the proposed further extention.

Effect of President's Proclamation on Agriculture

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has stated that the principal effect on agriculture of the President's proclamation of the cessation of hostilities is to establish definite termination dates on agricultural programs as follows:

(1) The terminal date of the principal wartime price support programs will be December 31, 1948.

(2) On Decmber 31, 1948 the restrictions on the disposal of cotton by the Commodity Credit Corporation as prescribed in section 381 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, will again

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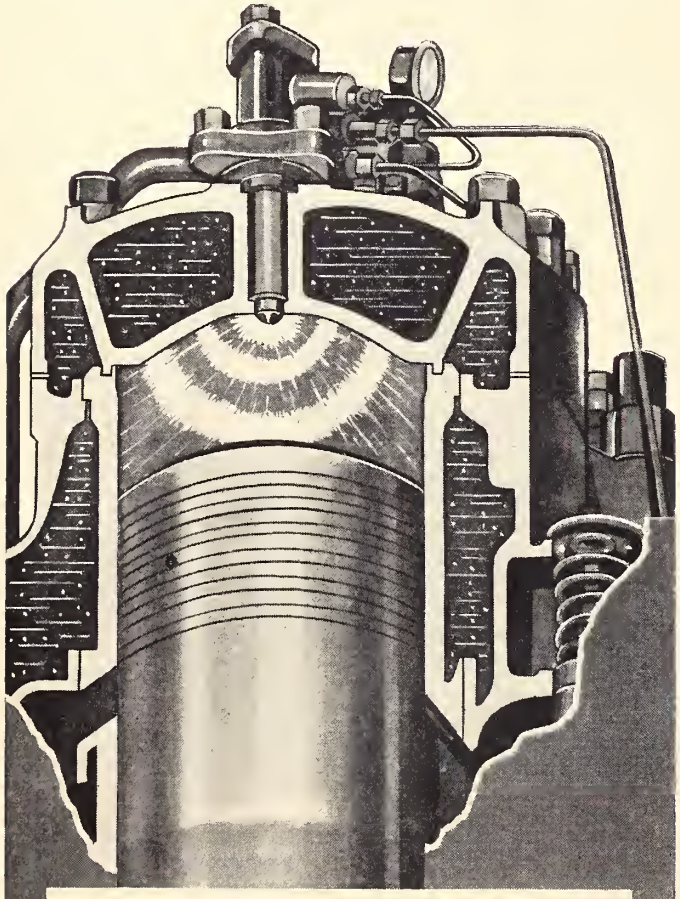

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become operative.

The President's proclamation does not affect authorities of the Department of Agriculture under the War Powers Act and the Price Control Extension Act of 1946. These include: War Food Orders, the making of certain subsidy payments, the monthly certification of commodities in short supply, and others.

Price Support Operations

Wartime price support operations fall into the following general categories:

Basic Commodities—Under the Stabilization Act of 1942, prices of "basic" commodities—corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts for nuts—are to be supported for two full calendar years following the cessation of hostilities at 90 percent of parity. The price of cotton, also a basic commodity, is supported at 92 1/2 percent of parity. This support terminates with the crops harvested during the period ending December 31, 1948.

"Steagall Commodities"—The so-called Steagall Amendment requires that prices of certain commodities be supported through loans, purchases or other operations at not less than 90 percent of the parity or comparable price of the commodities for which the Secretary of Agriculture by formal announcement has requested an expanded production for war purposes. The Steagall amendment provided that these supports should be in effect for a period of 2 full calendar years following the proclamation of the end of hostilities. The President's proclamation has the effect of setting December 31, 1948 as the definite date for the termination of this support program.

The "Steagall commodities", those for which expanded production was formally requested, include:

Hogs
Eggs
Chickens over 3½ pounds live weight
Turkeys
Milk and butterfat
Dry peas of certain varieties
Dry edible beans of certain varieties
Soybeans for oil
Flaxseed for oil
Peanuts for oil
American-Egyptian cotton
Potatoes
Sweet potatoes

Other Commodities—The Steagall amendment also provided that the lending and purchasing operations of the Department of Agriculture should be carried out to bring the price and income of producers of other commodities to a fair parity relationship with the basic and the Staegall commodities. Price supports for this third group of commodities are permissible rather than mandatory and can be carried out under the general authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation and other authorities of the Department. Among some of the commodities for which this type of support has been used are wool, naval stores, American hemp, sugar beets, sugarcane, blackeye peas and beans, certain fruits for processing, certain vegetables for processing, barley, grain sorghums, rye, Sea Island cotton, certain vegetable seeds, winter cover crop seeds, and hay and pasture seeds.

It was emphasized by the Department that price supports for this third category of commodities have been *permissive* rather than *mandatory*.

Cotton Disposal Restrictions

The President's proclamation will reestablish on January 1, 1949 that portion of the Agricultural Ad-

justment Act of 1938 which establishes limits on the price and volume at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may dispose of cotton held by it. The provision (Sec. 381 (c) of the AA Act) was suspended by the Act of April 12, 1945 for the period of the hostilities and for two years thereafter. It prohibits the CCC from selling cotton below cost and limits sales in any calendar month to 300,000 bales and in any calendar year to 1,500,000 bales.

1947 Policy on Imports of Sugar-Containing Products (WFO-63)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced its policy for granting import authorizations, under War Food Order 63, for sugar-containing products during 1947.

Import authorizations will continue to be issued to importers who have imported normal trade products from areas and countries of the Western Hemisphere, other than Puerto Rico, on the basis of their imports during the period January 1, 1944 through March 31, 1945. The base period for other countries or areas (Puerto Rico excepted) will be September 1, 1938 through August 31, 1939. The volume of imports from countries or areas in the Western Hemisphere may not exeed 80 percent of the base period (Puerto Rico excepted), while from all other conutries it may equal 100 percent.

In the case of Puerto Rico, products may be imported from that area provided they are normal trade products as defined in the policy and are accompanied by a certificate from the General Supplies Administrator of the Government of Puerto Rico, indicating that sufficient sugar has been properly obtained to manufacture the product.

The only other import authorizations to be granted for products *in excess of* 20 *per cent* of sugar by weight are for normal trade products in consumer containers. Such import authorizations may be granted in any volume to any person. Imports of products containing *less than* 20 *percent* of sugar by weight and which are regarded as normal trade products may be authorized in any volume from any area. Imports of bona fide sugar-containing drugs or pharmaceuticals will be authorized without regard to volume, area of origin, or sugar content.

Import authorizations will be issued for trans-shipments in bond for any product for which authorizatitons will be granted for import into the United States.

Importers are cautioned that import authorizations are required for any imported product containing sugar and that applications for such import authorizations should be made to the Administrator, War Food Order 63, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Approved authorizations must be secured prior to contracting for the import of any sugar-containing product.

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Services of qualified manager for sugarcane plantation in Louisiana producing approximately 20,000 tons of cane
State age and previous experience
Application will be treated confidentially.
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Sugar Bulletins

By A. W. Dykers

Hawaiian Sugar Lost

About 150,000 tons of sugar will be lost from the 1947 Hawaiian crop as a result of the prolonged strike. This announcement has been made by Ernest W. Greene, Vice-president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, who says that cultivation, irrigation and fertilization, as well as harvesting and milling operations were at a complete standstill during September, October and much of November.

The 1947 Hawaiian sugar crop is estimated at 850,000 tons, compared with a pre-war normal production of a million tons. The United States Mainland is schdeuled to receive 810,000 tons of this production with the balance remaining in the Islands for local consumption.

Cuban Tariff Restored

The duty free entry of Cuban sugar ended January 1, 1947 and the 75 cent tariff that was suspended during the War by the C.C.C. is now being collected by the U. S. Customs.

Station Men Honored

Dr. Julian C. Miller, director of horticultural research at the Louisiana State Experiment Stations and Dr. W. G. Taggart, director of the Stations, have bene honored by the magazine *Progressive Farmer* for their work during 1946. Dr. Miller has been picked as the "Man of the year in service to Agriculture in the South" and Dr. Taggart was chosen as the "Man of the year for Louisiana".

Dr. Miller received the honor because of his achievements in developing new varieties of garden plants and Dr. Taggart was cited for his leadership as the head of the Louisiana State Experiment Station, and particulraly for his part in the development of disease resistant cane varieties for the Louisiana sugar industry.

Seek Statehood

Joseph R. Farrington, Congressional delegate for the Territory of Hawaii, has introduced a bill in Congress to admit Hawaii to the Union as the 49th State. Mr. Farrington has asked that hearings on this subject begin not later than February 1st.

Committee Men Chosen

Iberville Parish has elected Parish and Community committeemen for its production and marketing program. John A. Wilbert has been chosen Chairman of the Parish Committe, with Luke B. Babin and F. E. Charleville members.

The Community Committees are as follows:

White Castle Area—Paul G. Himel, chairman; Nelson Henry, vice-chairman, and Edward J. Schexnayder.

Bayou Goula Area—Evans Ramagos, chairman; Stanley Robert, vice-chairman, and Edward J. Schexnayder.

Plaquemine Area—John I. Adams, chairman; Louis Vicknair, vice-chairman, and Ivan Wilbert.

St. Gabriel-Sunshine Area—George Fairchild, chairman; L. B. Pulliam, vice-chairman, and Jules Barre.

Grosse Tete Area—Ferdinand Meyer, chairman; Louis A. Willie, vice-chairman, and W. W. Stewart.

Maringouin Area—Samuel F. Damico, chairman; Alvin Rivet, vice-chairman, and Mariano Morrell.

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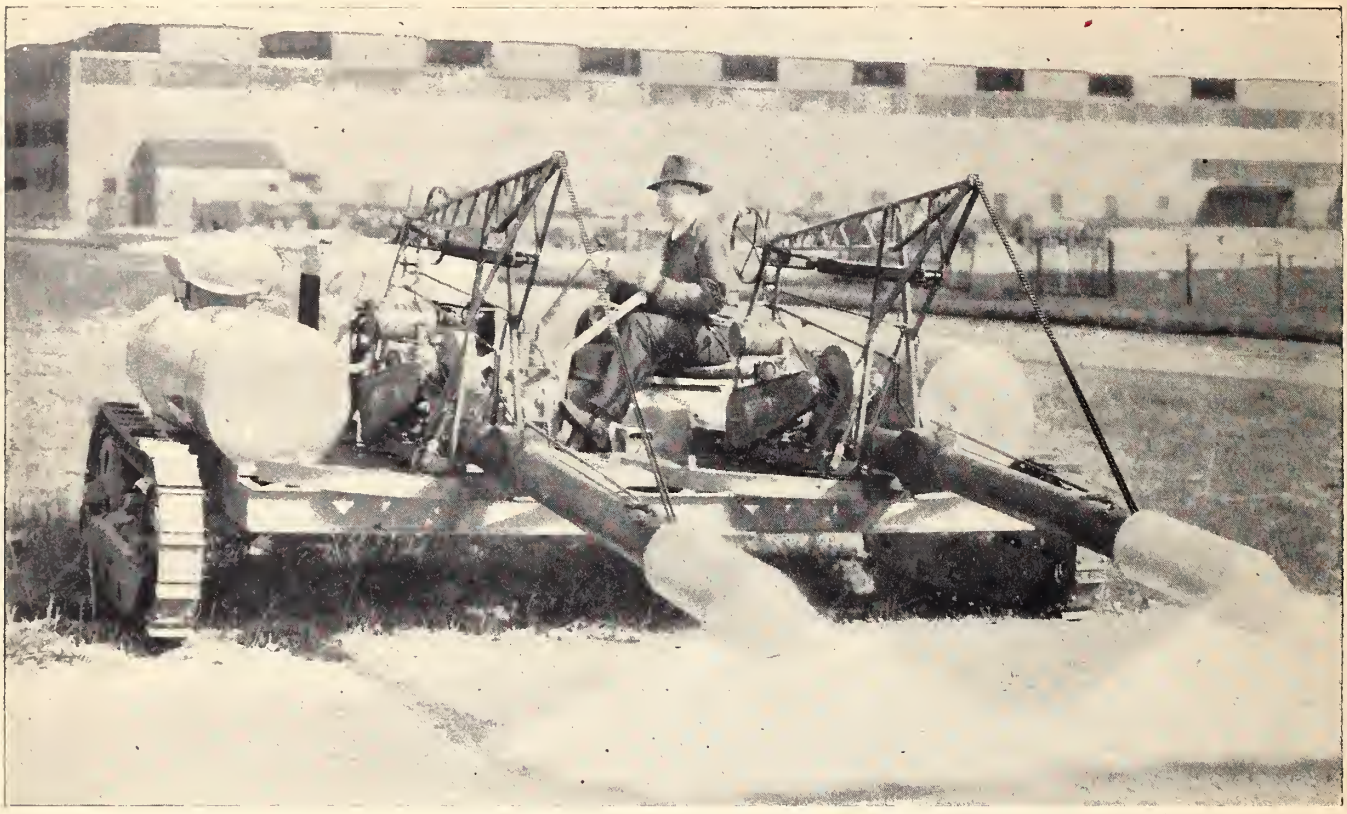

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., FEBRUARY 1, 1947 No. 9

The Fertilizer Situation

The fertilizer situation in Louisiana is being kept alive in all branches of the Government where some assistance might be available to obtain for the sugar industry a maximum supply of fertilizer. In addition to discussing this situation fully with the Andresen Committee, active interest is being maintained in cooperation with our Louisiana Congressional Delegation. Attached are letters from the State Department to Senator Ellender and from the Agriculture Department to Congressman Domengeaux.

It would appear from these reports that there are greater supplies of cyanamid, ammonium nitrate and sodium nitrate which will be distributed in Louisiana than were distributed last year. The Government, so far, has not been willing to allocate fertilizer to any area for any particular crop. It is now up to the growers to place their orders and insist upon deliveries being made. The fact that deliveries can be accepted now should improve the chances of obtaining early delivery.

The Andresen Committee was very much interested in the fertilizer situation and discussed the subject with me thoroughly. I am assured of their intervention in favor of sugar growers and will keep in close touch with developments.

The American Sugar Cane League having intervened in favor of maintaining supplies of fertilizer for distribution to domestic growers, the dealers and distributors, in appreciation of our efforts in their behalf, should be willing to deliver the greatest possible quantity to our growers.

C. J. B.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington

January 20, 1947

The Honorable
James Domengeaux
House of Representatives
Dear Mr. Domengeaux:

In connection with your visit of a few days ago and our telephone conversation of this afternoon, I am giving you below the memorandum regarding contemplated shipments of nitrogen fertilizers into Louisiana.

"The shipments of ammonium nitrate into Louisiana in the fiscal year 1945-46 was 12,410 tons. The Cyanamid Company also shipped about 17,000 tons of cyanamid into the Louisiana Sugar Bowl. According to a report recently received from Louisiana, it was estimated that the annual nitrogen needs for sugar cane is 4500 tons nitrogen or equivalent to 13,500 tons of ammonium nitrate.

"The Cyanamid Company expects to ship about 17,000 tons of 21 percent cyanamid into the Sugar Bowl in 1946-1947, according to distribution report supplied to this office in August 1946. Recent reports from the 3 ammonium nitrate producers — TVA, Lion Oil Co. and Spencer Chemical Co.—show that they expect to ship 9765 tons of ammonium nitrate into Louisiana from December 1, 1946 through April 30, 1947. In addition, two producers will ship a quantity of ammonium nitrate to large fertilizer companies with plants in more than one State. It is estimated that this will amount to at least 2000 tons, making over

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
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MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
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In which are consolidated
The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
Subscription Price, 50 Cents Per Year.

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In This Issue

The Fertilizer Situation.....Cover
Blackstrap Controls Lifted.....67
Direct-Consumption Sugar Price Increased.....67
Raw Sugar Price Increased.....67
Income Tax Returns for the Year 1946.....68
Entries of Sugar from Offshore Area Through November 30, 1946.....69
Sugar Bulletins:
Urge Borer Control.....69
Guarantee Beet Price.....69
Sugar Prices Advance.....70
Suspension Lifted.....70

11,765 tons of ammonium nitrate that will be shipped into Louisiana in this five-month period. The shipments of ammonium nitrate into Louisiana in this five-month period last year amounted to 8504 tons, according to a report from Associated Cooperatives who were the sole distributors at that time. Thus the total shipments of ammonium nitrate into Louisiana this year will exceed the quantity shipped into the State last year."

I sincerely hope that deliveries will not be less than is contemplated at this time. We expect to have in a few days shipments by months which I will be glad to send you when available.

Sincerely yours,
"W. A. MINOR"
Assistant to the Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington

January 20, 1947

The Honorable
Allen J. Ellender
United States Senate
My Dear Senator Ellender:

In accordance with our telephone conversation on January 8th, I have checked into the whole problem of fertilizer production and exports.

I now have your letter of January 16th, inquiring further into this problem and, more specifically, concerning the diversion of fertilizer to the sugar industry.

The question of directing fertilizer into a specific industry in this country is a problem for the Secretary of Agriculture and I assume that you have already consulted Secretary Anderson about it.

Concerning fertilizer for export, I should like to point out that the War Department is now producing fertilizer in nitrogen plants formerly used in the munitions program and are directing that production into a domestic market in accordance with an agreement made last year through the Civilian Production Administration.

Early in 1946 it was evident that there would not be nearly enough fertilizer to meet both domestic and export demands. The War Department felt, however, that it was essential to export as much fertilizer as possible to the occupied zones, in view of the fact that one ton of fertilizer exported at that time equals seven tons of food this year. It is through this method that they hope to reduce the heavy food shipments from the U. S. to the occupied zones. They, therefore, secured an allocation from the Civilian Production Administration of 200,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer and made the agreement mentioned above whereby they would procure in the domestic market in the last half of 1946 the total amount of their allocation. At the same time they agreed to re-activate several nitrogen plants formerly used in the munitions program to produce enough fertilizer to pay back the entire 200,000 tons.

Actually, the War Department procured only 110,000 tons and they are presently producing nitrogenous fertilizer in their own plants at a rate sufficient to complete repayment of the entire quantity which they secured in the domestic market in the first four months of this year. This production, of course, represents a net gain in the total amount of fertilizer available in our domestic economy this year. In

addition to the War Department program, as outlined above, our total commitments for export to all countries for the 1946-1947 fertilizer year amount to only 88,205 tons. The shipments against this allocation from July 1, 1946 through December 31, 1946 were less than 5,000 tons.

Our import commitments from other countries for the fertilizer year 1946-1947 amount to 182,000 tons. Imports against these allocations have been progressing at a relatively satisfactory rate.

It appears from the above facts that further reduction of the export program would produce little benefit to our domestic economy and would seriously hamper food production programs in other areas of the world, particularly the production of edible oils which are so urgently required by all the countries of the world, including the U. S.

Sincerely yours,
"W. L. CLAYTON"
Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

Blackstrap Controls Lifted

(*Official Release*)

John R. Steelman, Assistant to the President, today (January 28th) announced that price controls over domestic and imported blackstrap and beet final molasses will be revoked at midnight tonight. At the same time all allocation controls over domestically produced blackstrap and beet final molasses will be lifted.

Allocation controls over imported blackstrap molasses will remain in effect through February 28th, or until five tanker loads already scheduled for delivery during that month have been sold, Mr. Steelman said. Two of the five tanker loads have been allocated to producers of cattle feed and the remaining three to producers of ethyl and butyl alcohol.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will continue to purchase all of the exportable molasses produced in Cuba under terms of the contract which this Government negotiated with the Cuban Government. The RFC will re-sell molasses to U. S. bidders in tanker lots, f.o.b. Cuban ports after March 1st. It is expected that the RFC will be ready to announce by February 15 the terms under which it will receive bids for March shipments of molasses. Commitments to other nations will be fulfilled at the price which the RFC pays for molasses.

The Department of Agriculture will retain its present controls over molasses converted into edible syrups under provisions of War Food Order No. 51. Price control over edible molasses and syrups likewise will continue unchanged. Mr. Steelman explained that abundant supplies of corn, both for production of industrial alcohol and cattle feed, have made it possible to remove the stringent war-time allocation controls.

Allocation controls over the approximately 7,000,000 gallons of blackstrap molasses which will be loaded on the five tankers in Cuba during February are being retained to give alcohol and cattle feed producers time to prepare for new purchasing and operating procedures.

One of the tankers carrying molasses for cattle feed will dock at New Orleans and the other at an East Coast port. The Department of Agriculture will call for bids on these cargoes under terms now being prepared. The molasses consigned to alcohol producers will be offered to the holders of allocation certificates at prices in line with the then prevailing market price of domestic molasses.

Direct-Consumption Sugar Price Increased

Office of Temporary Controls
Office of Price Administration
(Document No. 59137)
Part 1334—Sugar
(MPR 60, Amdt. 8)
DIRECT CONSUMPTION SUGAR

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Maximum Price Regulation 60 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 2 (a) (1) is amended to read as follows:

(1) The maximum basis prices for the following direct-consumption sugars per one hundred pounds, f. o. b. United States seaboard cane sugar refinery nearest freightwise to the point of delivery, shall be as follows:

(i) For sales of fine granulated cane sugar refined in Continental United States, $6.20.

(ii) For sales of fine granulated beet sugar processed in Continental United States, $8.10.

(iii) For sales of fine granulated cane sugar from off-shore areas, domestic or foreign, duty paid, $6.15.

(iv) For sales of turbinado, washed-white or similar sugar from off-shore areas, domestic or foreign, duty paid, for direct consumption, $5.85.

(v) For sales of plantation granulated sugar processed from United States mainland sugar cane, $6.10.

(vi) For sales of direct-consumption sugars other than those provided for above, in this section, processed from United States mainland sugar cane including but not limited to turbinado, plantation white and high-washed sugars, $6.00.

2. In section 2 (b) (1) the figure $5.15" is substituted for the figure "4.965."

This amendment shall become effective 12:01 a.m. January 18, 1947.

Issued this 17th day of January, 1947.

PHILIP B. FLEMING,
Temporary Controls Administrator.

Approved: January 15, 1947.
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Raw Sugar Price Increased

Office of Temporary Controls
Office of Price Administration
(Document No. 59136)
Part 1334—Sugar
(MPR 16, Amdt.5)
RAW CANE SUGAR

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Maximum Price Regulation 16 is amended in the following respects:

In sections 8 (a) (1) (i) and 8 (b) (1) the figure "4.755" is substituted for the figure "4.57."

This amendment shall become effective 12:01 a.m. January 18, 1947.

Issued this 17th day of January, 1947.

PHILIP B. FLEMING,
Temporary Controls Administrator.

Approved: January 15, 1947.
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Statement of the Considerations Involved in the Issuance of Amendments No. 5 to Maximum Price Regulation 16 and Amendment No. 8 to Maximum Price Regulation 60

The accompanying amendments to Maximum Price Regulation Nos. 16 and 60 increase the maximum prices of raw cane sugar and direct-consumption raw sugar 18½ cents per hundredweight and of all direct-consumption sugars except direct-consumption raw sugar, 20 cents per hundredweight.

On September 18 and November 20, 1946, it was found necessary to increase maximum prices of raw cane sugar and direct-consumption sugars by Amendments 3 and 4 to MPR 16 and Amendments 4 and 7 to MPR 60 in order to permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to continue the importation of Cuban sugar into the United States under the terms of its contract with the Cuban government. This contract contains an adjustment clause which, as explained in the statements of considerations accompanying the foregoing amendments, provides for increases in the basis price which Commodity Credit Corporation must pay for the sugar when certain increases occur in either the Consumer Price Index or the Index of Retail Food Prices as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Under the terms of section 6 (c) of the "Price Control Extension Act of 1946" Commodity Credit Corporation may not "absorb any increase in the price paid for Cuban sugar over 3.675 cents per pound, f. o. b. Cuba, (the minimum basis price established by the Cuban contract), as being paid for such sugar on June 30, 1946." Accordingly, whenever the operation of the adjustment clause in the Cuban contract results in an increase in the basis price paid by Commodity Credit Corporation, its selling price must be increased by a corresponding amount to permit it to continue to import sugar and function within its legal limits. The earlier advances in maximum prices for sugar mentioned above were based upon such increases.

However, the Secretary of Agriculture has notified the Administrator that advances in the Index of Food Prices have exceeded his previous estimates, upon which the last sugar maximum price increase was predicated, and therefore recommends that at this time it is necessary to provide the increases affected by the accompanying amendments.

These increases are made applicable to all sugars covered by the regulations as has been the case with earlier increases, for the same reasons outlined in the statements of considerations accompanying the issuance of Amendments 2 and 3 to Maximum Price Regulation 16.

Income Tax Returns for the Year 1946

THE SUGAR BULLETIN has been advised that Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue have been assigned to assist in the preparation of 1946 Income Tax Returns at the places and on the dates given below. All taxpayers desiring such assistance in preparing their returns should arrange to be present at the most convenient point on the dates named, between the hours of 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. (Due notice of any change in office hours will be published). The Postmaster at each place named will advise taxpayers where the Deputy Collector will be located.

Alexandria Zone—This office, located in the Post Office Building, Alexandria, Louisiana, is open each day from 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), with Deputy Collector E. M. Pringle, Jr., in charge. Deputy Collectors, as indicated below, will be at the following places on the dates named:

PLACE	DATES	DEPUTIES
Bunkie	February 17 and 18	H. L. Bennett
Marksville	February 19	H. L. Bennett

Baton Rouge Zone—This office, located in the Post Office Building, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is open each day from 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) with Deputy Collector G. Kent Champagne in charge. Deputy Collectors, as indicated below, will be at the following places on the dates named:

PLACE	DATES	DEPUTIES
New Roads	February 27	R. Carruth
Plaquemine	February 26	F. S. Jewell

Houma Zone—This office, located in the Bank of Terrebonne Building, Houma, Louisiana, will be open each day during the period February 24th through March 15, 1947, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), with Deputy Collector N. C. Picou in charge. Deputy Collectors as indicated below will be at the following places on the dates named:

PLACE	DATES	DEPUTIES
Franklin	February 19	S. R. Abadie
Morgan City	February 20 and 21	S. R. Abadie
Napoleonville	February 24	A. J. Stagni
Thibodaux	February 25 and 26	R. A. Druilhet

Lafayette Zone—This office, located in Heymann's Congress Street Office Building, 107 W. Congress Street, Lafayette, Louisiana, will be open each day from 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted, with Deputy Collector Valex A. Doucet in charge. Deputy Collectors as indicated below will be at the following places on the dates named:

PLACE	DATES	DEPUTIES
Abbeville	February 17	J. M. Gardiner
Jeanerette	February 19	J. M. Gardiner
Opelousas	February 21	J. M. Gardiner
New Iberia	February 24 and 25	J. M. Gardiner and L. L. Bourque

New Orleans Zone—The Offices of the Collector of Internal Revenue, located in the Customhouse and in the Maritime Building, Room 326, will be open every day, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), for the purpose of assisting taxpayers in the preparation of their income tax returns. Deputy Collectors, as indicated below, will be at the following places on the dates named:

PLACE	DATES	DEPUTIES
Des Allemands	February 21	J. L. Womack
Destrehan	February 17	E. G. Brown and J. J. Nicoll
Edgard	February 27	J. L. Womack
Good Hope	March 10	E. G. Brown and J. J. Nicoll
Hahnville	March 3	J. L. Womack
LaPlace	February 19	E. G. Brown
Luling	February 20	J. L. Womack
Norco	February 24 through 27	E. G. Brown and J. J. Nicoll
Reserve	February 20 and 21	E. G. Brown, J. J. Nicoll and M. J. Simon

Entries of Sugar from Offshore Areas Through November 30, 1946

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that the quantity of sugar entered for consumption from all offshore areas during January-November, 1946 amounted to 3,942,984 short tons, raw value. For the corresponding period last year the quantity entered totaled 4,676,521 tons. The figures are subject to change after outturn weights and polarization data for all entries are available.

A total of 247,181 short tons of sugar, raw value, was marketed by the mainland cane area and 1,162,192 tons by the continental beet area during January-October 1946 as compared with 189,877 tons and 861,415 tons, respectively, during the same period of 1945. Data for November are not yet available.

Area	Quantity Entered Through November 30, 1946 (short tons— 96° eqivalent)
Cuba	2,441,822
Hawaii	632,591
Puerto Rico	817,395
Foreign Countries other than Cuba	46,353
Virgin Islands	4,823
Total	3,942.984

Direct-Consumption Sugar

Direct-consumption sugar is included in the foregoing quantities shown as entered through November 30, 1946.

Area	Sugar Polarizing 99.8° and above	Sugar Polarizing less than 99.8°	Total
	(short tons, 96° equivalent)		
Cuba	338,193	11,254	349,447
Puerto Rico	102,396	12,189	114,585
Hawaii	0	989	989
Total	440,589	24,432	465,021

Entries from Full-Duty Countries

Area	Quantity entered through November 30, 1946 (pounds, 96°
Peru	92,706,148[1]
Tons	46,353

[1] Excluding the first 20,000 pounds entered. Under the quota provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 such sugar is quota-exempt, and although these provisions are in suspension at this time, these deductions continue to be made in order to keep entry figures on a basis comparable with those of previous years.

Sugar Bulletins

By A. W. Dykers

Urge Borer Control

A. C. Moreau, county agent of LaFourche Parish, has advised his cane farmers that a reduction of 75 per cent of the overwintering cane borers can be accomplished if the farmers will burn all trash accumulated during the grinding season and continue to keep their fields clean until early spring. A dispatch in the *LaFourche Comet* quotes Mr. Moreau as saying that the most important source of borer infestation in the spring is from unburned cane tops and trash and grass left in the fields over the winter. A large number of borers also overwinter in summer plant and Mr. Moreau recommends that, after shaving off in the spring, a special effort be made to burn this residue to cut down the source of first germination borers. "The burning of trash" Mr. Moreau says, "has no effect on the survival of Trichogramma, the borer egg parasite. Clean cultivation is the most important control of the cane borer and cannot be overstressed as a proper practice in cane culture."

Guarantee Beet Price

Mr. Bourg advises us from Washington that the Department of Agriculture has announced the completion of an agreement with California processors of 1947-crop sugar beets, whereby California growers will receive a minimum of $14.50 per ton for 1947 crop sugar beets including payments under the 1937 Sugar Act. This is about $1.00 per ton more than the guarantee for the 1946 crop, and is in accord with the Department's announcement of October 28th assuring sugar beet growers an average price of $14.50 per ton if their processors entered into agreements offered by the C.C.C. Under these agreements Cali-

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837 Whitney Building, New Orleans, La.

THORNTON GRAB & DERRICK WORKS, INC.
Jeanerette, La.

WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
New Orleans, La.

fornia processors will be guaranteed an average price of $8.20 per 100 lbs. of refined cane sugar ($8.10 for beet sugar) for the period during which the 1947 crop of beet sugar is marketed. The processors and growers will participate in all advances in sugar prices but will not receive less than the guaranteed prices in the event of any decline in the sugar market.

Sugar Prices Advance

The O.P.A. advanced the ceiling price of all direct consumption sugars (except raws) 20 cents a hundred pounds and the ceiling price of raws 18.5 cents a hundred pounds effective January 18th. This increase in the price of sugar became effective just eleven marketing days before the close of the Louisiana pricing period and means about 2 cents more per ton of standard cane in the season's average price. The new ceilings on Louisiana sugars now in effect are as follows:

Standard Granulated	$8.20 per 100 pounds
Plantation Granulated	$8.10 per 100 pounds
All other Louisiana Sugars for direct consumption (except raws)	$8.00 per 100 pounds
Raws for direct consumption	$7.02 per 100 pounds
Raws for further refining	$6.125 per 100 lbs.

Suspension Lifted

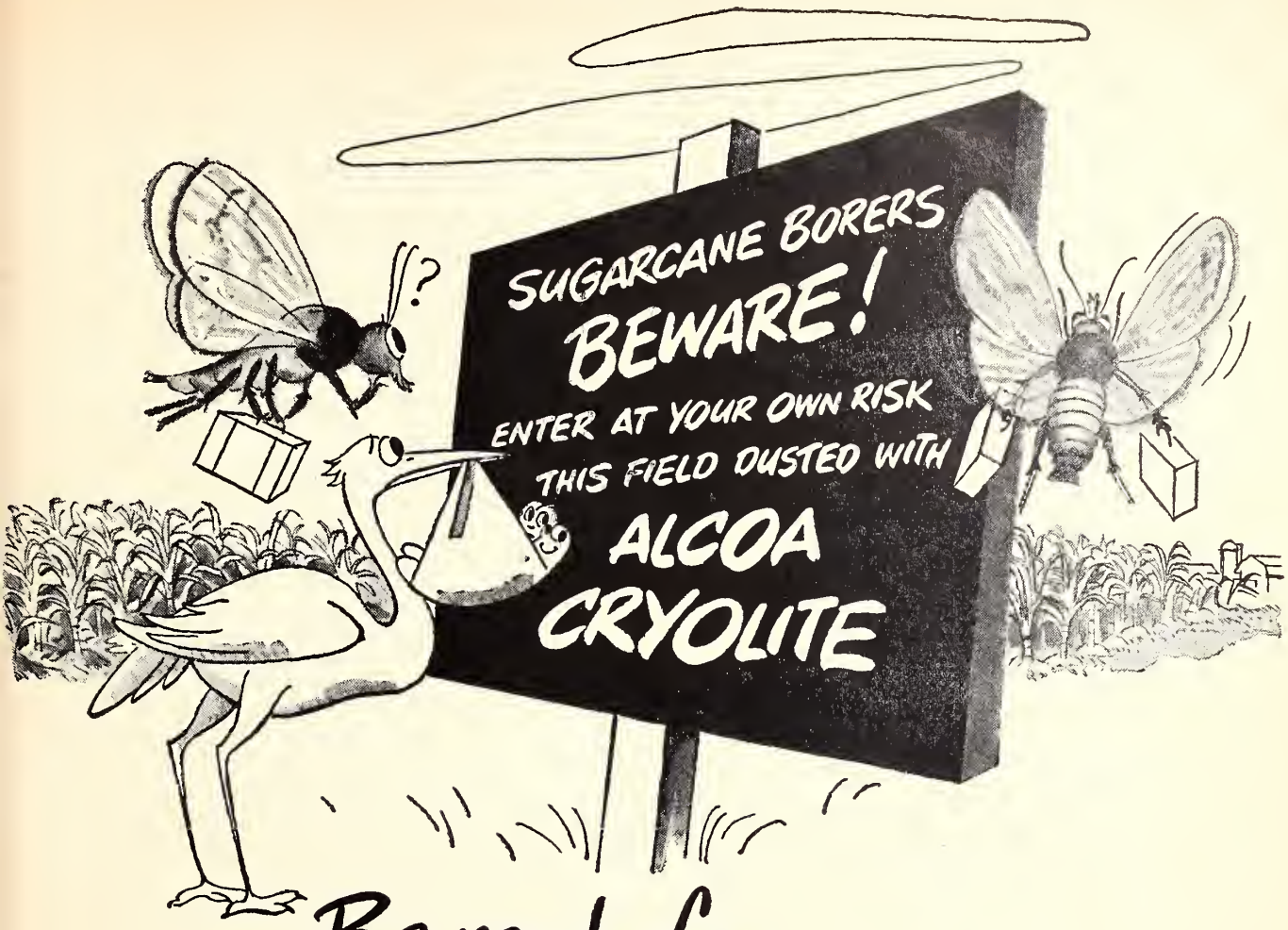
The suspension order entered against the Allied Molasses Co., Inc., of Perth Amboy, N. J., on August 16th by the U. S. Department of Agriculture preventing that Company from accepting delivery of blackstrap molasses or any other such molasses, has been modified by the Department. The Allied Molasses Company may now accept the delivery of blackstrap molasses in an amount equal to one-half of their yearly quota which amounts to 191,400 gallons during the marketing year. The restriction will apparently be entirely revoked when the accumulations from the withheld one-half equals the Company's past overuse of 504,193 gallons. The suspension was imposed for failure of the Allied Molasses Co., Inc., to comply with W.F.O. 51.

Lowry & Co., Inc., Sugar Brokers and Factors of 99 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y., have announced the resignation of William H. Hogan, a Vice-President and the retirement of Robert L. Goldsborough another Vice-President, effective with the close of 1946. Mr. Hogan's duties as head of the refined sugar department have been assumed by Edward A. de Lima. The New Orleans office of Lowry & Co., Inc., is in charge of R. C. McConnell and is located in the Whitney Building.

WANTED CHIEF ENGINEER

For Louisiana Sugar Factory—2,000 tons daily capacity. Preferably a graduate in Mechanical Engineering and must have thorough knowledge and practical experience in operation of modern sugar factory. State experience, qualifications, references and date available.

Reply Box "D" THE SUGAR BULLETIN
414 Whitney Bldg. New Orleans 12, La.



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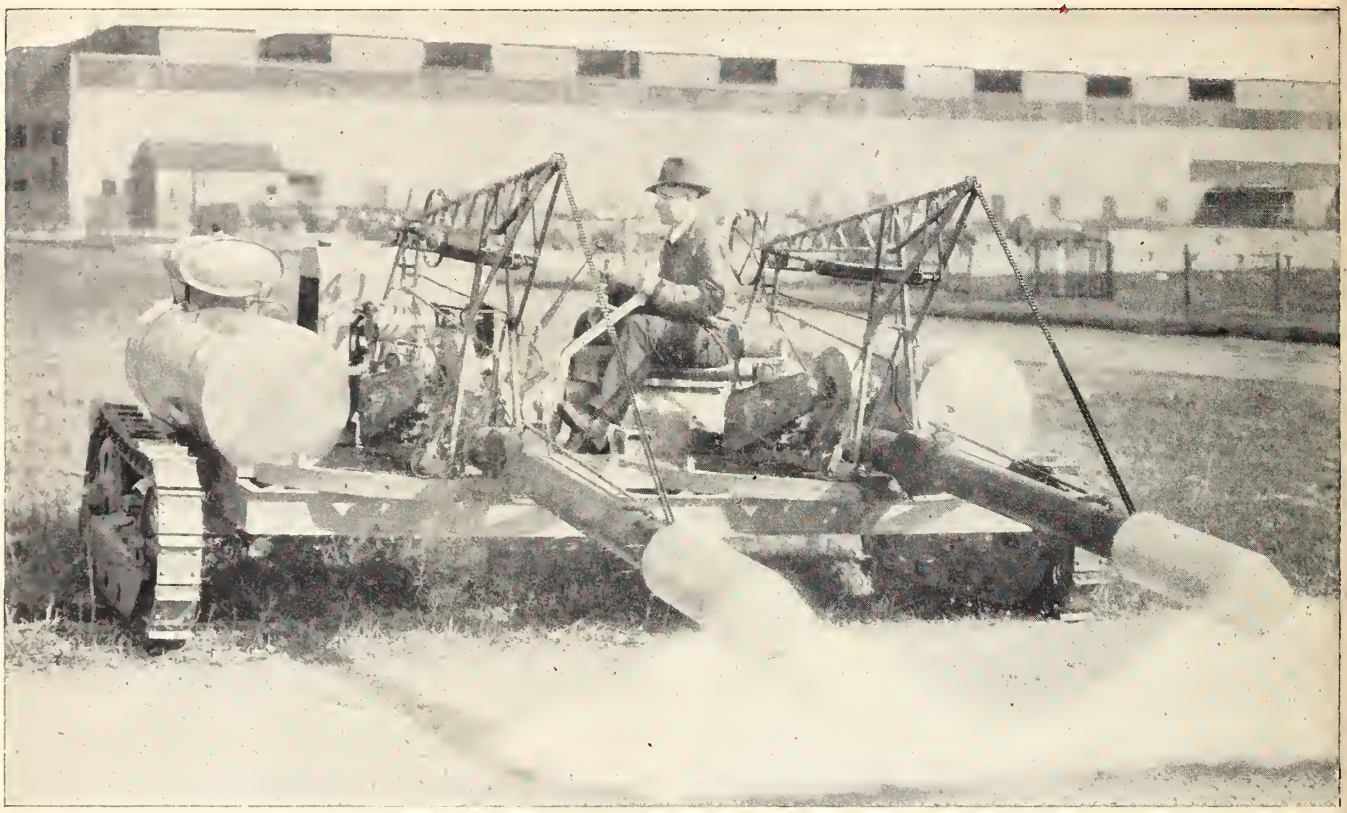

THE MODEL "CT" (Crawler Type) WEED BURNER

The Woolery Machine Company with 22 years experience in the building of Weed Burners has anticipated the necessity of different types of equipment to meet specific agricultural demands.

The Model CT comes in 2 gauges, 8 and 12 feet wide. In ditch and ditch bank burning this machine will straddle ditches up to 9 feet wide and is, therefore, a valuable Weed Burner for this kind of work as it permits planting close to ditches.

Its use is not restricted to ditch burning alone as it can be used to good advantage in burning weeds on fallow ground or wherever weed burning is necessary. Powered with a 4-cylinder FORD Engine with 4-speed transmission assures you of ample power to travel over the most rugged ground.

Two Model A Junior Weed Burners are mounted on this unit with a nozzle capacity of 50 g.p.h. each. They produce a dense high velocity intensely hot flame which sears green vegetation quickly.

Burners are mounted on circular track and burner arms can be raised and lowered and swung in an arc of 30 degrees and will burn a swath 10 feet wide on one trip. Each individual burner can be shut off when desired.

Under average conditions the first trip can be made at about 4 m.p.h. If necessary to make a second burning it is advistable to wait until vegetation is thoroughly dry when a speed of 7 m.p.h. is recommended.

At a speed of 6 m.p.h. the Model CT, using both burners, will consume 18 gallons of fuel oil per mile. Burning one acre at the same speed consumes 15 gallons.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., FEBRUARY 15, 1947 No. 10

1947 Fertilizer Supplies

by C. J. Bourg

The American Sugar Cane League is exerting every effort possible to obtain a maximum supply of fertilizer in 1947 for its sugarcane growers. Since last Fall, we have been urging the growers to order early, and to the extent that this advice has been followed, there is in prospect a supply of nitrogenous fertilizer substantially equal to what was delivered into the Sugar Belt in 1946.

According to information given out by the Department of Agriculture (letter to Congressman Domengeaux published in February 1st issue of Bulletin) there will be a slightly larger quantity of ammonium nitrate delivered into Louisiana this year than last. Approximately the same amount of cyanamid (17,000 tons) is being delivered in 1947 as in 1946. The American Cyanamid Company admits that there will be delays, but that some shipments have already gone into Louisiana and regular shipments will follow until the bulk of the 17,000 tons has been delivered. Movements of sodium nitrate from Chile have been held up on account of strikes and lack of shipping space, but 15 ships are now being made available by the Maritime Commission for importations beginning in March. Arrangements for securing any part of these importations must be made by growers with the local agencies for deliveries into the sugar parishes.

Your Washington Representative appeared before a Sub-Committee of the House Agriculture Committee appointed to investigate the fertilizer situation and he stressed the point that since the Department of Agriculture is asking for a maximum production of sugar and at the same time controls are still being exercised over price and rationing of sugar, special consideration should be given to the absolute need for fertilizer if the sugar industry is to have full production in 1947.

The hearings were held by this Johnson Sub-Committee as a result of appeals and complaints from all over the United States and from producers of all crops. A report has just been issued which refers specifically to sugar crops:

"United States beet and cane sugar producers, who are under pressure to produce all they can of a crop of which there is a world-wide shortage, report that they will need about 45,000 tons more fertilizer than they now appear to have any prospect of getting:

The report further states:

"With the prospective demand exceeding the probable supply of fertilizer for this year's planting by about 20 percent, there are a number of specific factors in the situation which should be taken into consideration by farmers, dealers, fertilizer mixers, and others interested."

A rather full discussion follows about the shortage of boxcars and tank cars needed to make deliveries of the fertilizer.

The Committee made the following recommendations:

1. That the War Department immediately return the 33,000 tons of contained nitrogen (110,000 tons of

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MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
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in which are consolidated
The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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In This Issue

1947 Fertilizer Supplies.....Cover
League Protest on Behalf of Cane Growers.... 75
Official Blackstrap Decontrol Order..... 76
Preliminary Sugar Statistics for Calendar Year 1946 76
National Agricultural Conservation Program 76
Sugar Bulletins:
Cuban Blackstrap Auctioned..... 78
Recommend More Sugar 78
Philippine Production Increasing..... 78
Use Harvesters for Shaving..... 78
Study Puerto Rican Wages..... 79
1946-47 Louisiana Production..... 79
Mr. Charles Godchaux Injured..... 79
Freight Rate Committee Holds Meeting.... 79

ammonium nitrate), or such portion thereof not already returned, to the consumer interests from which it was borrowed, and that the same be made immediately available to the American farmers.

2. That future Army exports for use in occupied areas be limited strictly to fertilizer produced in Army-sponsored plants.

3. That there be an immediate and careful review of Government export commitments, and adjustments to the end that fertilizer requirements of American farmers may be more amply fulfilled.

4. That the program for converting tank cars from petroleum service to use in fertilizer production be pushed with all possible speed.

5. That the responsible Government officials expedite and assist movement of Canadian fertilizer materials into the United States.

6. It is urgently recommended that the fertilizer industry, Government agencies, railways, and all others concerned in fertilizer production and distribution cooperate earnestly and intelligently in a program of timed distribution so that fertilizer will be available in specific areas for the planting and dressing of major crops at the time it will do the most good.

An explanation of the policy of the Department of Agriculture is contained in the following letter written to Congressman Hale Boggs:

Dear Mr. Boggs:

This is in reply to your letter of January 9 regarding supplies of nitrate for use on the sugarcane crop in Louisiana this season.

This season, as in previous years, the United States accepted certain commitments to export a limited tonnage of nitrogenous fertilizers to a number of foreign nations on the basis of agreements reached within the International Emergency Food Council. These commitments are being met chiefly by supplying ammonium nitrate. Because of its high nitrogen content, this material requires less shipping space and is more economical to handle than less concentrated materials.

At the start of the present season, export commitments under the IEFC program totaled 97,000 tons of nitrogen. In December these were reduced to 67,000 tons of nitrogen, which represent nine percent of the anticipated U. S. civilian supply.

The Army is engaged in production of ammonium nitrate at a number of Ordnance plants which were reactivated for the purpose. The Army program, which is over and above production at privately operated plants to produce ammonium nitrate for civilian consumption, was set up to supply U. S. occupied zones of Japan, South Korea, Germany and Austria with a portion of the fertilizers needed for necessary food production.

Last fall, while Army plants were being reactivated, the Army borrowed 110,000 tons of ammonium nitrate from the U. S. civilian supply. This tonnage was prorated among four domestic producers on the basis of their respective monthly production for the period, plus a proportionate share of anticipated imports from Canada.

The civilian export program, in which the domestic producers would have participated, was postponed last fall because the Army was taking a large part

of the supply at the time. Ordinarily, exports of such materials have occurred during the fall months, when seasonal requirements in this country are at a low ebb.

In view of these circumstances, it was decided that the ammonium nitrate returned by the Army to the civilian supply would be used to meet a major part of the previously scheduled export commitments. It was estimated in December, when the export commitments were reduced, that about 310,000 tons of ammonium nitrate would be available for use in the United States and insular territories during the seven months' period to June 30, 1947. This quantity is equal to that available for the same purpose during the corresponding seven months of last season.

This year the Associated Cooperative, Inc., Sheffield, Alabama, is distributing only the ammonium nitrate currently made at the TVA nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals. Last year, in addition to handling the TVA material, Associated Cooperative, Inc., was sales agent for fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate produced at Jayhawk and Ozark Ordnance Works. About six months ago these two plants were acquired for commercial operation by Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Missouri, and Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Arkansas, respectively. Both companies have set up their own sales and distributing organizations.

All Government allocation controls on chemical nitrogenous fertilizers were revoked on September 30, 1945. The fertilizer order of the Department, which gave certain controls over domestic distribution of fertilizers from manufacturers to farmers, was revoked at the same time.

The Department is interested in as large a production of sugar as possible, but we have no authority to direct that supplies of nitrate be made available for that specific purpose. However, we have discussed the general problem with major producers of nitrogenous fertilizers and we believe that they will endeavor to meet essential requirements for such materials insofar as available supplies permit.

Sincerely yours,

N. E. DODD,
Under Secretary

League Protest on Behalf of Cane Growers

The following resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League on January 29, 1947.

WHEREAS on January 28, 1947, public announcement was made that effective said date, at midnight, price controls over domestic and imported blackstrap molasses and beet final molasses were revoked and that on the same date and hour allocation controls over domestically produced blackstrap and final beet molasses were lifted, and

WHEREAS the lifting of price and distribution controls from blackstrap molasses will result in an immediate and material increase in the price of such molasses, and

WHEREAS the 1946 Louisiana sugar cane harvesting and processing season which commenced in October has been completed, and all or practically all of the blackstrap molasses produced from the 1946 crop of Louisiana sugar cane has been sold and delivered, and

WHEREAS under the sugar cane pricing formula contained in the Fair Price Determination issued under the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, any increase in the price of blackstrap molasses made effective during the period beginning October 4, 1946, and ending January 31, 1947, but not thereafter, is shared equally between the Louisiana sugar cane growers and processors, and

WHEREAS during the month of September, 1946, prior to the commencement of said harvesting season and pricing period this organization, the American Sugar Cane League, representing its more than 10,000 grower members and its processor members, formally requested that an increase in the ceiling price of blackstrap molasses be authorized in order that the Louisiana sugar cane farmers and processors could derive the benefits of such increase in marketing the 1946 crop of sugar cane and the molasses produced therefrom, and

WHEREAS in spite of this organization's request filed in September, 1946, and the recommendation of the Department of Agriculture, no action was taken by the party or parties clothed with final authority until January 28, 1947, and

WHEREAS all conditions and circumstances existing today justifying the removal of price and distribution controls existed in September, 1946, and

WHEREAS because of apathy, procrastination, lack of consideration for the welfare of a domestic farm group or for other equally untenable reasons unknown to this organization, action has been delayed until January 28, 1947, at a time when few, if any processors have any blackstrap molasses on hand and because of the termination of the pricing period above mentioned, no Louisiana sugar cane farmer can possibly derive any benefit from an increase in the price of such molasses, and

WHEREAS a grave injustice and irreparable and material loss has resulted to the Louisiana sugar cane farmers and processors from such inexcusable inertia and inefficient administration, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League that this organization, representing its more than 10,000 Louisiana sugar cane farmer members and its processor members does hereby formally, bitterly and openly express its resentment to those responsible for the removal of price and distribution controls on blackstrap molasses at a time when no Louisiana sugar cane farmer and few, if any Louisiana processors can possibly derive the benefits therefrom.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the two Louisiana senators and eight Louisiana representatives serving in the Congress of the United States, and to the Honorable Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, with the request that said parties make known to the person or persons responsible the resentment expressed by this resolution.

Official Blackstrap Decontrol Order

We print below the order decontrolling Blackstrap Molasses. This order is confusing because instead of stating that blackstrap and final beet molasses are decontrolled it states that sugar and sugar solutions "other than blackstrap and beet final molasses" are continued under price control. The order is as follows:

PART 1305—ADMINISTRATION

(SO 193, Amendment 2)

EXEMPTION FROM PRICE CONTROL OF ALL COMMODITIES EXCEPT SUGAR AND RICE.

Supplementary Order 193 is amended in the following respects: Section 1 is amended to read as follows:

Section 1. *Commodities exempt.* All commodities (including services) are exempt from price control except:

(a) Sugar and those sugar solutions, other than blackstrap and beet final molasses, that are derived from sugar cane or sugar beets (including all grades of edible syrups and other molasses);

(b) Corn syrup and corn sugar;

(c) Blended syrups which contain at least 20% by weight or volume of sugar, sugar solutions, corn syrup or corn sugar, either singly or in combination; and

(d) Rice, rough and milled.

This amendment shall become effective at 12:01 a.m., January 29, 1947.

Issued this 28th day of January, 1947.

J. W. FOLLIN,
Acting Temporary Controls Administrator.

Approved; January 28, 1947.

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Preliminary Sugar Statistics for Calendar Year 1946

Distribution of sugar by the primary distributors in the United States in December and during January-December, 1946, compiled from weekly data submitted by distributors, as compared with final figures for the corresponding period of 1945, was as follows:

	1946[1]		1945	
	December	Jan.-Dec.	December	Jan.-Dec.
	(short tons, raw value)			
Refiners	312,478	4,007,341	254,461	4,731,339
Beet Processors	69,841	1,359,837	80,733	1,043,034
Importers	28,160	480,264	6,523	458,587
Mainland Cane Mills	13,009	143,417	11,449	98,244
Total	423,488	5,990,859	353,166	6,331,204
Deliveries for export	33,351	398,804	7,045	290,635
For U. S. Consumption[2]	390,137	5,592,055	346,121	6,040,569

Stocks reported by the distributors as of December 28, 1946, as compared with final December 31, 1945 stocks, were as follows:

	1946[1]	1945
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raws	177,063	234,239
Refiners' refined	180,254	143,294
Beet Processors	990,512	919,942
Importers	16,329	8,788
Mainland Cane Mills	[3]	111,814
Total		1,418,077

[1] Preliminary.
[2] Includes deliveries for U. S. Military Forces at home and abroad.
[3] Data not yet available.

National Agricultural Conservation Program

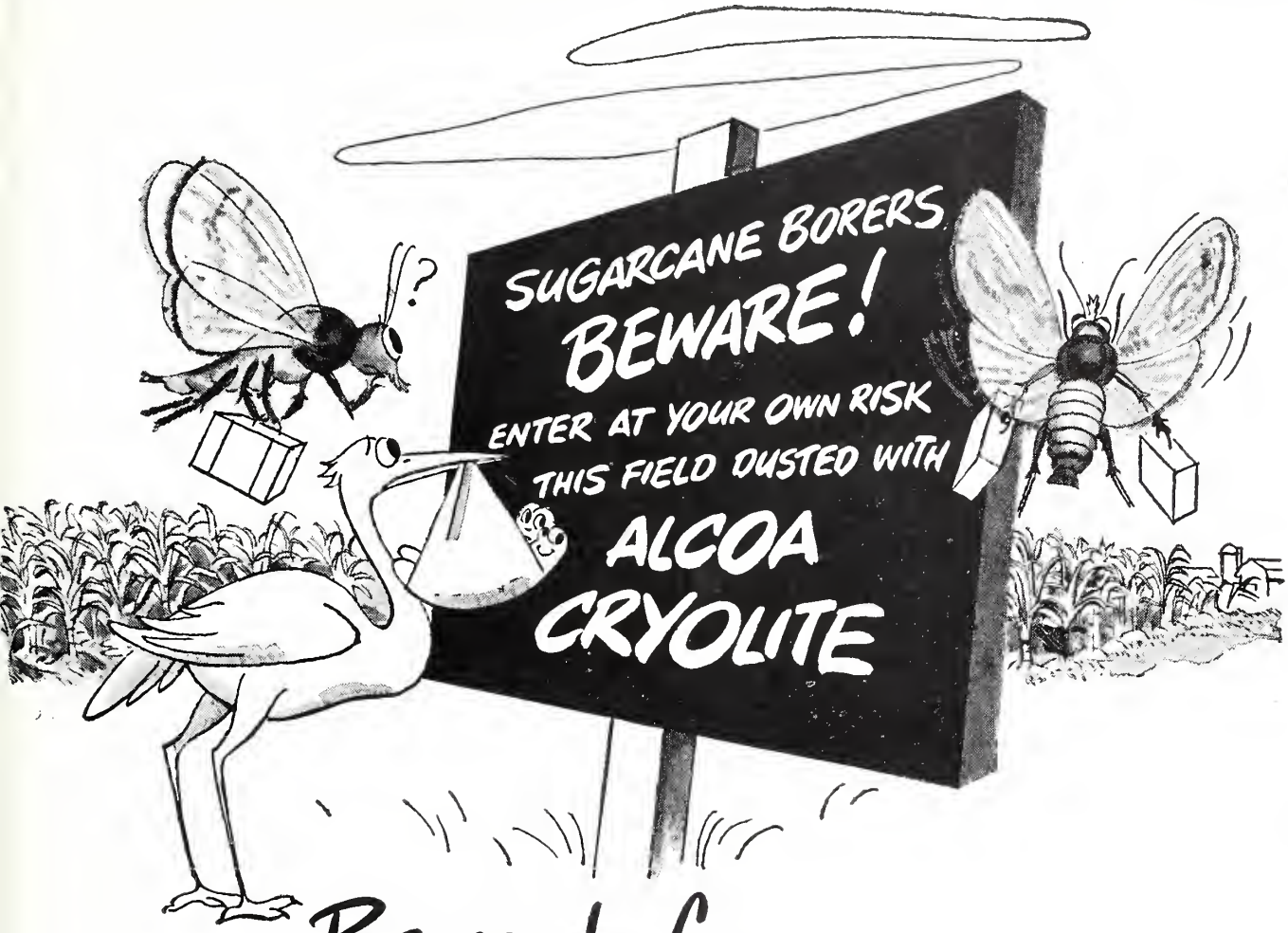
Chaper VII—Production and Marketing Administration (Agricultural Adjustment)
National Agricultural Conservation Program
1947 *Allocation of Funds*

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program is amended to read as follows:

Section 701.801 is amended by adding at the end of paragraph (a) thereof the following:

Subject to action by the Congress as stated in § 701.812 (b), the allocation of funds among the States is as follows:

State and region	1947 *allocation*
Maine	$998,000
New Hampshire	418,000
Vermont	867,000
Massachusetts	748,000
Rhode Island	86,000
Connecticut	486,000
New York	5,258,000
New Jersey	973,000
Pennsylvania	4,773,000
Northeast region	$14,607,000
Illinois	9,249,000
Indiana	6,044,000
Iowa	9,628,000
Michigan	6,044,000
Minnesota	7,656,000
Missouri	9,339,000
Nebraska	7,845,000
Ohio	7,399,000
South Dakota	6,351,000
Wisconsin	6,857,000
North Central region	$76,412,000
Delaware	447,000
Maryland	1,746,000
Virginia	4,476,000
West Virginia	2,240,000
North Carolina	6,416,000
Kentucky	7,451,000
Tennessee	6,359,000
East Central region	$29,135,000
Alabama	5,699,000
Arkansas	5,411,000
Florida	2,497,000
Georgia	6,158,000
Louisiana	**3,742,000**
Mississippi	6,462,000
Oklahoma	7,459,000
South Carolina	3,822,000
Texas	19,788,000
Southern region	$61,038,000
Arizona	1,717,000
California	6,284,000
Colorado	3,927,000
Idaho	2,115,000
Kansas	8,987,000
Montana	4,813,000
Nevada	306,000
New Mexico	2,621,000
North Dakota	6,669,000
Oregon	2,895,000
Utah	1,221,000
Washington	3,286,000
Wyoming	1,967,000
Western region	$46,808,000



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New Orleans, La.

The apportionment shown above does not include the amounts set aside for administrative expenses, the amounts required for size of payment adjustments in 701.804 and 701.805, and the amounts set aside for the Insular Agricultural Conservation Program and the Naval Stores Conservation Program. The Director of the Field Service Branch may make adjustments in the allocations above by transferring any funds that will not be used in a State to other States where additional funds can be used to effectuate the purposes of the program and shall allocate among the States the amount of $4,686,372 withheld as a reserve for contingencies and adjustments.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 14th day of January, 1947. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

(Seal) CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture

Sugar Bulletins

By A. W. Dykers

Cuban Blackstrap Auctioned

Two shiploads of Cuban Blackstrap Molasses were sold to the highest bidders by the R.F.C. on February 6th and 7th. One cargo, totaling about 1,400,000 gallons for delivery to Gulf ports was purchased by the New Orleans office of a national firm for 20c a gallon. The other cargo, for delivery to East Coast ports, brought 23-3/8 cents a gallon.

Recommend More Sugar

The Food Shortage Investigation Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives has recommended to the Secretary of Agriculture that at least 3,300,000 tons of the 1947 Cuban sugar crop be kept for distribution in the United States. The Committee states that the retention of this sugar should allow individuals almost 40 lbs. per person for the year and should increase the industrial ration from 60% to 80% of the 1941 base.

Philippine Production Increasing

The Philippine Sugar Administrator, Remigio Abello, stated recently that the Philippine Islands expect to have sugar for export from the 1947-48 crop. Mr. Abello reports that by the second quarter of 1948 the Islands expect to be able to export at least 150,000 tons of sugar and that by the following season exports to the United States will reach the full Philippine quota of 850,000 tons provided for by the Bell Trade Relations Act.

Be Careful

Nidas Boudreaux, of Thibodaux, was rushed to a hospital in New Orleans recently suffering from a fractured elbow, multiple rib fractures, a fractured ankle and bruises of the chest. His overalls caught in a cane shaver when he attempted to clean the shaver while his tractor was still running. Luckily the moter killed before Mr. Boudreaux was.

Use Harvesters for Shaving

Cane harvesters are being used for cane shaving this year with very satisfactory results. The lower cutting knives apparently make perfect shavers and

the cost of operation is said to compare favorably with tractor drawn equipment.

Study Puerto Rican Wages

A special industry committee has been appointed by the U. S. Department of Labor to study wages in Puerto Rican industries including sugar manufacturing. An official press release states that the purpose of the Committee will be to make recommendations to the Administrator with respect to the highest minimum wage (up to the 40 cents an hour statutory limit under the Wage and Hour Law) that can be paid without "substantially curtailing employment" in the island's industries.

1946-47 LOUISIANA SUGAR, MOLASSES AND SIRUP PRODUCTION

Tons Cane Ground for Sugar	4,483,843
Tons Cane Ground for Sirup	132,141
SUGAR PRODUCED	
Tons Refined	38,815
Tons Plantation Granulated	17,818
Tons Crystals and Washed Raws	28,877
Tons Turbinados	53,162
Tons Raws	180,954
Tons Sugar Estimated in Magma	1,129
Tons Total Sugar Produced and Estimated Raw Value	331,128
Tons Sugar Estimated in Commercial Molasses Raw Value	24,516
Tons Total Sugar	355,744
Gallons First Molasses	9,596,030
Gallons Second Molasses	3,993,164
Gallons Sirup	3,098,897
Gallons Blackstrap 80° Brix	21,231,304

Mr. Charles Godchaux Injured

Mr. Charles Godchaux, President of Godchaux Sugars, Inc., who was injured in an automobile accident on February 2nd, has been discharged from the hospital and is convalescing at his home. Mr. Godchaux suffered chest injuries when his car was in a collision with another automobile driven by Mrs. Charlotte Cobb, of Baton Rouge. The accident occurred at the intersection of Banks Street and South Carrollton Avenue, in New Orleans.

Freight Rate Committee Holds Meeting

A meeting of the Freight Rate Committee of the American Sugar Cane League was held at the League office in New Orleans on February 11th to discuss matters in connection with the recent advances in freight rates on sugar from origins in Official, Southern, Southwestern Freight Bureau, Trans-Continental Freight Bureau, Montana and Western Trunk Line territories to destinations in Central Freight Association Territory on and west of the so-called Monon Line; also to destinations in Southwestern Freight Bureau and Western Trunk Line territories to which rates are currently in effect subject to minimum weights of 60,000 and 80,000 pounds; also adjacent and intermediate territory affected by such rates.

It was the expressed opinion of those present that it would be to the interest of the producers in Louisiana to oppose any change in the increases which were set forth in Ex Parte 162 effective January 1, 1947, at a hearing now called for March 6th in Chicago.

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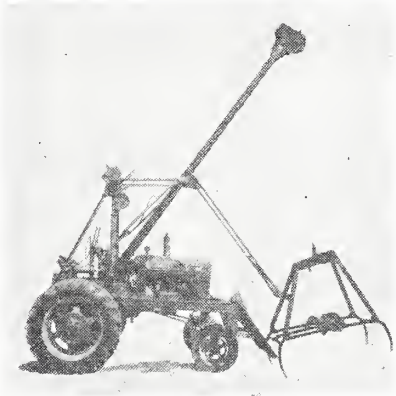

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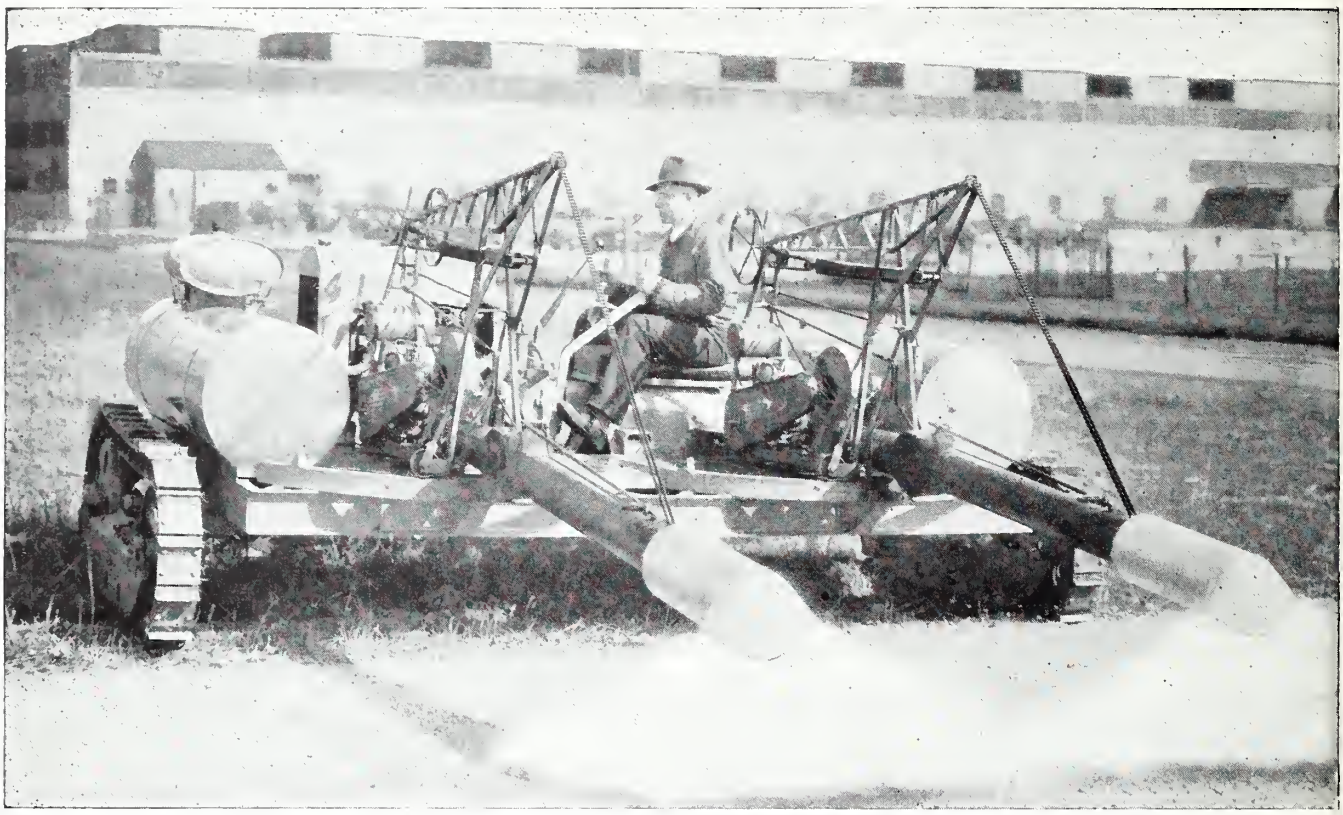

THE MODEL "CT" (Crawler Type) WEED BURNER

The Woolery Machine Company with 22 years experience in the building of Weed Burners has anticipated the necessity of different types of equipment to meet specific agricultural demands.

The Model CT comes in 2 gauges, 8 and 12 feet wide. In ditch and ditch bank burning this machine will straddle ditches up to 9 feet wide and is, therefore, a valuable Weed Burner for this kind of work as it permits planting close to ditches.

Its use is not restricted to ditch burning alone as it can be used to good advantage in burning weeds on fallow ground or wherever weed burning is necessary. Powered with a 4-cylinder FORD Engine with 4-speed transmission assures you of ample power to travel over the most rugged ground.

Two Model A Junior Weed Burners are mounted on this unit with a nozzle capacity of 50 g.p.h. each. They produce a dense high velocity intensely hot flame which sears green vegetation quickly.

Burners are mounted on circular track and burner arms can be raised and lowered and swung in an arc of 30 degrees and will burn a swath 10 feet wide on one trip. Each individual burner can be shut off when desired.

Under average conditions the first trip can be made at about 4 m.p.h. If necessary to make a second burning it is advistable to wait until vegetation is thoroughly dry when a speed of 7 m.p.h. is recommended.

At a speed of 6 m.p.h. the Model CT, using both burners, will consume 18 gallons of fuel oil per mile. Burning one acre at the same speed consumes 15 gallons.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., MARCH 1, 1947 No. 11

When to Decontrol Sugar Is the Question

by C. J. Bourg

One of the most important decisions affecting the sugar industry is now under consideration by Congress with reference to the time when controls will be removed on the price ceilings and rationing of sugar. No one who is old enough to remember 1920 can fail to recognize the possibilities of disaster. Practically the same situation confronted the national administration in 1919 as faces them in 1947. The question was whether to continue some form of price limitation and whether to buy the Cuban crop. The decision in 1919 was to remove controls and permit a free market. The price went up excessively and when the recession set in, the drop was sudden so that there were left as a direct result terrific losses, bankruptcies and court suits. Every person actively engaged in the sugar business at that time was affected.

There is one factor which we know to be different in 1947, which is that there is no production in the Philippines, in Java, or in Formosa today. In 1920, when the price rose to such great heights, it attracted sugar from all parts of the world to the U. S. market, and it was the impact of importations from entirely new sources which started the downward spiral that hit bottom. The world sugar situation at this time offers little or no hope of supplies becoming available which could meet the consumption requirements in the United States until the Fall of 1947 at the very earliest. Most Government officials and many well informed sugar trade observers contend that this adjustment of supply and demand will only become real in the Spring of 1948 when the Hawaiian, Puerto Rican and Cuban new crops come into the market in volume.

Everybody agrees that OPA should not be extended. Congress is not even willing to permit OPA to continue to exist until the laws under which it operates have expired. As to rationing, the authority terminates March 31, 1947, and as to price ceilings, the law terminates June 30, 1947. Several bills have been introduced in Congress to transfer the authority to ration and to maintain price ceilings to the Secretary of Agriculture, with some restrictions.

The Louisiana point of view is expressed in the Domengeaux Bill, which specifies that all controls should be lifted in October, 1947 unless the Secretary of Agriculture certifies to Congress that they must be continued until March, 1948 to avoid run-away prices and to insure an equitable distribution of sugar to housewives as well as large users. The Domengeaux Bill likewise would provide the establishment of inventory limitations so that no industrial user could accumulate stocks in excess of the quantity of sugar needed to operate for 60 days. This would prevent those who have money and the warehouse space to accumulate excessive stocks and deprive others of sugar, until supply and demand are better adjusted.

The Louisiana sugarcane growers and processors not only remember 1920 but they cannot forget that on the 1945 crop the price increase was made by OPA within 5 days after the pricing season on cane and the marketing season on raw sugar had expired, thus preventing both growers and processors from enjoying this increase. Again on the 1946 crop, blackstrap molasses controls were lifted just 3 days before the pricing season on cane ended and after most of the

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The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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In This Issue

When to Decontrol Sugar Is the Question ..... Cover
Sugar Statistics for Calendar Year 1946 83
Entries of Sugar from Offshore Areas During the Calendar Year 1946 83
Dr. Charles A. Browne 84
Sugar Bulletins:
Minimum Wages Set 86
Contact Committee to Meet 86
Record Cargoes 86
W. F. O. 131 Rescinded 86

processors had disposed of their molasses. Therefore, we have insisted that a determination be made as of October 15th to determine whether the adjustment of supply to demand has not been brought about at that time so that controls may be removed at the beginning of the Louisiana grinding season, instead of afterwards as would happen if controls end in March, 1948.

With some court decisions threatening to end rationing suddenly and with the House refusing to appropriate sufficient funds for OPA to operate beyond this week, the concensus of opinion in Washington is that there is a crisis which should be met promptly by Congress. Acting in this emergency, there has been a tendency to agree upon the type of legislation which is to be recommended to Congress by a majority of witnesses representing producers and distributors and users. In connection with the termination date, the following provision is to be recommended which is substantially as provided in the Domengeaux Bill:

> SEC. 2. Prior to the expiration of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to remove any or all controls with respect to any product over which control is authorized by this Act when he determines that the supplies of sugar are sufficient to warrant such action. In connection with such determination, the Secretary shall continually review the world sugar situation and shall, unless such controls are removed prior thereto, certify to the Congress on or before October 15, 1947, that continuation of the controls authorized herein beyond *October* 31, 1947 is necessary, giving the current facts and reasons for his determination. If the Secretary fails to so certify, controls authorized by this Act will terminate as of October 31, 1947, except that authority to continue inventory controls may be exercised until March 31, 1948."

Fertilizer

The American Sugar Cane League is continuing its efforts to obtain additional supplies of fertilizer for sugarcane growers. The American Cyanamid Company is concentrating on the shipment of cyanamid into the Sugar Belt until the full amount of 17,000 tons ordered has been delivered. The extreme boxcar shortage has become a national problem, but we have succeeded in obtaining assistance of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the ODT, and the Association of American Railroads for the assignment of cars to handle fertilizer shipments for sugar acreage. There are some indications that ammonium nitrate and Chilean nitrate are moving into the hands of distributors who are filling orders in the sugar parishes. The obtaining of these fertilizers depends upon the activities of the growers themselves, in their contacts with distributors.

Farm Labor

The House Committee on Agriculture has reported favorably a bill to extend for six months the Federal Farm Labor Program. This would authorize the recruitment of Jamaicans and other West Indians, or Mexicans, during the harvest of the 1947 sugar crop. We had advocated an extension of one year, but there is considerable resistance to indefinite extension in connection with foreign workers. The Committee expressed the hope that domestic labor would become more plentiful in the future so that with the expansion of mechanization, it would become possible to complete farming operations without depending upon foreign workers.

Sugar Statistics for Calendar Year 1946

Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the United States during 1946 as compared with that during the previous 4 years was as follows:

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
	(short tons, raw value)				
Cane sugar refiners:					
Refined sugar	4,012,110	4,726,318	5,606,726	4,621,179	3,424,582
Raw sugar	3,939	5,021	9,875	15,196	9,587
Beet Sugar Processors	1,379,447	1,043,034	1,156,309	1,525,735	1,703,140
Importers of direct-consumption sugar	480,152	458,587	522,931	515,640	466,596
Continental cane mills (direct-consumption sugar)	148,289	98,244	164,968	123,817	74,854
Total	6,023,937	6,331,204	7,460,809	6,801,567	5,674,759
Deliveries for export[1]	403,229	290,635	313,459	466,854	208,555
For U. S. Consumption[2]	5,620,708	6,040,569	7,147,350	6,334,713	5,466,204

[1] Includes deliveries for liberated areas, lend-lease and military relief.
[2] Includes deliveries for U. S. Military forces at home and abroad.

In the above table, the deliveries of refined sugar have been converted to short tons, raw value by applying the factor 1.07, except in the case of cane sugar refiners for the years 1942-1945. Deliveries of refined sugar by refiners for those years are converted to raw value by using the factor 1.076180 for 1945; 1.068271 for 1944; 1.063308 for 1943 and 1.063829 for 1942. These factors represent the relationship between meltings of raw sugar and production of refined sugar during the 2-year periods 1943-44, 1942-43, 1941-42 and 1940-41 respectively.

Deliveries of sugar for local consumption in Puerto Rico during 1946 amounted to 115,445 short tons, raw value, as compared with 116,195 tons in 1945; 99,503 tons in 1944; 97,177 tons in 1943 and 85,544 tons in 1942. In the Territory of Hawaii, 1946 deliveries totaled 37,861 short tons, raw value, as compared with 68,064 tons in 1945; 78,181 tons in 1944; 62,509 tons in 1943; and 47,404 tons in 1942.

Stocks of sugar in the hands of primary distributors on December 31, 1946 are shown in the following table together with the corresponding figures for the previous four years:

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
	(short tons, raw value)				
Refiners' raws	182,401	234,239	331,226	471,139	359,815
Refiners' refined	148,890	143,294	63,093	238,709	270,605
Beet sugar processors	991,859	919,942	747,739	838,497	1,292,728
Importers' direct-consumption sugar	12,649	8,788	7,705	61,832	78,689
Mainland cane factories	105,732	111,814	77,327	141,171	134,393
Total Stocks[1]	1,441,531	1,418,077	1,227,090	1,751,348	2,136,230

[1] Excluding raws for processing held by importers other than refiners, which amounted to 14,988 short tons, raw value in 1943; 1,186 tons in 1942; (none in 1944, 1945 and 1946).

TABLE 1

Raw sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts, meltings, and deliveries for direct consumption, January-December 1946

(short tons, raw value)

Source of Supply	Stocks Jan. 1, 1946	Receipts	Meltings	Deliveries for direct consumption	Lost by fire, etc.	Stocks Dec. 31, 1946
Cuba	75,121	2,276,052	2,245,013	1,555	91	104,514
Hawaii	86,513	632,790	693,970	1,655		23,678
Puerto Rico	28,827	746,561	747,055	212	612	27,509
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Continental Raws	43,778	306,437	322,958	517	40	26,700
Virgin Islands	0	4,823	4,823	0	0	0
Other Countries	0	46,760	46,760	0	0	0
Miscellaneous (sweepings, etc.)	0	503	503	0	0	0
Total	234,239	4,013,926	4,061,082	3,939	743	182,401

Compiled from reports submitted by sugar refiners on Form SU-15A.

TABLE 2

Stocks, Production, and Deliveries of cane and beet sugar by United States Refiners and Processors, January-December, 1946

(short tons, raw value)

	Refiners[1]	Domestic beet factories
Stocks, January 1, 1946	143,294	919,942
Production	4,017,706	1,451,364
Deliveries	4,012,110	1,379,447[2]
Stocks, December 31, 1946	148,890	991,859

Compiled from reports submitted on Forms SU-16A and SS-11C by the sugar refiners and beet sugar processors.

[1] Converted to raw value by using the factor 1.07; the factor comparable to previous years based on the ratio of meltings of raw sugar to refined sugar produced during the years 1944 and 1945 would be 1.080128.

[2] Larger than actual deliveries by a small amount representing losses in reprocessing, etc.

TABLE 3

Stocks, receipts, and deliveries of direct-consumption sugar, from specified areas, January-December, 1946

(short tons, raw value)

Source of Supply	Stocks Jan. 1, 1946	Receipts	Deliveries	Stocks Dec. 31, 1946
Cuba	8,466	364,122	361,037	11,551
Puerto Rico	0	119,891	118,793	1,098
Other foreign areas	322	0	322	0
Total	8,788	484,013	480,152	12,649

Compiled from reports and information submitted by importers and distributors of direct-consumption sugar on Form SS-15B and SS-3.

TABLE 4

Mainland Cane Mills' stocks, production and deliveries, January-December, 1946

(short tons, raw value)

Stocks Jan. 1, 1946	Production	Deliveries: For direct-consumption	Deliveries: For further processing	Stocks Dec. 31, 1946
111,814	448,730	148,289	306,523	105,732

TABLE 5

Distribution of Sugar for local consumption in Puerto Rico and the Territory of Hawaii January-December, 1946

(short tons, raw value)

Puerto Rico	115,445
Territory of Hawaii	37,861

Entries of Sugar from Offshore Areas During the Calendar Year 1946

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today that the quantity of sugar entered for consumption from all offshore areas during January-December, 1946 amounted to 4,200,001 short tons, raw value. For the corresponding period last year the quantity entered totaled 4,872,997 tons. The figures are subject to change after outturn weights and polarization data for all entries are available.

A total of 444,746 short tons of sugar, raw value, was marketed by the mainland cane area and 1,379,447 tons by the continental beet area during January-December, 1946 as compared with 416,687 tons and 1,043,034 tons, respectively, during the same period of 1945.

Area	Quantity Entered Through December 31, 1946
	(short tons–96° equivalent)
Cuba	2,649,948
Hawaii	632,851
Puerto Rico	866,029
Foreign Countries other than Cuba	46,350
Virgin Islands	4,823
Total	4,200,001

Direct-Consumption Sugar

Direct-consumption sugar is included in the foregoing quantities shown as entered through December 31, 1946.

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Area	Sugar Polarizing 99.8° and above	Sugar Polarizing less than 99.8°	Total
	(short tons, 96° equivalent)		
Cuba	353,091	13,023	366,114
Puerto Rico	107,998	12,189	120,187
Hawaii	0	1,425	1,425
Total	461,089	26,637	487,726

Entries from Full Duty Countries

Area	Quantity Entered Through December 31, 1946
	(pounds, 96°)
Peru	92,699,000[1]
Tons	46,350

[1] Excluding the first 20,000 pounds entered. Under the quota provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 such sugar is quota-exempt, and although these provisions are in suspension at this time, these deductions continue to be made in order to keep entry figures on a basis comparable with those of previous years.

Dr. Charles A. Browne

Dr. Charles A. Browne, an international authority on the chemistry, technology and analysis of sugar, died February 3, 1947, in Emergency Hospital in Washington. Funeral services were held at the home, 3408 Lowell Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., February 4, and burial was at North Adams, Massachusetts, where Dr. Browne was born and reared. He was 76 years old.

Dr. Browne had been connected with chemical research in the United States for more than a quarter of a century. He was connected with the Audubon Park Sugar Experiment Station at New Orleans under Dr. W. C. Stubbs at the outset of his career, as Research Chemist, and during the few years he was there he added much to the knowledge of the people on the subject of the chemistry of sugar and sugar cane. His outstanding bulletin, which was published at the end of his service at the Audubon Park Station, is Bulletin 91, "The Chemistry of Sugar and Sugar Cane," which was more of a text book than a mere result of chemical investigations. Much of the work in chemical research which was done by men who followed him was based on the able work done by Dr. Browne.

His first position with the U. S. Department of Agriculture was chief of the sugar laboratory in the Bureau of Chemistry in 1906. He left that position to head the New York Sugar Trade Laboratory, but returned in 1923 to become chief of the Bureau of Chemistry. He later held other Government appointments until he retired in 1940. He was then appointed a collaborator which position he held until his death.

He played an active part in the work of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists which is an organization of Federal and State research agricultural chemists and regulatory officials enforcing the federal and state food and drug laws. He was president of the association in 1926 and contributed generously throughout the years to the development and stand-

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ardization of its methods of analysis for sugar and various other food products.

Dr. Browne was widely traveled and was the author of more than 300 papers, books, and pamphlets. At the time of his death he was writing a history of the organization and development of the American Chemical Society. He was best known for his work on the chemistry of sugar, and his "Handbook of Sugar Analysis" is used as a standard in sugar laboratories all over the world. The reports of his studies and travel over the world occupy prominent places in scientific libraries, and his scholarly yet simple way of presenting technical matter made him one of the most popular writers in the scientific field. He was a graduate of Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, and held the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Gottingen University in Germany where he specialized in the various phases of sugar research.

Sugar Bulletins

Minimum Wages Set

Flash! The following wire was received on February 28th from Mr. Bourg: MINIMUM WAGES FOR NON HARVEST WORK EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 26TH SET $2.60 PER DAY MALE WORKERS; $2.15 FEMALE; $3.25 TRACTOR DRIVERS; $2.60 TEAMSTERS; $1.95 WORKERS BETWEEN 14 AND 16 YEARS.

Contact Committee to Meet

Stephen C. Munson, Chairman of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League has announced that a meeting of his Committee will be held on Wednesday, March 5, at 9:30 A. M., in the Auditorium of the Agricultural Extension Building, on the L. S. U. Campus, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

All interested parties are invited to attend this meeting to hear reports on various subjects by the University scientist.

Record Cargoes

A cargo of sugar amounting to 66,036 bags of Cuban raws was received at New Orleans on February 17th. This was the largest shipment of sugar to reach here in a number of years, but did not break the record set on May 25th, 1936 when the S/S Tirpez brought in 76,720 bags of Cubas for the local refineries.

W. F. O. 131 Rescinded

W. F. O. 131 controlling the distribution of direct-consumption sugar, was rescinded by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, effective February 19, 1947.

J. Malcolm Duhe was elected President of the Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair Association at a meeting held in New Iberia on February 16th. Leo Bulliard, and Arnaud Viator were elected Vice-President and Treasurer, respectively, with Robert Badon, Secretary.

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Used to destroy green immature vines it permits harvesting operations without waiting for normal maturing of vines or their elimination by killing frost.

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At a speed of 5 m.p.h. the Model "PB-3" consumes 18 gallons of fuel oil per acre and burns a swath 15 feet wide on each trip.

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against foreign Competition

Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., MARCH 15, 1947 No. 12

Recommendations for the Control of the Sugarcane Borer in Louisiana in 1947 By Dusting with Cryolite

The following recommendations are made for insecticidal control of the sugarcane borer in Louisiana in 1947*. They are based on extensive cooperative investigations conducted since 1937. Either the first or the second generation of borers may be controlled successfully by dusting with cryolite, and seldom should it be necessary to dust the same field for both generations. For control of borers on a plantation scale, however, the first-generation dusting is preferable. It is also less likely to cause a build-up of infestation by the yellow sugarcane aphid. All the cane acreage known to be sufficiently infested should be dusted for first-generation borers. Then, if any additional infestations should develop later, these may be controlled by second-generation dusting. More detailed information concerning first- and second-generation control is presented below. Growers who plan to dust for control of first-generation borers should order their cryolite at once.

First-Generation Control

First-generation borers are those hatching eggs laid by moths that have come from overwintered larvae. Dusting should be begun upon their appearance in large numbers, which is usually about the middle of April. Dusting is recommended for the control of first-generation borers (1) over an entire plantation, (2) on heavily infested areas from which there may be a substantial spread of borer moths into adjoining areas, and (3) on smaller areas of localized infestation. Dusting of a small part of a large infested area for the control of first-generation borers is not so effective because of the possibility of reinfestation from the nearby untreated cane.

The following points are important for successful control of first-generation borers:

1. Dust four times at weekly intervals, beginning with the general hatching of young borers.
2. Apply the dust at the rate of about 8 pounds per acre per application by ground machine or about 10 pounds per acre by airplane, while the air is quiet and the plants are wet with dew, which is usually between 6 p.m. and 9 a.m.
3. Use an airplane or power dusting machine for treating large areas, and a rotary hand gun for small areas. Under present conditions, it appears that dusting more than 300 acres on any one plantation by ground machine is impractical. In dusting by airplane the width of swath should not be over 36 feet.
4. On ground machines use one or two nozzles to the row. Two nozzles give some insurance against incomplete coverage through clogging or misplacement of nozzle.

The estimated cost of dusting for the control of first-generation borers is $6.00 to $7.00 per acre. About 10 acres can be treated per hour with a 3-row dusting machine and about 15 acres per hour with a 5-row machine. One man with a hand gun can dust about 1 acre per hour.

Second-Generation Control

Second-generation borers usually begin to appear about June 10 to 25. Dusting to control the second-

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In This Issue

Recommendations for the Control of the Sugarcane Borer in Louisiana in 1947 By Dusting With Cryolite.....Cover
1947 Sugarcane Minimum Wage Rates for Non-Harvest Work in Louisiana..... 90
The Use of Wetting Agents to Increase the Herbicidal Effects of the Sodium Salt of 2,4-D..... 91
Puerto Rican Wage Rates..... 91
Virgin Island Wage Rates..... 93
Sugar Bulletins:
Size of Farms..... 96
Farm Equipment Prices Reduced..... 96
Blackstrap Sales 96
Farm Machinery Advisory Committee Meets 96

generation is recommended for fields not previously dusted, and for entire plantations or small areas where there is danger of reinfestation from adjacent untreated cane. The important points to be observed are as follows:

1. Dust four times at weekly intervals as for first-generation borers, beginning with general hatching of second-generation borers.
2. Apply the dust between 6 p.m. and 9 a.m. at the rate of about 10 pounds per acre per application.
3. Use an airplane, a rotary hand gun, or a power machine built up high enough to avoid breaking the cane. Large-scale dusting must be done by airplane. In dusting by airplane the width of swath should not be over 36 feet.

The cost of dusting for second-generation borers is about the same as for first-generation borers, and, if done by ground equipment, the time required for making an application is somewhat longer.

Sodium Fluosilicate

Although sodium fluosilicate is not recommended for borer control, a dust containing 50 percent of this material has given as good control as has cryolite on first-generation borers. It causes some burning on foliage, but the effect of such burning is not apparent at harvest time. By no means should sodium fluosilicate be used in borer control except for first-generation borers.

Newer Materials

Several new materials, such as benzene hexachloride, a chlorinated camphene known as Hercules 3956, and *Ryania*, have shown great promise as borer insecticides. Although some of these materials possess outstanding insecticidal properties, much additional information is needed, concerning their use before recommendations can be made. Before using any of these newer materials, consult your county agent, extension entomologist, experiment station entomologist, or U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine Sugarcane Insect Laboratory.

* These recommendations were prepared jointly by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

1947 Sugarcane Minimum Wage Rates for Non-Harvest Work in Louisiana

On February 27th, the Department of Agriculture announced minimum wage rates to be paid during 1947 for non-harvest sugarcane work by producers in Louisiana who apply for payments under the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended.

The basic minimum rate for adult male workers, doing ordinarily unskilled labor on and after February 26, is $2.60 per day, an increase of 15 cents over the 1946 minimum rate which is continued in effect until February 25, 1947. Minimum rates, with increases, for other classes of work and for other workers are as follows: adult female workers, $2.15 per day (10c daily increase); tractor drivers, $3.25 per day (15c daily increase); teamsters, $2.60 per day (15c daily increase); and workers between 14 and 16 years, $1.95 per day (10c daily increase). The increased rates are designed to provide labor with their customary share of the higher price expected for the 1947 crop of cane.

The Sugar Act requires, among other conditions of payment to growers, that all persons employed on a farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting

of sugarcane be paid in full at rates not less than those specified by the Secretary. Minimum harvest rates will be determined prior to the harvest season.

The determination also provides, as in former years, that the producer must furnish to the laborer without charge the perquisites customarily supplied by him, such as a habitable house, medical attention and such other incidentals.

The Use of Wetting Agents to Increase the Herbicidal Effects of the Sodium Salt of 2,4-D

by

F. W. zurBURG

Southwestern Louisiana Institute

The 2,4-D herbicides may be classified under two general types, namely, the water soluble compounds and the oil soluble compounds. The esters, such as butyl ester and methyl ester are oil solubles and the salts such as the sodium and ammonium salts are water soluble. The acid itself; i, e., 2-4 dichloropheonxyacetic acid is slightly soluble in water but is more soluble in oils.

For herbicidal uses it is, of course, necessary to disperse these compounds in a large volume of water. In the case of water soluble salts true solutions can be formed, but in the case of the esters it is necessary to prepare an oil solution which is then dispersed in water as an emulsion.

Many plants have a waxy surface on their leaves. For this reason, the oil emulsion sprays are able to wet the leaf surface more completely than water solutions. On some of the waxier leaves the difference in these two types of spray solutions is very evident. That is, if the plant is sprayed with the oil emulsion it will be noted that the entire leaf surface is coated with a thin film of the herbicidal mixture, but when the leaf is sprayed with the water solution, the herbicide stands on the leaf surface in droplets. It would seem that, in order to get maximum effect or absorption of the herbicide by the plant, the greatest leaf area possible should be covered.

In point of time, considering the cost of manufacture of the various 2,4-D preparations, it seems that the sodium salt should eventually be the cheapest of these compounds. For that reason, attention was directed toward overcoming the undesirable characteristic of that compound, and a study was made to determine methods of making the true water solution of the sodium salt wet the leaves as thoroughly as do the oil emulsions.

Several cases have been reported in which alligator weed, sprayed with the solution of the pure sodium salt were not affected as much as plants sprayed with the impure sodium salt. At first, this effect, was attributed to the hardness of the water used in the spray solution. Later studies, however, indicated that the entire question of rapidity of hermicidal action was due in these cases to the ability of the water spray to properly wet the leaves of the plant. One of the usual impurities in the impure sodium salt is soda ash. This might be inadvertently introduced as a by-product of the process of manufacture or deliberately added. It is thought, therefore, that the virtue,, or apparent virtue, of the impure salt is due to the soda ash which acts as a surface activator.

With this in view, a number of other surface activators were investigated. In addition to the cheap compound, soda ash (sodium carbonate), soap was also found to be a good activating agent. About a pound of soap to 100 gallons of spray solution gave good results on the average.

A number of other commercial surface activating agents were tried and found to be very satisfactory. On the average, it was found best to use between four and eight ounces of these materials per hundred gallons of spray solution. If excessive amounts of the wetting agents are used, the herbicidal solution has a tendency to drain too rapidly from the leaf surface with the result that a poor reaction is obtained. Some of the commercial wetting agents used were: Ultrawet (a sodium sulfonate of petroleum hydrocarbons) from the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Santomerse (decylbenzene sodium sulfonate) from the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Missouri; A wetting agent designated as IN-181 from the Du Pont Chemical Company, Wilmington, Delaware; Triton X-100, from Rohm and Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In all about thirty-five commercial wetting agents were used and found satisfactory.

On the basis of experimental evidence obtained during the 1946 growing season, it is, therefore, strongly recommended that a wetting agent be used with the sodium salt of 2,4-D. The addition of the proper amount of a wetting agent will insure the rapid reaction of the sodium salt of 2,4-D and will provide the cane farmers with a cheap and extremely effective weapon in the control of alligator weed and other waxy leaf plants.

Acknowledgement: The author acknowledges with thanks the cooperation and help received from Dean Thomas J. Arceneaux and Professor Ira S. Nelson of the College of Agriculture of Southwestern.

Puerto Rican Wage Rates

Determination of Fair and Reasonable Wage Rates for Persons Employed in Production, Cultivation, or Harvesting of Sugarcane in Puerto Rico, During Calendar Year 1947. L

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (b) of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and after investigation and due consideration of the evidence obtained at the hearing held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on October 15, 1946, the following determination is hereby issued:

Fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in Puerto Rico during the calendar year 1947.—The requirements of section 301 (b) of the Sugar Act of 1937. as amended, shall be deemed to have been met with respect to the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in Puerto Rico during the calendar year 1947, if all persons employed on the farm during that period in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane shall have been paid in full for all such work and shall have been paid wages in cash therefor at rates not less than the following:

(a) *Day rates*—(1) *Basic rates.*—The basic day rate for the first eight hours of work performed in any 24-hour period (except that for ditch diggers, ditch cleaners, or field flooders in Class E, the ap-

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plicable day rate shall be for the first 7 hours of work performed in any 24-hour period) shall be as follows:

Class of Work	Basic rates per day: Farms other than interior farms	Basic rates per day: Interior farms[1]
A. All kinds of work not classified below	$1.50	$1.40
B. Operators of mechanical equipment, such as tractors, trucks, tractor plows	2.35	2.20
Classified nonharvest operations		
C. Cartmen in cultivated work	1.60	1.50
D. Plow steersmen and operators of irrigation pumps, and all work connected with mixing and applying chemical weed killers	1.80	1.65
E. Ditch diggers, ditch cleaners, field flooders (per 7-hour day)[2]	1.80	1.65
Classified harvest operations		
F. Cartmen in harvest work	2.00	1.80
G. Sugarcane cutters (for grinding or planting), seed cutters, crane operators, dumpers	1.80	1.65
H. Portable track handlers, railroad or portable track car loaders	2.00	2.00
I. Cane cart or truck loaders	1.90	1.80

[1] Interior farms shall be deemed to be those farms from which sugarcane is marketed (or processed) at the following mills: Santa Barbara, Herminia, or Pellejas.

[2] Field flooders shall be deemed to be workers who set up or remove banks in drainage ditches when used for flooding cane fields.

(2) *Wage increases.*—For each fortnight of the period covered by this determination the wage rates prescribed under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall be increased by the applicable amount prescribed in the scale below, whenever the New York average price of raw sugar (duty paid basis, delivered) for any such fortnight is more than $3.865 per hundred pounds.

Fortnightly average price of Sugar per 100 pounds

More than—	But not more than—	Wage increase (cents per day)	More than—	But not more than—	Wage increase (cents per day)
$3.865	$4.115	10	$5.615	$5.865	90
4.115	4.365	21	5.865	6.115	102
4.365	4.615	32	6.115	6.365	114
4.615	4.865	43	6.365	6.615	126
4.865	5.115	54	6.615	6.865	138
5.115	5.365	66	6.865	7.115	150
5.365	5.615	78			

If the fortnightly average price exceeds $7.115, wage increases in excess of those specified above shall be at such rates as may be agreed upon between the producer and the laborer.

(b) *Hourly rates.*—Persons working less than 8 hours (or 7 hours under Class E of paragraph (a) (1)) in any 24-hour period shall be paid the hourly equivalent of the applicable day rate provided in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) *Overtime.*—Persons employed for more than 8 hours (or 7 hours under Class E of paragraph (a) (1)) in any 24-hour period shall be paid for the overtime at a rate double the hourly equivalent of the applicable day rate provided in paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) *Piece rates.*—If work is performed on a piece rate basis the average earnings for the time involved on each separate unit of work for which a piece rate is agreed upon shall be not less than the applicable daily or hourly rate provided under paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this section.

(e) *General provisions.*—(1) If the producer and laborer agree upon a wage rate for any class of work higher than that prescribed herein, payment in full of the agreed upon rate must be made to qualify the producer for payment.

(2) The producer shall furnish to the laborer, without charge perquisites customarily furnished by

him, such as a dwelling, garden plot, pasture lot, and medical services.

(3) The producer shall not reduce the wage rates to laborers below those determined above through any subterfuge or device whatsoever.

Issued this 19th day of December, 1946.

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Virgin Island Wage Rates

Determination of Fair and Reasonable Wage Rates for Persons Employed in the Production, Cultivation, or Harvesting of Sugarcane in the Virgin Islands During the Calendar Year 1947.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (b) of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and after investigation and due consideration of the evidence obtained at the hearing held in Christiansted, Virgin Islands, on October 18, 1946, the following determination is hereby issued:

Fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in the Virgin Islands during the calendar year 1947. The requirements of section 301 (b) of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, shall be deemed to have been met with respect to the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in the Virgin Islands during the calendar year 1947, if all persons employed on the farm during that period in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane shall have been paid in full for all such work and shall have been paid in cash therefor at rates not less than the following:

(a) *Basic time rates.* Per day of 8 hours $2. For a working day longer or shorter than 8 hours the rate shall be in proportion. For an individual whose productive capacity is impaired by age or physical or mental deficiency the wage rate shall be as agreed upon between the producer and the laborer, provided such rate is approved by the local supervisor of the Field Service Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration.

(b) *Wage bonus payment.* For each 25 cents that the New York price of raw sugar (duty paid, delivered basis), which is used as the basis for sale of the 1947 sugar crop, averages more than $5.94 per hundredweight, a bonus of 6 cents shall be paid for each day of work during the period covered by this determination.

(c) *Piece rates.* If work is performed on a piece rate basis, the average earnings for the time involved on each separate unit of work for which a piece rate is agreed upon shall be not less than the applicable daily or hourly rate provided under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(d) *General provisions.* (1) If the producer and laborer agree upon a wage rate for any class of work higher than that prescribed herein, payment in full

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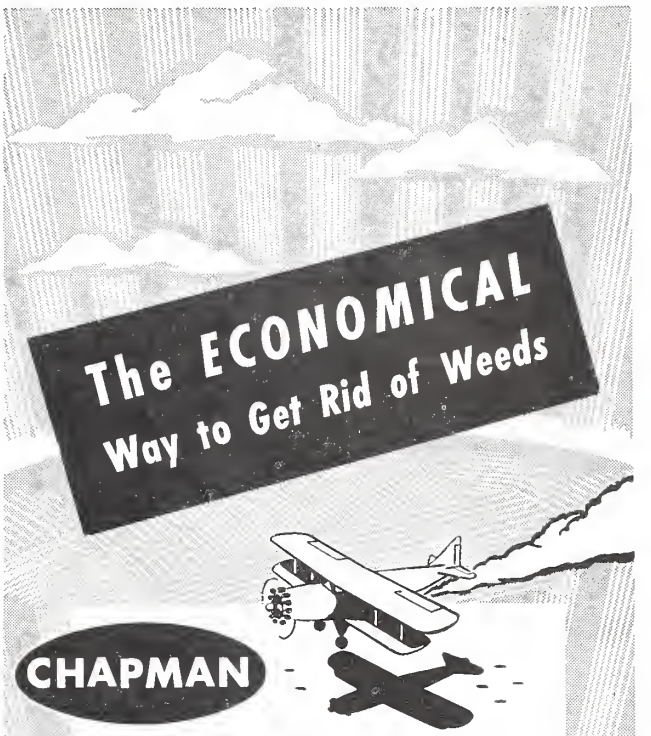

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of the agreed upon rate must be made to qualify the producer for payment.

(2) The producer shall furnish to the laborer, without charge, the perquisites customarily furnished by him such as a dwelling, garden plot, pasture lot, and medical services.

(3) The producer shall not, through any subterfuge or device whatsoever, reduce the wage rates to laborers below those determined above.

Issued this 10th day of January, 1947.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON
Secretary of Agriculture.

Sugar Bulletins

Size of Farms

According to a survey recently published by the Louisiana Agricultural Extension Service, 46 per cent of the farms in Louisiana are less than 30 acres in size and only 2 per cent are 500 acres and over. The average size farm in Louisiana is 77.6 acres.

Farm Equipment Prices Reduced

Saying that "there is nothing more important to this country than to lower the prices of goods that people buy," Fowler McCormick, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the International Harvester Company, has announced that prices on half of his Company's line of tractors, farm machines, motor trucks and industrial power equipment will be reduced on April 1st. He estimates that customers of the International Harvester Company will save twenty million dollars annually through the price reductions.

Blackstrap Sales

Louisiana Blackstrap molasses, left over from the last crop, has been selling at 23c a gallon in bulk f.o.b. plantation, according to information from the Cane Products Trade Association. News dispatches state that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation sold offshore blackstrap on March 10th to distillers at 23.4c, 23.7c, and 24.96c a gallon on a total sugars basis. The offshore sales totaled 5,100,000 gallons.

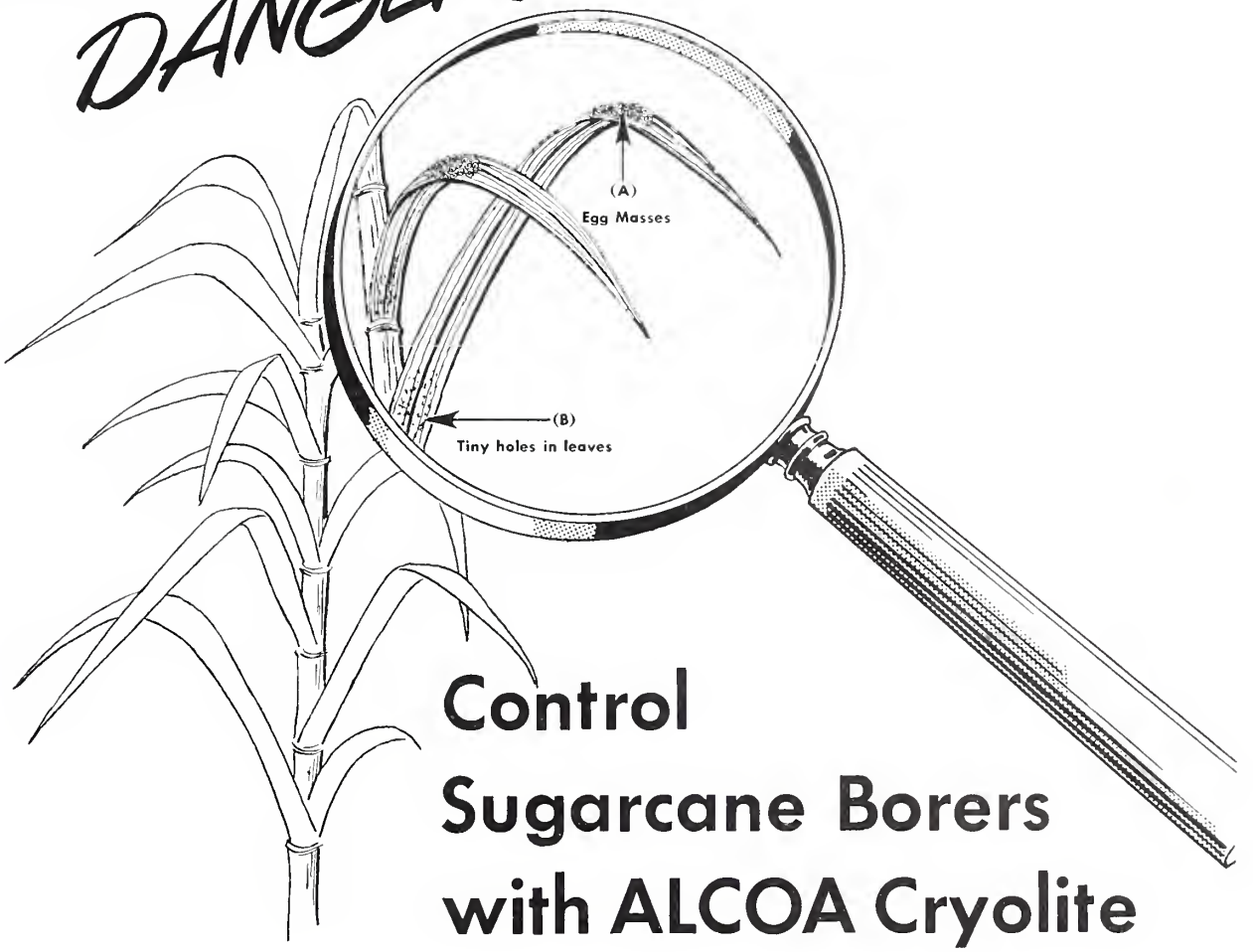
Farm Machinery Advisory Committee Meets

The Farm Machinery Advisory Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, of which J. J. Shaffer, Jr., is the Chairman, held a meeting in Thibodaux, on March 6th, and decided to give priority to the study of the following problems.

(1) Trash in cane; (2a) Caterpillar tread adopted to conditions prevailing in Louisiana sugar cane fields; (2b) Size of pneumatic tires adapted to prevailing conditions in Louisiana sugar cane fields; and (3) Freeze control devices. The Committee is composed of Mr. Shaffer, W. Prescott Foster, B. F. Thomson, A. T. Barr, J. J. Munson, and A. R. Wurtele.

In 1940 there were 1,484,467 white people and 849,303 negroes living in Louisiana making a total population of 2,333,770. In 1945 the total farm population was 594,127. This information is also from the Agricultural Extension survey.

Watch for these DANGER SIGNALS:



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The efficiency of ALCOA Cryolite for controlling sugarcane borers has been *time-tested* and *proved*. Start dusting as soon as the danger signals appear!

For First Generation Control: When egg masses and tiny holes appear on the leaves of young cane plants (about April), it is time to dust with ALCOA Cryolite. Use the insecticide undiluted at the rate of at least 8 lb. per acre. Continue at weekly intervals for 4 dustings.

For Second Generation Control: As soon as these mid-year borers begin to hatch (June-July), start the second series of 4 weekly dustings, using ALCOA Cryolite at the rate of at least 10 lb. per acre.

Specify ALCOA Cryolite: It's best, because it is *chemically controlled*. Only with ALCOA Cryolite do you get these *exclusive* advantages:

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The Model "PB-3" is here shown in use in potato fields but can be used to good advantage in burning weeds on fallow ground—drainage and irrigation ditches.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against foreign Competition

Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., APRIL 1, 1947 No. 13

Further Studies of 2, 4-D As A Means of Controlling Weeds on Sugarcane Lands

By George Arceneaux, Senior Agronomist, Leo P. Hebert, Assistant Agronomist, and Louis C. Mayeux, Jr., Assistant Agronomist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

Results of tests previously reported[1] clearly indicated the practical value of 2,4-D as a means of controlling susceptible weeds in growing cane. This method of controlling alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*) has attracted widespread attention in Louisiana because of the economic importance of the weed. Sugarcane plants on the other hand showed no harmful effects from applications at concentrations well beyond levels required for satisfactory control of the weed. In fact under conditions of heavy alligator weed infestation the chemical treatment in conjunction with the customary power-implement cultivation, resulted in yields of cane per acre higher than obtained from either flaming or hoeing due presumably to more effective weed control.

Treatments described in the above-mentioned publication were repeated on the identical plots during 1946 to determine the cumulative effects of individual treatments on cane yields and on the residual infestation. Trends in growth and yields of cane noted in 1946 were essentially as observed in 1945 and previously reported.[1] Table 1 shows the effects of the various treatments on residual weed infestation after the first year and after the second year of treatment.

Table 1. Effect of different methods of controlling alligator weed in growing cane on residual infestation

Treatment		Surviving underground tissue (pounds per acre)	
1945	1946	January 1946	January 1947
Test 1—Initial infestation approximately 12,000 pounds of underground tissue per acre. Sugarcane variety: C.P. 29/120. Soil: Sharkey Clay.			
Check	Check	8334	6977
Flaming	Flaming	5290	5971
Hoeing	Hoeing	7245	2875
2,4-D	Check	1897	1209
2,4-D	2,4-D	1897	64
Test 2—Initial infestation approximately 3,000 pounds underground tissue per acre. Sugarcane variety: C.P. 34/120. Soil: Yazoo very fine sandy loam.			
Check	Check	2022	2130
Flaming	Flaming	378	327
Hoeing	Hoeing	304	513
2,4-D	Check	316	5
2,4-D	2,4-D	316	8

The striking reductions in infestation observed after the second consecutive year of 2,4-D treatment are considered of special interest. In test 1 the underground infestation had decreased from an initial level of approximately 12,000 pounds to 64 pounds per acre. This represents 99.5% eradication. In test 2 an initial infestation of approximately 3,000 pounds of roots and rhizomes per acre had decreased to a mere 8 pounds per acre—a reduction of 99.7%.

It will be noted that after the first year of 2,4-D treatment the infestation in test 1 had been reduced from 12,000 to 1,897 pounds per acre. Plots of this series left as checks in 1946 (no weeding except by means of plows and cultivators) decreased further to 1,209 pounds of roots and rhizomes per acre. In the case of test 2, plots having received the 2,4-D treatment in 1945 and left as checks in 1946 had decreased from an original infestation of approximately 3,000 pounds to only 5 pounds per acre.

In comparison, plots of test 1 where hoeing for weed control supplemented the customary power-implement cultivation the per-acre underground infestation was reduced from approximately 12,000 pounds initially to 7,245 pounds after the plant cane crop and to 2,875 pounds after the first stubble crop. In the same experiment, plots receiving the flame treatment plus the usual power-implement cultivation showed an average underground residual in-

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The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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In This Issue

Further Studies of 2,4-D As A Means of Controlling Weeds on Sugarcane Lands ..... Cover
Index of the First Twelve (12) Issues of Volume 25 of THE SUGAR BULLETIN 99
League Fights for Early Decontrol 102
Sugar Bulletins 102

festation of 5,290 pounds after the plant cane crop and 5,971 pounds after the first stubble crop. Plots receiving only the conventional power-implement cultivation (checks) had an average per-acre residual infestation of 8,334 pounds after the plant cane crop and of 6,977 pounds after the first stubble crop.

Plots of test 2 (C.P. 34/120 with initial underground alligator weed infestation of approximately 3,000 pounds per acre) which were hoed and given the usual implement cultivation had decreased to approximately 10% of the initial infestation after the plant cane crop. This was followed by a moderate but statistically insignificant rise during the first stubble year. Results obtained from the flame treatment did not differ greatly from results obtained with hoeing. In this case the residual infestation after the first stubble crop approximating 11% of the initial infestation was essentially the same as after the plant cane crop.

Discussion of Results

The superiority of the 2,4-D treatment over either hoeing or flaming as a means of reducing and possibly eradicating alligator weed is considered the most significant disclosure of these studies. In test 2 the weed infestation was only moderately high but of sufficient importance to present a major cultivation problem. The level of infestation initially found in test 1 represents the approximate maximum ordinarily encountered in Louisiana. In fact cultivation of sugarcane on this particular area had been discontinued for several years prior to 1945 because of uneconomically low yields and high costs of controlling the weed. After two years of treatment, eradication in both cases had been more than 99% accomplished thus suggesting the possibility of complete eradication in a relatively short time. The vestigal infestation remaining after 2 years of such treatment could offer little competition to crop plants and would readily be held in check by such cultural operations as may prove satisfactory for controlling other components of the weed flora.

Significant decreases in underground infestation, even in cases where cultivation was done entirely by means of plows and disc cultivators are considered interesting; but it does not necessarily follow that infestations of the weed would continually decrease in the course of time under the prevailing cropping system. Past experience points to the exact opposite. Results of previous studies have shown that an *increase* in infestation may be expected during the soybean year under ordinary conditions.[2] It should be mentioned also that studies herein reported were conducted under conditions of very good stands of cane. It is of course common knowledge that infestation of a perennial weed can build up very rapidly where stands are gappy.

This brings us to a consideration of the importance of crop competition as a means of weed control. In test 2, C.P. 34/120, a vigorous and early shading variety, no doubt helped greatly in further suppressing the growth of weed plants injured by flaming or hoeing, hence the low residual counts in plots of both treatments. In test 1, on the other hand, C.P. 29/120, a less effective competitor, permitted much more extensive survival and development of the weed in spite of such treatments.

It is interesting to note that in the case of test 2 involving C.P. 34/120 the infestation of alligator weed in plots having received the 2,4-D treatment in the first year was reduced from 316 pounds to 5 pounds during the second years as a result of power-implement cultivation and crop competition alone. The corresponding reduction in the case of test 1 involving the less vigorous competitor C. P. 29/120 was not nearly so striking.

Some Practical Problems

During 1946 extensive practical use of 2,4-D spray as a means of controlling alligator weed was made

Index of the First Twelve (12) Issues of Volume 25 of THE SUGAR BULLETIN

ISSUES OF OCTOBER 1, 1946—MARCH 15, 1947 INCLUSIVE

October 1, 1946

Page

Annual Report of George L. Billeaud, President of The American Sugar Cane League, Delivered at the Annual Meeting September 26th, 1946 ..... Cover
Raw Sugar Price Increased 3
Direct Consumption Sugar Price Increased 4
Minimum Wage Requirements for Harvesting 1946 Louisiana Sugarcane Crop 5
Sugar Bulletins:
Rules Against Historical Background 7
Wallace Kemper in New York 7
Earl T. McHardy Resigns 7

October 15, 1946

Sugar Shortage—1950 and Beyond! ..... Cover
Losses Resulting from Sugarcane Borer Injury to Sugarcane in 1945 by J. W. Ingram 10
New Soil Conservation Districts to Help Farmers by H. B. Martin 11
Standing Committees of the League 12
Sugar Bulletins:
League Holds Annual Meeting 13
R. M. Murphy Appointed to Commission 13
Grinding Begins 13
Robert H. Shields Resigns 13
Cane Distribution Completed 14
How to Report Cane Ground 14
Offshore Blackstrap for Livestock Feed 14
Organize New Sugar Co-operative 15
Importers of Sweets From China Warned 15

November 1, 1946

Responsibilities of Government by C. J. Bourg ..... Cover
Sugar Bulletins:
W. F. O. 51 18
Something New in Handling Raw Sugar 18
Technologists Elect Officers 23
Western Group Schedules Dinner 23
Maritime Strike Ends 23
Annual Production of Sugar Per Ton of Cane in Louisiana During Recent Years in Relation to Some Probable Sources of Variation by George Arceneaux 19

November 15, 1946

Two New Sugarcane Diseases Appear in South America by E. V. Abbott ..... Cover
WFO 51 27
Plantation Granulated Price Increased 30
Sugar Bulletins:
Clarifies Price Advance 31
Dr. Brandes to Formosa 31
Set New Acreage Goal 31
Increase Beet Guarantee 31
Official Weekly Prices 31

December 1, 1946

Dear Mr. O.P.A.—U.S.D.A., Where is My 73 Pounds of Sugar? ..... Cover
Fair and Reasonable Prices for 1946 Crops of Florida and Louisiana Sugarcane for Sugar 36
MPR 16 36
MPR 60 36
Trashy Sugarcane 37
Loss of Sucrose Through Inversion in Harvested Sugarcane in Louisiana by J. I. Lauritzen 37
Cane Payments 39

December 15, 1946

League Requests Fertilizer ..... Cover
Molasses and Syrup Price Increase Requested 42
Mr. Billeaud Again Heads Cane Products Trade Association 44
Strike Costs Hawaii $20,000,000 44
Marshall Explains Prospects for More Sugar 44
Entries of Sugar from Offshore Areas Through Oct. 31, 1946 46
Sugar Bulletins:
Test Constitutionality of 1937 Sugar Act 46
Fortier Steps Out 46
Death Takes Edmond Bulliard 47
Suit Dismissed 47
To Move to Florida 47
Members Invited 47

January 1, 1947

Executed Order 9809, Providing for the Disposition of Certain War Agencies ..... Cover
World 1946-47 Sugar Production 12% Above Previous Year 51
Why Sugar is Short 51
First Quarter Sugar Allocations Announced 52
War Food Order No. 51 Amended 52
$40,000 Prizes Posted for Sugar Research 52
USDA Food Deliveries Total 962 Million Pounds in October 52
Preliminary Sugar Statistics for First Eleven Months of 1946 54
Domestic Sales of Government-owned Farm Products Reported by USDA 54
Sugar Bulletins:
To Move Mill to Florida 55
W. A. Rolston Elected 55
Ration and Tax Free Sugar 55
Bulletin Number 5 55
Honor Dean J. G. Lee 55

January 15, 1947

Brief in Connection With Sugar and Related Commodities ..... Cover
Effect of President's Proclamation on Agriculture 59
1947 Policy on Imports of Sugar-Containing Products (WFO-63) 61
Sugar Bulletins:
Hawaiian Sugar Lost 62
Cuban Tariff Restored 62
Station Men Honored 62
Seek Statehood 62
Committee Men Chosen 62

February 1, 1947

The Fertilizer Situation ..... Cover
Blackstrap Controls Lifted 67
Direct-Consumption Sugar Price Increased 67
Raw Sugar Price Increased 67
Income Tax Returns for the Year 1946 68
Entries of Sugar from Offshore Area Through Nov. 30, 1946 69
Sugar Bulletins:
Urge Borer Control 69
Guarantee Beet Price 69
Sugar Prices Advance 70
Suspension Lifted 70

February 15, 1947

1947 Fertilizer Supplies by C. J. Bourg ..... Cover
League Protest on Behalf of Cane Growers 75
Official Blackstrap Decontrol Order 76
Preliminary Sugar Statistics for Calendar Year 1946 76
National Agricultural Conservation Program 76
Sugar Bulletins:
Cuban Blackstrap Auctioned 78
Recommend More Sugar 78
Philippine Production Increasing 78
Use Harvesters for Shaving 78
Study Puerto Rican Wages 79
1946-47 Louisiana Production 79
Mr. Charles Godchaux Injured 79
Freight Rate Committee Holds Meeting 79

March 1, 1947

When to Decontrol Sugar is the Question by C. J. Bourg ..... Cover
Sugar Statistics for Calendar Year 1946 83
Entries of Sugar from Offshore Areas During the Calendar Year 1946 83
Dr. Charles A. Browne 84
Sugar Bulletins:
Minimum Wages Set 86
Contact Committee to Meet 86
Record Cargoes 86
W. F. O. 131 Rescinded 86

March 15, 1947

Recommendations for the Control of the Sugarcane Borer in Louisiana in 1947 By Dusting With Cryolite ..... Cover
1947 Sugarcane Minimum Wage Rates for Non-Harvest Work in Louisiana 90
The Use of Wetting Agents to Increase the Herbicidal Effects of the Sodium Salt of 2,4-D by F. W. zurBurg 91
Puerto Rican Wage Rates 91
Virgin Island Wage Rates 93
Sugar Bulletins:
Size of Farms 96
Farm Equipment Prices Reduced 96
Blackstrap Sales 96
Farm Machinery Advisory Committee Meets 96

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under our cooperative supervision on 6 plantations. Some of the problems of practical utilization as worked out in connection with field-scale applications as well as with controlled experiments may be of interest.

Rate of Application

In experiments previously discussed, three applications of 2,4-D were made annually between the middle of April and the middle of June. A solution made up by adding 1 pound of a compound containing 70% of the active salt to 100 gallons of water was applied at the rate of 100 gallons per acre. It has been our experience that such a solution will ordinarily give an entirely satisfactory kill. Under exceptional conditions, depending largely on temperature and vegetative condition of the weed, a somewhat higher concentration may be required. The effect of the treatment can be readily determined within 24 hours after the application and the concentration regulated accordingly.

How Applied

For best results, all weed plants including those in row-middles should be sprayed. This is in contrast with flame cultivation where the treatment is confined to weeds along and within the line of cane. The nozzles should be in a position to send the spray directly downward. It is important to place one of the nozzles right over the cane plants to reach weeds which may have escaped other cultural operations.

In controlled tests, dusting with ground equipment proved approximately half as effective as spraying at the same rate of 2,4-D per acre. Limited tests of airplane dusting at one of the cooperating plantations (South Coast's Oaklawn) gave promising, but not consistently satisfactory results. The two principal problems were: (1) difficulty of satisfactorily penetrating the foliage of sugarcane at relatively advanced stages of growth to reach the weeds below and (2) evidence of uneven distribution due presumably to separation of the 2,4-D salt from the inert powdered material used as a filler.

Time of Application

No significant differences were observed in results obtained from applications at different times during the day provided the solution stayed on the foliage long enough to be entirely effective. We obtained excellent results from applications made during the early morning when the foliage was still heavy with dew. Applications preferably should be made at such times as there is little likelihood of the spray being washed off by rain before the chemical has had time to take effect. Early morning is recommended when showers are likely to occur in the afternoon, or night.

Control of Weeds on Waste Areas

In a program of complete eradication, ditch-banks and other waste areas as well as cultivated areas would of course have to be rid of alligator weed. In a test now under way at the Houma Station, ditch-banks showing a high initial infestation of the latter were sprayed 3 times during the summer of 1945 and again 3 times during the summer of 1946 with 2,4-D solution at the previously specified concentration. By the end of 1946 the alligator weed had been almost completely eliminated and replaced by plants resistant to the chemical. Desirability of such a change depends on whether or not the replacing plants present a lesser or greater threat as potential invaders of cultivated areas. Replacing alligator weed with John-

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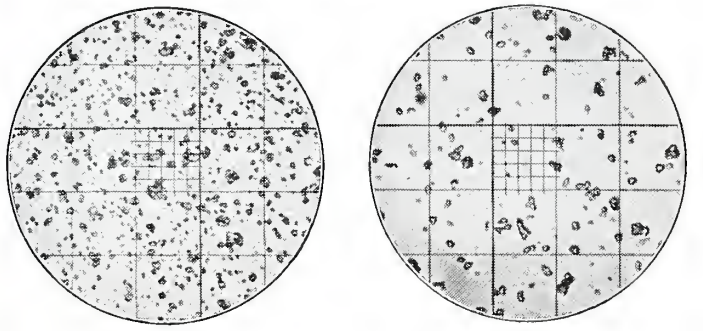

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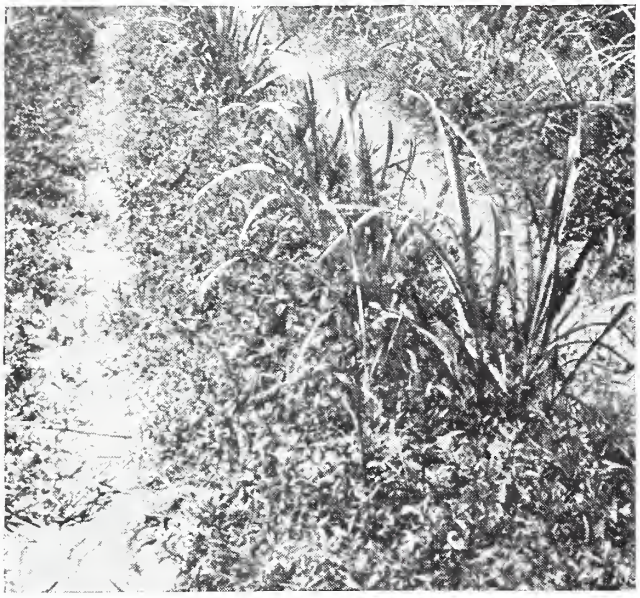

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son grass could hardly be considered an improvement. On the other hand the substitution of a relatively harmless grass such as broom sedge (*Andropogon sp.*) would be a highly desirable change.

In this connection it is felt that our present methods of ditch-bank management should be critically examined in the light of possible incidental effects on the biological balance. Vegetation of some sort or other will inevitably develop on fertile soil exposed to full sunlight, and it is therefore considered just as important to encourage the growth of harmless plants as it is to suppress that of noxious weeds on ditch-banks and other areas not under actual cultivation.

[1] Arceneaux, G., Hebert, L. P., and Mayeux, Louis, C., Jr. 2,4-D as a means of controlling weeds on sugarcane lands. Sug. Bull. 24, No. 9. 65-68, 1946.
[2] Arceneaux, G., and Hebert, L. P. Fallow flaming promising as a means of controlling alligator weed on sugarcane lands. Sug. Bull. 22, No. 16: 121-123, 1944.

League Fights for Early Decontrol

The following wire was sent to the Washington office of the American Sugar Cane League on March 20th:

C. J. Bourg
510 Union Trust Bldg.
Washington 5, D. C.

Pursuant telephone conversation even date reference decontrol of sugar have contacted membership Executive and Legislative Committees. Overwhelming majority opinion strongly endorsed definite and complete decontrol sugar October 31, 1947. This action taken in interest of eleven thousand sugar cane growers who would suffer irreparable damage if decontrol is made effective March 31, 1948 instead of October 31, 1947. Kindly advise Louisiana Congressional Delegation of the position of our industry.

GEORGE L. BILLEAUD, President
MURPHY J. FOSTER, Jr., Chairman
Legislative Committee

Sugar Bulletins

1947 *Puerto Rican Sugar Price*

News dispatches from Washington indicate that the C.C.C. will pay about $5.76 a hundred pounds for 1947 Puerto Rican sugar and that an additional payment of 47.9 cents a hundred pounds will be added to payments already made on the 1946 crop. The Island will be allowed to retain 125,000 tons of the 1947 production for home consumption this year which is 10,000 tons more than allowed for that purpose in 1946.

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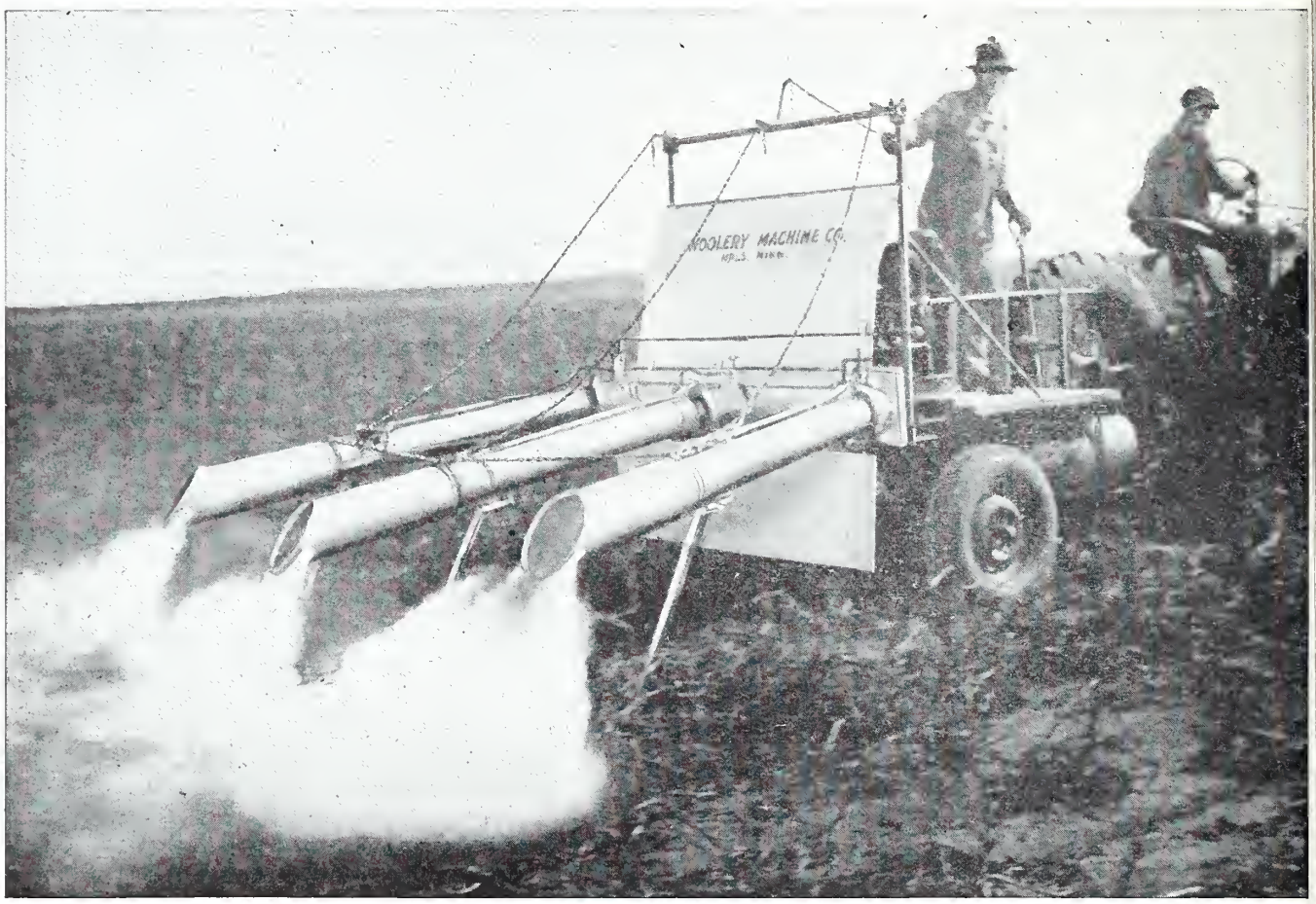

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Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., APRIL 15, 1947 No. 14

Discuss Seven Million Dollar Wall Board Project

An enthusiastic and appreciative attendance of approximately seventy-five members of the Louisiana Sugar Producers Club "Western Division," received information relative to the developments and activities concerning the proposed $7,000,000.00 wall board insulation plant to be located in the New Iberia area at a meeting held in New Iberia on Saturday, April 5th. J. Paulin Duhe, one of the earlier proponents of the board mill, who is also President of the Louisiana Sugar Producers Club, submitted an engineering study, market analysis of the finished product, and the economic factors affecting the grower and processor in the use of bagasse as wall board pulp.

Mr. Jacques Willis, native of St. Martinville, and now the President of the Willis-Way System of Chicago, a national distributing agency of insulation products, received commendations from the group for his efforts in correlating the necessary information enabling Mr. Duhe to make his very comprehensive report covering the part that this new insulation board plant would play in alleviating the existing shortage of building materials made from wood.

Mr. Wilson Wyatt, formerly National Housing Expediter, represented Mr. Willis and reviewed in complete detail the preliminary work that had been done to establish the importance of a wall board plant in this area. Mr. Wyatt said that the diminishing forest lands make it mandatory that all products that can be utilized in an economic manner must be immediately developed to satisfy the demands of the building industry, both residential and commercial.

Mr. Duhe observed in his remarks that the wall board plant would be an important factor in balancing the economy of the sugar grower and processor problem. He stated that it is the civic obligation of every grower and processor to assist in reducing to the lowest possible minimum, the necessity for sugarcane and sugarcane lands to be solely dependent upon such a variable item as sugar. "We must realize the full value and profits resulting from our efforts and the wall board plant seems to be the answer," Mr. Duhe said.

Mr. W. A. Darrah, President of the Intercontinental Engineers, Inc. of Chicago, and author of The Engineering Study, concluded his address to the assembly with—"The industry under discussion would give employment to local labor to the extent of over one and one-quarter million man hours per year, with a resultant payroll, most of which would presumably be spent locally, of over $633,000.00. In addition, the payroll for labor, including both skilled and unskilled workmen, for installation of the plant, would amount to over $430,000.00. Presumably, most of this money would be expended locally. The industry would utilize a product (bagasse) which is now practically valueless except for fuel. The products made in the plant would have an important effect in reducing the shortage of building materials. The gross sales from the plant would be in excess of $7,000,000.00. Practically all of the product would be building materials which are now urgently needed. In addition to the substantial contributions which the industry would make to local labor, the enterprise is well justified on strict engineering and economic grounds. The operations outlined in this report do not constitute a new or untried procedure. A large and successful company is today carrying on similar operations in Louisiana on a profitable basis and obtaining results comparable with those outlined in this report."

Following the general meeting an executive session was called with the following in attendance:

Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Co., Paulin Duhe; Ruth Sugar Company, Dr. John L. Beyt; St. Mary Co-op,

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12
MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.
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The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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In This Issue

Discuss Seven Million Dollar Wall Board Project ..... Cover
League Gets Results on Early Conditional Payments to Growers 106
Marcel J. Voorhies to Serve on Sugar Advisory Committee 107
Sugar Prices Advanced 108
Sugar Rationing Administration Set-Up in USDA 110
Sugar Bulletins:
Sugar Hard to Get in Cuba 111
Minimum Price of Cuban Sugar 111
March Rains Break Record 111
Yields in Iberville Parish Reduced 111

Hugh A. Junca; Iberia Sugar Co-op, Leon J. Landry; Alice C. and Maryland, Prescott Foster; Billeaud Sugar Co., George Billeaud; Cypremort Sugar Co., Jules Burguieres; Oasis Sugar Foctory, Harry Smedes; Youngsville Sugar Co., M. V. Yarbrough; Breaux Bridge Sugar Co-op, James J. Ozenne; Columbia Sugar Company, John Caffery; Orange Grove Sugar Co., C. Bourgeois.

In the executive session various methods of financing were discussed together with an estimate of the bagasse tonnage that was available and that could be used. The plans of the plant as called for in the engineering study had a maximum of 70,000 tons of dry bagasse. The following available raw material was indicated:

Iberia, 12,000 tons; St. Mary, 12,000 tons; Billeaud, 15,750 tons; Duhe and Bourgeois, 12,000 tons; Orange Grove, 8,000 tons; Cypremort, 5,000 tons; Columbia, 5,000 tons; Youngsville, 9,000 tons; Alice C., 10,000 tons; Maryland, 5,000 tons; Breaux Bridge, 12,000 tons; Ruth, 5,000 tons; Oasis, 5,000 tons.

Mr. John Caffery of the Columbia Sugar Company offered a resolution that was adopted to create a temporary committee of finance, composed of the following:

Paulin Duhe, Chairman; Leon Landry, Prescott Foster, Jules Burguieres, George Billeaud, R. J. B. Abshire, Secretary.

This committee was instructed to explore the most available and favorable avenues of financing the proposed project. A report of this investigation is returnable April 20th at which time Mr. Duhe indicated the information would be sent to the members of the Louisiana Sugar Producers Club by mail, or another special meeting called.

The survey of sales potential as developed by Mr. Willis indicated a ten to fifteen year shortage of the material that would be produced by the wall board plant and this survey was amply supported by Mr. Wilson Wyatt, who advised the membership of the surveys made by the Federal Government with regard to the manufacture or flow of building materials having as a base wood fibre and the preliminary engineering plans using 70,000 tons dry bagasse per year indicate a safe production schedule of:

1/2" Insulating Board	46,250,000 sq. ft.
7/8" Brick Siding	28,500,000 sq. ft.
3/4" Asphalt Saturated Board	30,000,000 sq. ft.
1/8" Hard Board	33,000,000 sq. ft

A yearly income to the plant in excess of seven and one-quarter million dollars would result at today's prevailing prices. Representatives of the gas and electric utilities were present and indicated ability to provide electrical energy and gas fuel within twelve months which is the estimated time required for construction of the complete wall board plant.

League Gets Results on Early Conditional Payments to Growers

In January, 1946 the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League instructed the New Orleans office of the American Sugar Cane League to look into the delays of conditional payments to the sugar cane growers and undertake to have those payments made more promptly in order that the growers would not be forced to borrow operating money and pay interest when they have funds due them on their past crop.

Conferences were immediately held with the Administrator of the AAA program in Baton Rouge and the General Accounting Office in Baton Rouge.

It developed that in order to begin making payments to the growers it was necessary that first the sugar processors, immediately upon completion of grinding, submit to their Parish AAA offices their marketing lists.

It also developed that three procedures had to be established by the Production and Marketing Administration before payments could be made to the growers.

(1) The computing and auditing procedure Southern Region.
(2) The procedure in the State Office.
(3) The Procedure in the Parish Offices.

The State Office of the Production and Marketing Administration, the General Accounting Office in Baton Rouge, and the General Accounting Office in Washington agreed to have all of the procedures approved and ready in Louisiana the first days of January. Following this the League undertook to urge the Louisiana processors to turn in their marketing lists as early as possible.

As a result of the above efforts it is gratifying to report that the first transmittal from the Parishes was made to the Baton Rouge Office on January 31, 1947. The first schedule to the Disbursing Office was made on February 13th and the first checks were received by the sugar cane growers on February 17. It is gratifying to be able to report that at this writing 2,480 sugar applications, amounting to $4,096,055.80 have been paid. It is hoped that all payments will be made by the end of April.

This is quite an improvement over previous years because usually the payments have been made from the latter part of March to as late as August and September.

Marcel J. Voorhies to Serve on Sugar Advisory Committee

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on April 1st the membership of a sugar advisory committee to assist the Department and the National Advisory Committee in the development of plans and work in connection with the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

The newly formed committee will hold its first meeting in Washington at a date to be announced later. The direct function of the new committee is to suggest possible lines of research that will aid in the solution of problems having to do with production, marketing, distribution, processing and more efficient use of sugar-producing crops.

Members of the Sugar Advisory Committee are:

Harry Clark, Director, National Beet Growers' Federation, Box 245, Eaton, Colorado.

Arthur A. Schupp, Executive Secretary, Farmers & Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association, Second National Bank Building, Saginaw, Michigan.

Gordon Lyons, Secretary-Manager, California Beet Growers Association, Ltd., 145 South American Street, Stockton, California.

Robert H. Shields, Executive Vice President, U. S. Beet Sugar Association, 1001 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

Marcel J. Voorhies, Vice President and General

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Manager, American Sugar Cane League, 414 Whitney Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Josiah Ferris, Jr., U. S. Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, Florida.

Pedro Nido, Vice President, Puerto Rico Farm Bureau, c/o Nido and Co., Arroyo, Puerto Rico.

Ernest W. Greene, Vice President, Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, 731 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

Ellsworth Bunker, Chairman, U. S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 136 Front Street, New York, N. Y.

Dr. Robert Hockett, Scientific Director, Sugar Research Foundation, 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

Sugar Prices Advanced

Increases of six cents per hundred pounds in the maximum price of raw sugar and five cents per hundred pounds for direct consumption sugars were announced on March 31st by the Office of Price Administration.

This action should not affect the retail price of sugar to the housewife, OPA said.

The increase for raw cane sugar, effective March 30, 1947, was granted to cover a rise of six cents per hundredweight in the ocean freight rates for shipping raw cane sugar from northside Cuban ports to New York City, effective March 30, 1947. Since the Commodity Credit Corporation cannot absorb this increase under the law, the price increase is necessary to permit continued importation of sugar into this country.

The increase of five cents per hundred pounds in the price of direct consumption sugars is the result of the increased cost of raw sugar to refiners. This increase is believed sufficient to maintain a reasonable profit position for the refiners and retain the customary pricing of direct consumption sugars in five cent intervals, OPA said.

The amendments authorizing the price advances follow:

(Document No. 59180)

Part 1334—Sugar

(MPR 16, AMDT. 6)

RAW CANE SUGAR

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and field with the Division of the Federal Register.

Maximum Price Regulation 16 is amended in the following respects:

In sections 8 (a) (1) (i) and 8 (b) (1) the figure "4.815" is substituted for the figure "4.755."

This amendment shall become effective 12:01 a. m. March 30, 1947.

Issued this 28th day of March, 1947.

PHILIP B. FLEMING,
Temporary Controls Administrator.

Approved: March 28, 1947.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Document No. 59181)

Part 1334—Sugar

(MPR 60, Amdt. 10)

DIRECT CONSUMPTION SUGAR

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simulta-

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neously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Maximum Price Regulation 60 is amended in the following respects:

1. The table of maximum basis prices in section 2 (a) (1) is amended to read as follows:

(1) For sales of fine granulated cane sugar refined in Continental United States, $6.25.

(ii) For sales of fine granulated beet sugar processed in Continental United States, $8.15.

(iii) For sales of fine granulated cane sugar from off-shore areas, domestic or foreign, duty paid, $6.20.

(iv) For sales of turbinado, washed-white or similar sugar from off-shore areas, domestic or foreign, duty paid, for direct consumption, $5.90.

(v) For sales of plantation granulated sugar processed from United States mainland sugar cane, $6.15.

(vi) For sales of direct-consumption sugars other than those provided for above, in this section, processed from United States mainland sugar cane including but not limited to turbinado, plantation white and high-washed sugars, $6.05.

2. Section 2 (a) (3) (ii) is amended by the addition of the following sentence: For sales of liquid sugar, if the seller had no such cartage rates on December 1, 1941, he shall add a delivery charge based on the December 1, 1941 liquid sugar cartage rates of the primary distributor located nearest freightwise to him who had such cartage rates.

3. In section 2 (b) (1) the figure "$5.20" is substituted for the figure "5.15."

This amendment shall become effective 11:59 p.m., March 31, 1947.

Issued this 31st day of March, 1947.

PHILIP B. FLEMING,
Temporary Controls Administrator.

Approved: March 31, 1947.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Sugar Rationing Administration Set-Up In USDA

Establishment of a Sugar Rationing Administration within the Department of Agriculture to carry out the functions assigned to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947, has been announced by Secretary Clinton P. Anderson. The Sugar Rationing Administration became effective April 1, 1947.

The personnel which carried out these same functions in the Office of Price Administration, and which is needed to continue operations, has been transferred to the new Administration in accordance with the provisions of the Sugar Control Extension Act.

Irvin L. Rice of the OPA staff, has been appointed by Secretary Anderson to serve as Acting Administrator of the Sugar Rationing Administration, with Seymour Friedman as Deputy Administrator. They

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are to report to the Secretary through James H. Marshall, who is serving as advisor to the Secretary of Agriculture for sugar rationing and price control.

All of the regulations governing sugar rationing remain in effect unless and until modified or rescinded by the Secretary. Sugar rationing books will continue in use in accordance with provisions already announced, and ration book holders are being warned to preserve them.

The transfer of the OPA working staff will permit continuation of sugar rationing without interruption or break in operations. Beginning April 1st, however, all policy and administrative direction was assumed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary will, in effect, carry out responsibilities similar to those formerly vested in the OPA Administrator.

Sugar Bulletins

Sugar Hard to Get In Cuba

A report from Cuba states that it is next to impossible to buy refined sugar on the Island. The reason given for this is that Cuba is in the world sugar pool and is confined to a quota for home consumption. Apparently most of the sugar being used by the Cuban housewives is raw sugar which, the report states, sells for as much as 10 cents a pound in Havana.

Minimum Price of Cuban Sugar

The Cuban Government has announced that the minimum price at which Cuban raw sugar will sell to the United States this year is $4.925 f.o.b. Cuba. This is in accord with the U. S.-Cuban agreement whereby the minimum price to be paid for Cuban sugar in 1947 cannot be less than the highest price paid in 1946.

March Rains Break Record

The New Orleans Sewerage and Water Board reports that the rainfall in New Orleans during the month of March was the heaviest in 54 years with a total precipitation of 7.48 inches recorded. This compared with an average for March of 4.78 inches. Since the first of the year 17.58 inches of rain have been recorded in New Orleans as compared with a 54 year average of 13.22 inches for the first quarter of the year.

Yields in Iberville Parish Reduced

Blaming losses in cane production in Iberville Parish last season on poor drainage, R. J. Badeaux, County Agent, stated recently that the average yield of cane per acre in his parish in 1946 amounted to 19 tons as compared with yields of 20.1 tons per acre in 1944 and 21.5 tons per acre in 1945. The acreage in cane cultivation in Iberville Parish increased last year to 20,348 acres compared with 19,330 acres in 1944, and 19,970 acres in 1945. Mr. Badeaux said that farmers should provide facilities for good drainage if they expect to increase their cane yields.

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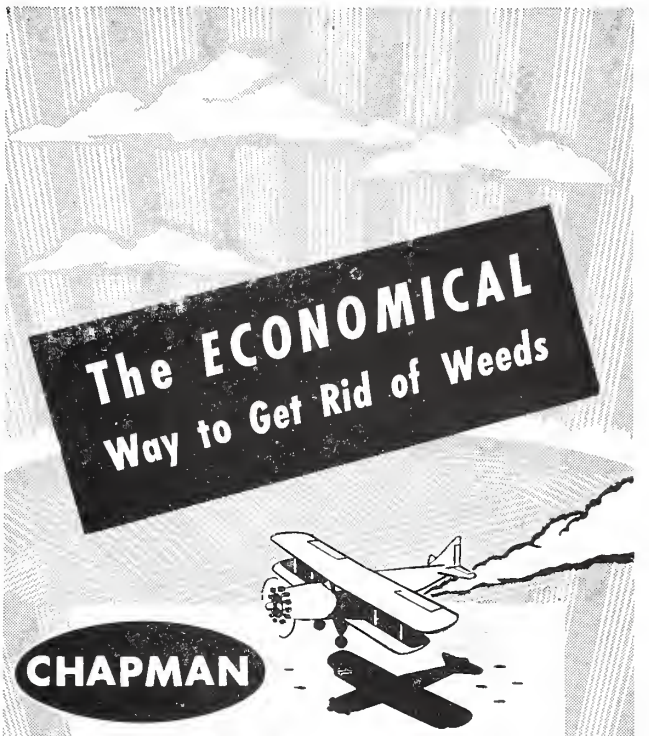

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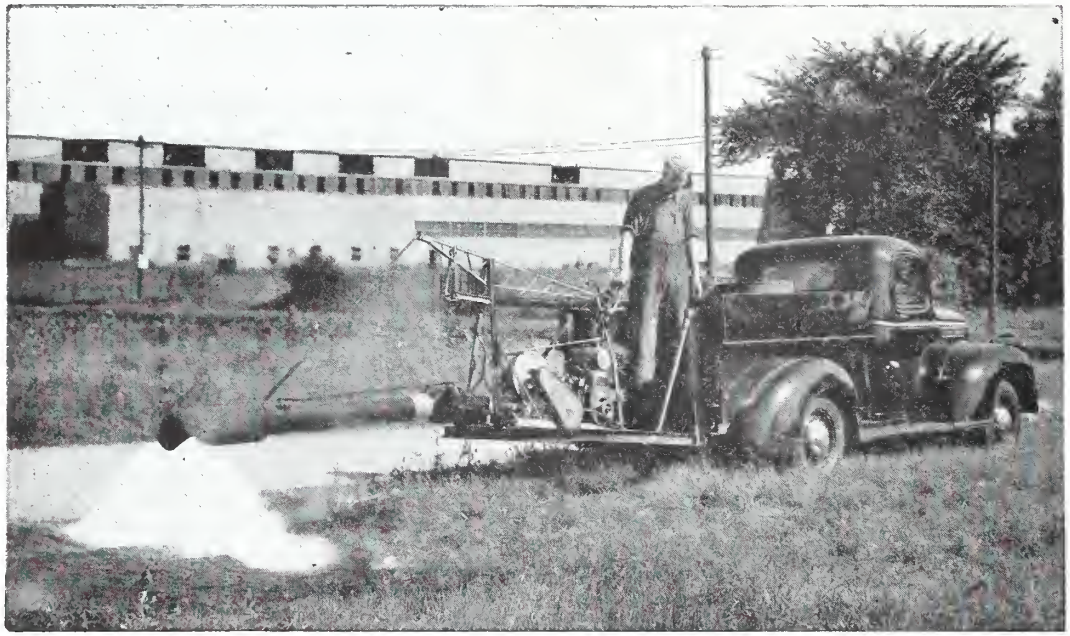

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The Model "A" burning a swath 5 feet wide at 8 m.p.h. consumes 8 gallons of fuel oil per mile. At 5¢ per gallon the cost would be 40¢. Burning one acre at the same speed consumes 13 gallons of fuel oil; at 5¢ per gallon the cost would be 65¢.

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Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., MAY 1, 1947 No. 15

League Objects to Further Reductions in Sugar Tariff

The following letter to Hon. Harold Knutson, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives, is self-explanatory.

Hon. Harold Knutson
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

April 24, 1947.

This statement is submitted for the consideration of the Committee on Ways and Means in connection with its current hearings on reciprocal trade agreements. It is submitted on behalf of the members of the following associations of domestic sugar producers:

The American Sugar Cane League,
Farmers & Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association,
Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, and
United States Beet Sugar Association.

The purpose of this statement is to reaffirm for the record our position with respect to the inadvisability of any further reductions in import tariffs on sugar. The reasons for our objections to such action are contained in the statement which we made to the Committee on May 8, 1945, and also in the brief which we filed with the Committee for Reciprocity Information on December 21, 1946. Copies of these statements are enclosed.

Briefly, our view in this matter is that, as a result of successive reductions since 1934, import tariffs on foreign sugar are no longer protective in that they do not equalize costs as between domestic sugar producers paying American wage and tax rates and foreign sugar producers who have low wage and tax rates. Moreover, import tariffs on sugar must be considered as part of a comprehensive program to implement national policy on sugar. This policy is largely expressed in the Sugar Act of 1937 which expires on December 31, 1947, and, therefore, is properly for consideration by the Congress at this session. Inasmuch as import quotas are also an essential feature of our sugar program, the greatest care should be exercised to insure the right of Congress to continue the quota policy and to avoid any interruption or jeopardy thereto because of the provisions of any Trade Agreement or because of provisions in any Charter which may be developed for an International Trade Organization. We believe that executive action to further reduce import tariffs on sugar or to make any commitments on import quotas would prejudice the opportunity for the Congress to determine future national policy on sugar and to provide for the effectuation of this policy after full consideration of all pertinent facts and problems. An example of executive action which disregarded the essential unity of the whole program, and which is cited in both our briefs, is the elimination by the supplemental trade agreement made with Cuba in 1942 of the previously included provision that the import tariff on sugar would revert to a higher rate when import quotas become inoperative.

In the interest of saving the time of your committee, this statement is being submitted in lieu of oral testimony at your public hearings. However, in the event any member of the committee should desire to have us appear and supplement this statement or answer any questions, we shall be glad to do so at any time convenient to the committee.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE,
FARMERS & MANUFACTURERS BEET
SUGAR ASSOCIATION
By (s) C. J. Bourg

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS ASSOCIATION,
By (s) Ernest W. Greene
UNITED STATES BEET SUGAR ASSOCIATION
By (s) Robert H. Shields

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12
MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.
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In This Issue

League Objects to Further Reductions In Sugar Tariff ..... Cover
Law Extending Sugar Rationing Through October 31st, 1947 114
Preliminary Sugar Statistics for First Three Months of 1947 116
IEFC Recommends 1947 Distribution of Blackstrap Molasses 116
Sugar Bulletins:
W. F. O. 51 Terminated 117
Chilian Fertilizer 118
Check Water Damage 118
Safety First 118

Law Extending Sugar Rationing Through October 31st 1947

[Public Law 30—80th Congress]
[Chapter 30—1st Session]
[H. J. Res. 146]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To extend the powers and authorities under certain statutes with respect to the distribution and pricing of sugar, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 23); the Stabilization Act, 1942 (56 Stat. 765); title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (56 Stat. 177), and the amendment to existing law made thereby; title XIV of the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (56 Stat. 177); and section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), all as amended and extended, shall continue in effect with respect to sugar to and including October 31, 1947, except that authority to continue inventory controls over other than household users may be exercised to and including March 31, 1948: *Provided, however,* That—

(1) the authority contained herein shall not be deemed (i) to permit the allocation or rationing of any product (other than the allocation of such product imported or brought into the continental United States) unless a regulation providing for allocation or rationing thereof was in effect on February 18, 1947, or (ii) to permit price control over any product unless a price-control regulation with respect thereto was in effect on February 18, 1947.

(2) no person shall be subject to any criminal penalty or civil liability, under any provision of law referred to above, on account of any act or omission which is made unlawful by section 4 of this Act;

(3) no provision of section 204 (d) or (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, shall apply (i) in any proceeding, involving a regulation or order with respect to sugar, in which an injunction or other order of a court is hereafter applied for, or (ii) in any proceeding, under section 37 of the Criminal Code, which is based on a conspiracy involving any act or omission which is made unlawful by section 4 of this Act;

(4) in the case of any regulation or order with respect to sugar, no protest may be hereafter filed under section 203 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended; and

(5) hereafter no person shall be required to secure a license, and no license shall be issued to any person, under section 205 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, for the purpose of providing for the enforcement of any regulation or order relating to sugar.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture, in exercising the powers, functions, and duties transferred to him by section 3 of this Act—

(1) may allocate sugar without regard to the provision of title II of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 787);

(2) shall allocate refined sugar for home consumption at a rate of not less than thirty-five pounds per capita per calendar year, and any increase in

the amount of sugar available for allocation in the calendar year 1947 over the amount recommended by the International Emergency Food Council for allocation to the United States for 1947 shall be allocated for home consumption until the allocation for such use equals fifty pounds of refined sugar per capita; and

(3) shall, in a manner consistent with the maintenance of an effective national allocation and rationing program, make available, for other than provisional-allotment users, not less than twelve thousand five hundred tons of refined sugar during the period from the date of the enactment of this Act to and including June 30, 1947, and not less than twelve thousand five hundred tons of refined sugar during the period from July 1, 1947, to and including October 31, 1947, to provide for the needs of hardship cases, for the needs of new industrial-sugar users (with particular reference to the needs of shortage areas caused by population shifts) and for the needs of those who have an insufficient base period history to operate currently at competitive levels (and shall consider, as a determining factor in those cases where there is such insufficient base period history, the rate of growth of such user prior to the base period year).

Sec. 2. Prior to the expiration of the authority granted by this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to remove any or all controls with respect to any product over which control is authorized by this Act when he determines that the supplies of sugar are sufficient to warrant such action.

Sec 3. (a) The powers, functions, and duties of (1) the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, and the amendment to existing law made thereby; (2) the President or any executive department under section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940; (3) the Price Administrator under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942; and (4) the President and the Price Administrator under the Stabilization Act of 1942, all as amended and extended (and irrespective of what officer, department, or agency may be now exercising any such power, function, or duty) are, insofar as they relate to sugar, hereby transferred to and shall be executed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) Every order, directive, rule or regulation relating to any power, function, or duty transferred by subsection (a) of this section, issued by any officer, department, or agency heretofore performing such power, function, or duty, which is not in conflict with the provisions of this Act and which is in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, shall continue in full force and effect, according to its terms, unless and until modified or rescinded by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(c) So much of the unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds, and the property, available for the use of any officer, department, or agency in the exercise of any power, function, or duty transferred by subsection (a) of this section or for the use of the Secretary of Agriculture in the exercise of any power, function, or duty so transferred, as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine, shall be transferred for use in connection with the exercise of such powers, functions, or duties. In determining the amount to be transferred, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may include an amount to provide for the liquidation of obligations incurred against such balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds prior to the transfer. Such personnel as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to be required may also be transferred temporarily to the Department of Agriculture pending termination of the powers, functions, and duties transferred by subsection (a) of this section. The annual and sick leave of personnel so transferred shall be transferred with them; and they shall be entitled to the benefits of section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to the same extent and effect as though they had remained employees of the agency from which transferred until the termination of such powers, functions, and duties. Any personnel so transferred shall not, by virtue of their temporary employment in the Department of Agriculture, acquire or be entitled to any right to employment in such Department in connection with the exercise of any power, function, or duty other than one transferred under this Act. There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 4. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to do or omit to do any act, in violation of any order, directive, rule, or regulation continued in effect by section 3 (b) of this Act or issued in the exercise of any power, function, or duty transferred by section 3 (a) of this Act.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any officer or employee of the Government, or for any adviser or consultant to the Secretary of Agriculture in his official capacity, to disclose, otherwise than in the course of official duty, any information obtained under this Act, or to use any such information, for personal benefit.

(c) Any person who willfully violates any provision of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not more than $5,000, or to imprisonment for not more than two years in the case of a violation of subsection (b) and for not more than one year in all other cases, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 5. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, or legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing, and includes the United States or any agency thereof, or any other government, or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency of any of the foregoing: *Provided*, That no punishment provided by this Act shall apply to the United States, or to any such government, political subdivision, or agency.

(b) The term "sugar" means any grade or type of saccharine product derived from sugarcane, sugar beets, or corn, including liquid sugar, sirups, molasses, or mixtures thereof, and sugar-containing products, which contain sucrose, dextrose, or levulose.

Sec. 6. (a) Section 2 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act, as amended, is amended by inserting after "Surplus Property Act of 1944:" the following: "Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947;".

(b) This Act may be cited as the "Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947".

Approved March 31, 1947.

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Preliminary Sugar Statistics for First Three Months of 1947

Distribution of sugar by the primary distributors in the United States in March and during January-March, 1947, compiled from weekly data submitted by distributors, as compared with final figures for the corresponding period of 1946, was as follows:

	1947[1]		1946	
	(short tons, raw value)			
	March	Jan.-March	March	Jan.-March
Refiners	409,269	1,031,092	380,353	950,034
Beet Processors	146,388	311,964	65,449	263,525
Importers	40,597	72,025	18,397	31,237
Mainland cane mills	6,133	15,635	12,000	33,176
Total	602,387	1,430,716	476,181	1,277,972
Deliveries for export	27,090	73,460	52,623	62,769
For U. S. consumption [2]	575,297	1,357,256	423,558	1,215,203

Stocks reported by the distributors as of March 29, 1947, as compared with final March 31, 1946, stocks were as follows:

	1947[1]	1946
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raws[3]	165,646	195,692
Refiners' refined	193,911	155,239
Beet processors	858,346	728,238
Importers	58,911	28,140
Mainland cane mills	[4]	77,005
Total		1,184,314

[1] Preliminary.
[2] Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.
[3] Includes 29,536 tons of sugar in continental U. S. but not reported by refiners as in stock on March 31, 1946, and a comparable item for 1947.
[4] Data not yet available.

IEFC Recommends 1947 Distribution of Blackstrap Molasses

Recommendations for distribution of the 1947 world supply of blackstrap molasses were issued recently by the International Emergency Food Council.

Under the recommendations the total exportable supplies of blackstrap molasses in the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii will be made available to the United States, and the total exportable supplies in the British West Indies will be made available to the United Kingdom.

The recommendations distribute a Cuban exportable supply estimated at 165 million U.S. gallons among nine importing nations, placing 3,200,000 gallons for the time being in a reserve for which distribution will be recommended in the near future. It is possible that the total Cuban exportable supply will be greater than 165 million gallons and in that case a further distribution among claimant nations will be recommended.

The distribution recommended for the 165 million

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gallons, the total of supplies available from indigenous production and sources other than Cuba, and the requirements accepted for each claimant are shown in the attached table.

1947 Distribution of Blackstrap Molasses

(Millions of U. S. Gallons)

	Accepted Requirements	Domestic and Other Supplies Except Cuba	Allocation From Cuba	Total Allocations
United States	364.0	173.0	73.1	246.1
United Kingdom	178.2	48.0	72.4	120.4
Canada	16.0	3.4	7.7	11.1
Netherlands	16.5	10.1	1.2	11.3
France	34.6	25.0	----	25.0
Belgium	16.5	10.1	1.2	11.3
Italy	27.2	20.0	----	20.0
Eire	4.4	0.6	2.5	3.1
Greece	2.7	----	1.9	1.9
Austria	5.6	1.3[1]	1.3	2.6
Norway	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.9
Switzerland	2.2	1.9	----	1.9
Reserve	----	----	3.2	3.2
TOTALS	669.2	293.8	165.0	458.8

[1] It is expected that Austria will obtain an additional, as yet unspecified, quantity of molasses from other producing countries in Europe later in the year.

Sugar Bulletins

W. F. O. 51 Terminated

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on April 21st that War Food Order 51, which has controlled production, use and distribution of edible molasses since December 31, 1941, was officially terminated at 12:01 A. M. on April 21, 1947.

In its official release the Department stated that improvement in the sugar supplies available to American consumers make it possible to terminate the order. *The termination does not affect existing price ceilings on syrups and molasses which remain unchanged at 45 cents a gallon for syrup, 39 cents a gallon for 1st molasses, and 28 cents a gallon for 2nd molasses, all in bulf f.o.b. plantation.*

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LA. STATE UNIV. PHOTO

Alligator Weed almost took over this stand of sugar cane, but 2,4-D controlled the weeds and increased the cane yield by 3 tons an acre. Du Pont 2,4-D Weed Killer, as dust or spray, gives low-cost, quick control of alligator weed in cane fields, ditches and drainage canals.

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Sugar cane growers report increased yields up to six tons per acre by using 2,4-D weed killer to control alligator weed. One early application is often enough. Even where alligator weed is heavy, a second spray or dust of Du Pont 2,4-D, just before the cane is laid by, keeps the cane free of weeds till fall.

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For full information on Du Pont 2,4-D, see your local dealer, or write direct to the Du Pont Company, Grasselli Chemicals Dept., Wilmington 98, Del., or 2431 Clio St., New Orleans 13, La.

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Chilian Fertilizer

The first shipment of Chilian nitrate to arrive in New Orleans since the January allocations is being unloaded and sacked at the Stuyvesant docks. The fertilizer, 11,000 tons of it, is destined for distributors in Mississippi and Louisiana and is moving out of New Orleans as fast as it can be put in 100 pound bags. This is the first of some 350,000 tons of Chilian nitrate that have been assigned to the farmers of the South. The next shipment for this area will be unloaded at Lake Charles.

Check Water Damage

P. J. deGravelles, County Agent for St. Mary Parish, advises us that the only apparent damage to the cane crop in his territory, caused by the excessive rains of recent weeks, appears to be that the crop has been delayed about three or four weeks. He states, however, that some damage to stands may result, but that it will take several weeks of warm weather before this can be definitely known.

Safety First

A. C. Moreau, County Agent for Lafourche Parish has given some timely advice to the readers of the Lafourche Comet regarding safe tractor operation. Among the recommendations Mr. Moreau has made are: (1) Reduce speed before making a turn or applying brakes; (2) Never ride on draw-bar of tractor or on drawn implements; (3) Always stop power take-off before dismounting from tractor; (4) Never refuel tractor while motor is running or extremely hot; (5) Don't operate a tractor in a closed building or close to flammable materials.

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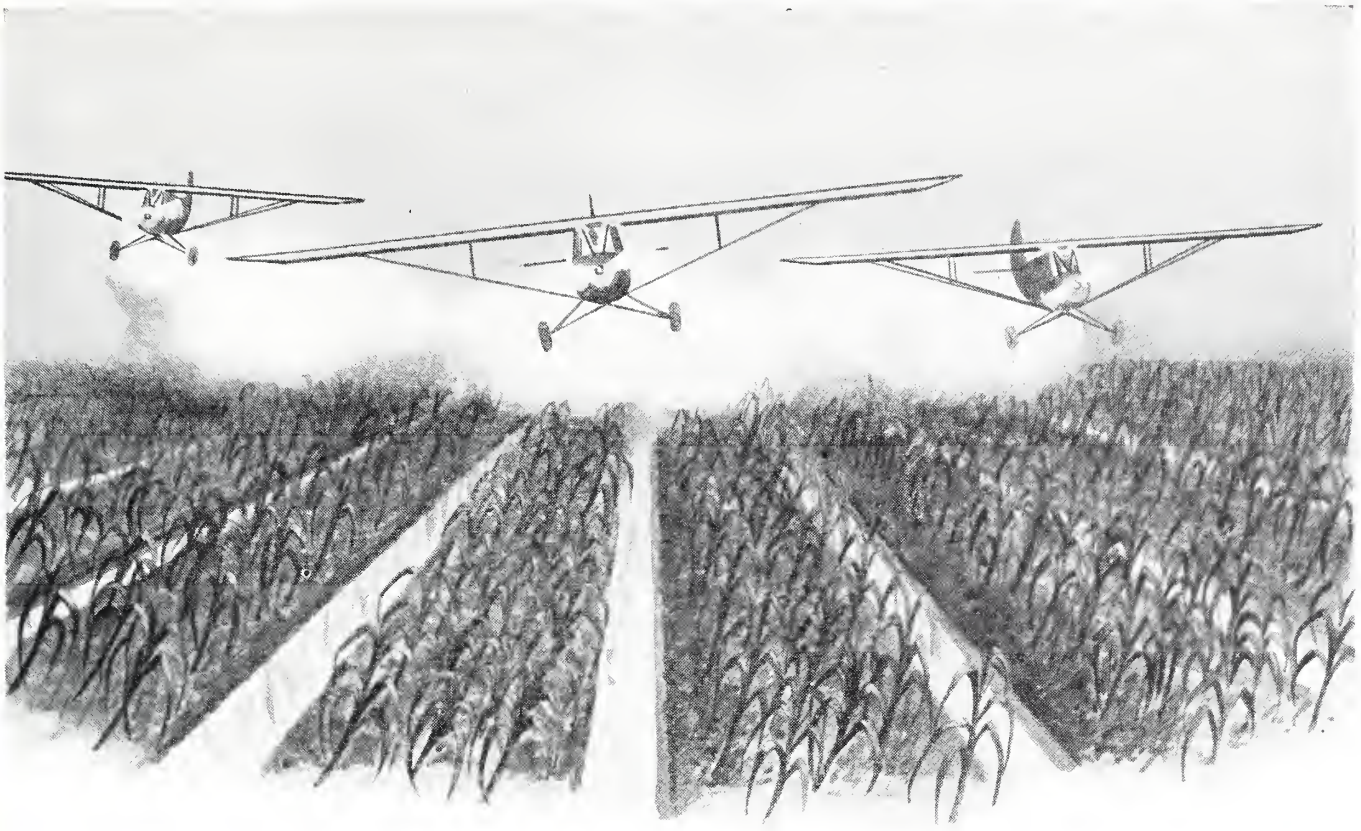

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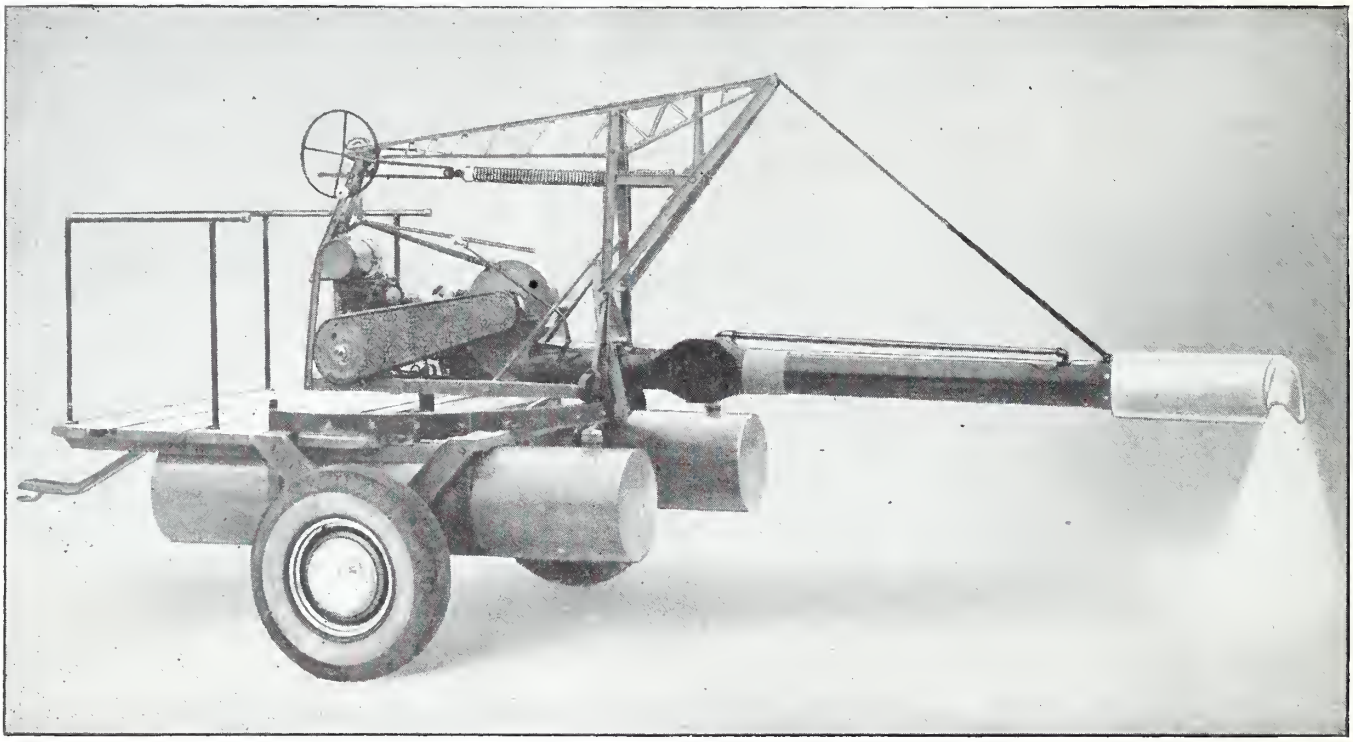

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The burner unit is mounted on a circular track so that it can be set for straight-away burning or swung in an arc of 180 degrees or at right angles for ditch and ditch bank burning. The whole burner unit is held in any desired position by a positive lock. Means for swinging the burner are provided by a lever pivoted between the two uprights.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against foreign Competition

Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., MAY 15, 1947 No. 16

How to Increase Your Cane Yield from 20 Tons to 50 Tons Per Acre

Sounds crazy, doesn't it? Maybe it is, but not as crazy as you think! I know you think it would be worth a million dollars a year to the man who could do it, and also I am rather sure most of you would pay your share to learn his tricks—so would I! Even so, I heard some stuff the other day that makes me believe that we already have hired the men to find out some of those tricks (at a cost of much less than a million dollars); that these men have done and are doing just what we hired them to do, but that many of us are so busy just being busy that we do not take time to slow down long enough to recognize an extra dollar or an extra ton of cane when it stares us in the face; or even 30 tons of cane per acre. Yes, it still sounds crazy, but I saw about that many extra tons per acre flying around in one room the other day. Here's how it happened:

I attended a meeting in Baton Rouge on March 5, 1947. It was the annual meeting of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League with the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station representatives who are working on different types of sugar cane research. At the end of that meeting I came to the conclusion that those boys working under the supervision of Director Taggart could just about take a 10-year vacation on full pay and still be ahead of most of us in the game. The old saying that we farmers know how to do so much better than we are doing or want to do never was shown more clearly than it was at that meeting. If you were to drive over the sugar belt and look over what *is being done* and then come to a meeting such as this one, and hear what *could be done*, you would see what I mean.

You know those boys with the Experiment Station at L. S. U. are sort of slippery ducks. You just can't pin them down; they always say that this might happen if something else happens if conditions are such and such, and usually they will not say that much until they have about put you to sleep with a big wad of statistics, a lot of 12-cylinder words, and a few very complicated formulas. I don't blame them; they have to think that way in order to be accurate scientific research workers and they have to dodge around a bit because they know that all of us are sitting out there just waiting for them to make a slip so we can show them how much we practical farmers know and how little all those books and scientific methods are worth. Anyhow, I stayed awake through every speech just to skim the cream from the blue-john and it surely was thick cream. Here it is:

According to Brown, who started things off, we can get an increase of 3 tons of cane per acre by proper control of alligator weed with the use of that new chemical, 2, 4-D (the proper name is 2, 4-dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid—no wonder they gave it a number). Then Dugas said that with the proper control of cane borers by dusting or spraying with cryolite, or any number of other kinds of stuff, we could get an increase of 4 tons per acre. He did not say it exactly that way but after an hour of talk fortified by a mimeographed report weighing a full pound and including 31 pages of methods and results, that was what I got of it. He surely can have that job—how would *you* like to count the number of borers in an acre of cane???

That was just the start—about that time a paper written by Walker and Sturgis was presented which showed that by proper fertilization cane yields could be increased by about 9 tons per acre over the use

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12
MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.
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The American Cane Growers' Assn.
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In This Issue

How to Increase Your Cane Yield From 20 20 Tons to 50 Tons Per Acre.....Cover
Termination of Controls of Edible Molasses 123
Your County Agents Says:
Notes From Lafourche 124
Johnson Grass Eradication Experiment.... 124
Sugar Bulletins:
Reports on Cane Varieties..... 126
W. F. O. 63, Amended.....126
Proportionate Shares 126
Stream Hearing Scheduled 127
New Stamp Valid 127

of no fertilizer. They had a lot of figures on fertilizer experiments on different farms using a lot of different fertilizers and, in some cases, the increase in yield was as much as 18 tons per acre over the check plots. They came out and said that we should use a complete fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and not just nitrate. I started to crawl all over them for mentioning fertilizer at a time like this when it just can't be found, but I could not help but remember the days when every warehouse in the State was full of it, and many of us let it stay there because we hated to pour three to six dollars an acre into the ground and have to wait eight months before we more than doubled our money. It comes—or goes—so much faster at the race track.

Then, before I got my breath, Simon pulled his variety tests on us. He had results on some varieties (which have been released to all of us) that were bringing from 5 to 10 tons per acre more than the ones many of us are still planting. My guess is that his best varieties would average about 6 tons per acre better than the standard ones for each area. Those guys still have things rather complicated, however. Their results show, according to the outfield tests as presented by Gouaux, that some varieties which do well in one area are not so hot in other regions, so we have to pick our varieties according to our location. It is a shame that they cannot find one super-variety that will be high-yielding, have a high sucrose content, be forever resistant to mosaic, red rot, and other diseases, be easy to mill, be resistant to zero weather, mature without leaves so we won't have to strip or burn, and have just two soft spots where the borers will attack, one at the ground level and one near the top, so that we could do away with Dugas and let the borer cut and top it for us. What about it, Simon?

They still did not let up even after the variety discussions. Steib got us in the mood by showing how you could innoculate some of our common varieties with the red rot disease and reduce the yield from 20 tons per acre to as low as 1 ton in some cases and I started to tell him that we had trouble enough already without pulling that kind of stuff, but finally he got to the point by showing how some varieties could take the same treatment without a whimper. I guess sugar cane varieties are just like people; some can take their liquor and some can't. If that red rot dope that Steib used on those cane varieties is as bad as that red rot-gut stuff we have been getting here lately, I wonder that any of the varieties lived through it. Now what made me bring that up?

Anyhow, Chilton was up next and he showed us how we could get another increase of 4 tons per acre by the use of the hot water treatment. He had figures on 9 different varieties and indicated an average increase of 4.6 tons per acre by giving seed cane the hot-foot before planting. I wish the same treatment would have such a lasting effect on me. Chilton also had a report on root rot in which he said that the Red River soils had the largest number of antibiotic cultures and that this indicates the possibility that these soils are better adapted for the antibiotic strains of Actinomyces - - - . See what I mean by a scientist.

Finally, Barr and Saveson got started on drainage. They had some figures and pictures to show that by making rounded hills out of each cut to be planted to cane with the use of a tractor and dirt-moving

equipment or a bull-dozer, we could get better drainage and higher yields. They did not say so, but I thought if we did that, then perhaps we could get soil conservation payments for terracing our man-made hills like those boys do up in North Louisiana. They ended up with some pictures and discussion of a funny looking machine by which they do what they call mole drainage. As I get it, it is like tile drainage on farms up north without the tile. What I got out of it finally was that they could show increases in cane yields around 4 tons per acre from these special drainage practices.

There it is, boys; add it up. Alligator weed control, a 3-ton increase; cane borer control, a 4-ton per acre increase; proper fertilization, 9-ton increase per acre; proper varieties, another 6-ton per acre increase; hot water treatment, a 4-ton increase; and proper drainage, another 4-ton per acre increase. Yes, it adds up to 30 tons. Now remember, none of those boys up at Baton Rouge would ever admit that they said what I said that they said, but if you were to make a survey of every man who came to that meeting, I bet most of them would say that they got about the same impressions that I did.

Here is what I finally decided. My cane land is full of Alligator weed, I have enough borers to keep Dugas busy counting for years, I still plant the old standard varieties of 15 years ago, I think the hot water treatment is impractical, and I have poor drainage. And with all of this, I still expect to average 20 tons per acre this year. On that basis, if I were to take the advice of each one of those boys from the Experiment Station and do just what they say this year and next, then by next year I could expect to average 50 tons per acre on my entire crop. And that's even when I leave out Chilton's antibiotic strains of Actinomyces - - - he can have them until he gives them a number like Brown did that weed killer. How is that for scientific thinking?

That's right, it is not so hot. Well, let's try to back this mule into the barn. If I have lots of Alligator weed and my neighbor has none or dusts with 2, 4-D to control his, while I do nothing, then I will get 4 tons per acre less than he will. If he dusts for borers and I do not, when we both have bad infestations, I will get another 4-ton decrease in yield. If he uses the proper complete fertilizer and I use no fertilizer, my yield will be decreased by another 9 ton per acre, and so on. To boil it all down, if he obtained an average yield of 20 tons per acre, then my average yield would be 30 tons less, or minus 10. That couldn't be. Let's give him an average yield of 26 tons per acre and that would make my average yield 30 tons less or a net of minus 4. That would amount to no crop at all plus the loss of an average of 4 tons of seed cane planted per acre. I knew I could make it check out. That guy Efferson also was at that meeting the other day and although he was suppressed by Forbes and not allowed to speak, thank goodness, I have heard him juggles figures so much at past meetings that I bet I am almost as good—or as bad—as he is.

All kidding aside, if I were as bad off as I pretended I was in the above paragraphs, I would have been out of the business long ago. Even so, I have my weak spots and those boys surely did start me to thinking. I have been too lazy to get some seed cane of one or two of the varieties that have been proved for my area and I always thought that all cane needed was a little nitrate on the stubble until I saw that report of Walker and Sturgis. And as I go through the belt, I find that many of the growers are further behind than I am. There is not one of us who could not find some ideas for improvement in the many papers that were presented at the meeting. In addition, there are a few other things such as winter cover crops and proper cultivation that Director Taggart has been talking about for years; we always listen but some of us still have not taken time to get the point.

I do not mean we can suddenly increase our average yield per acre from 20 to 50 tons; but was just kidding the professors. Brown's studies on Alligator weed, for instance, can be applied only on farms where this weed is a serious pest. Since the weed is not a serious problem on all farms in the belt, his reported yield increases cannot be applied to the whole area. The same is true of borer control and all the others, and the men who did the research work on these problems would be the first to admit this. I do mean, however, that all of us could make some improvement, not by waiting for those boys up at Baton Rouge or over at Houma to find some miracle such as that fool-proof variety, but by making better use of the facts that are ours for the asking. Comprehend???

Termination of Control of Edible Molasses

(*Official Order*)

War Food Order No. 51, as amended (11 F. R. 12282, 14509), is hereby terminated.

This termination shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., April 21, 1947. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken, prior to said date, under War Food Order No. 51, as amended, all provisions of said order shall be deemed to remain in full force for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

(E. O. 9280, Dec. 5, 1942, 7 F. R. 10179; E. O. 9577, June 20, 1945, 10 F. R. 8087)

Issued this 18th day of April 1947.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(SEAL)

A Record Cuban Crop

Lamborn & Company, Inc., sugar brokers, report that the 1947 Cuban sugar crop is now estimated at 6,137,000 short tons. This is the largest Cuban sugar crop ever produced. Up to April 30th Cuba had turned out 5,021,000 tons of sugar as against 3,968,000 tons at this same date last year. Last year's entire production amounted to only 4,476,000 tons.

There are 160 mills operating in Cuba this year. Thirteen of these had completed grinding by May 6th, whereas last year 72 mills of the 161 that produced last year's crop had finished their work by May 6th.

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Your Country Agent Says...

Notes from Lafourche

A. C. Moreau, County Agent

Farmers in Lafourche have asked many questions about Ammonium Sulphate recently. R. A. Wasson, our Extension Agronomist, gives these facts. It is about 90% as efficient as our more readily available nitrate materials.

When used as a side-dressing it must be covered with about two (2) inches of soil as it will not become available unless it is in constant contact with moist ground.

Ammonium Sulphate is no more caustic to the hands than the nitrate materials and probably less caustic.

It has no more tendency to burn plants than the nitrate materials.

Potatoes

Two (2) demonstrations on the control of Late Blight in Lafourche on the farms of Nick Bergeron and Joe Thibodaux in the St. Charles community definitely proved that Late Blight of potatoes can be controlled when power spraying and dusting equipment is used. Six (6) applications of Dithane spray and C.O.C.S. dust were used.

Sugar Cane

Sugar cane is generally up to a good stand and the fertilization about complete. Thanks to good weather.

Johnson Grass Eradication Experiment

M. Valois, County Agent, Assumption Parish

Johnson Grass has been to the sugar cane farmers of Louisiana one of the most serious problems in the production of sugar cane. It has forced farmers to condemn otherwise ideal cane land so far as cane production is concerned.

It has lowered our cane yield, and has been instrumental in greatly increasing our cost of production, not to mention the worry and anxiety that it causes the average farmer.

Probably no other cane farm in Louisiana's cane belt was as heavily infested with Johnson Grass up until 1946 than Madewood Plantation located in Assumption Parish and presently operated by John Tregre and B. Thibaut.

In 1946 every acre of Madewood's several hundred acres of cultivated land was so heavily infested with Johnson Grass that economic production of any crop was almost an impossibility. Today, exactly one year after the operators have adopted a Johnson

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Grass Control Program, Madewood Plt. has 210 acres of cane land completely free of Johnson Grass. The operators will continue their program and at the end of a three-year period will have the entire farm free of Johnson Grass. Due to the fact that Johnson Grass control and eradication has always been a headache, the results achieved on Madewood in one year is next to a miracle.

What then is the Johnson Grass control program carried out by Tregre and Thibaut on Madewood in 1946? It isn't anything new. The answer is summer fallow plowing.

Here is the story in detail. When J. Tregre and B. Thibaut assumed the operation of Madewood in January of 1946, they mapped out their 3-year Johnson Grass Program. In January and February of last year all of 210 acres of stubble cane to be destroyed were left idle. Not one acre was planted into corn or beans. In destroying the stubble cane the land was left flat. Immediately following the stubble breaking (Feb. to March) the 210 acres were plowed flat with a Case disc plow. In so doing, the cuts of land were left with a crown in the center for better drainage.

From February to April (as soon as Johnson Grass had begun to make some growth) the 210 acres were chopped twice. From April to June a second Case disc plowing was carried out on the same land again followed by two choppings at intervals of two-three weeks apart.

In July all of the 210 acres were bedded into six-feet rows. In August these rows were reversed and finally prepared for cane planting. Cane was planted in this summer fallow plowed land in September.

From April to August all ditch banks and headlands in the 210 acres were mowed and chopped and the ditched were flamed. The entire program involved a total of 9 operations, namely as follows: One stubble land breaking, two Case disc plowing, four choppings and two beddings.

On May 8, 1947, over 200 farmers from Assumption and other parishes witnessed the result of Madewood's 1946 Johnson Grass control program during an Assumption Parish Field Tour. The results can very briefly be summarized as follows: A year ago every inch of the 210 acres in question had Johnson Grass growing on it. Today, after one season of summer fallow plowing, the same land has no more than one or two Johnson Grass plants growing per acre of land.

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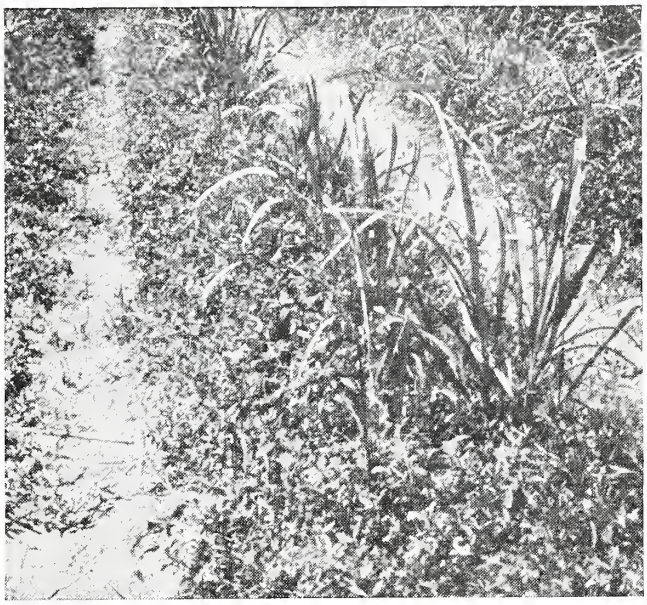

LA. STATE UNIV. PHOTO

Alligator Weed almost took over this stand of sugar cane, but 2,4-D controlled the weeds and increased the cane yield by 3 tons an acre. Du Pont 2,4-D Weed Killer, as dust or spray, gives low-cost, quick control of alligator weed in cane fields, ditches and drainage canals.

Du Pont 2,4-D Weed Killer Can Increase Cane Yields up to Six Tons an Acre

Sugar cane growers report increased yields up to six tons per acre by using 2,4-D weed killer to control alligator weed. One early application is often enough. Even where alligator weed is heavy, a second spray or dust of Du Pont 2,4-D, just before the cane is laid by, keeps the cane free of weeds till fall.

Du Pont 2,4-D is equally effective as dust or spray:

As Spray, 2 lbs. of Du Pont 2,4-D (75.9% acid equivalent) in 100 gallons of water controls alligator weed on an acre of cane. This is a "true salt," formulated to go into solution readily in water, without foaming.

As Dust, Du Pont 2,4-D Weed Killer dust is available in two concentrations, 10% and 15% acid equivalent, to give sure results on alligator weed. The 15% dust is applied at 10 to 12 pounds per acre. The 10% dust is applied at 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

For full information on Du Pont 2,4-D, see your local dealer, or write direct to the Du Pont Company, Grasselli Chemicals Dept., Wilmington 98, Del., or 2431 Clio St., New Orleans 13, La.

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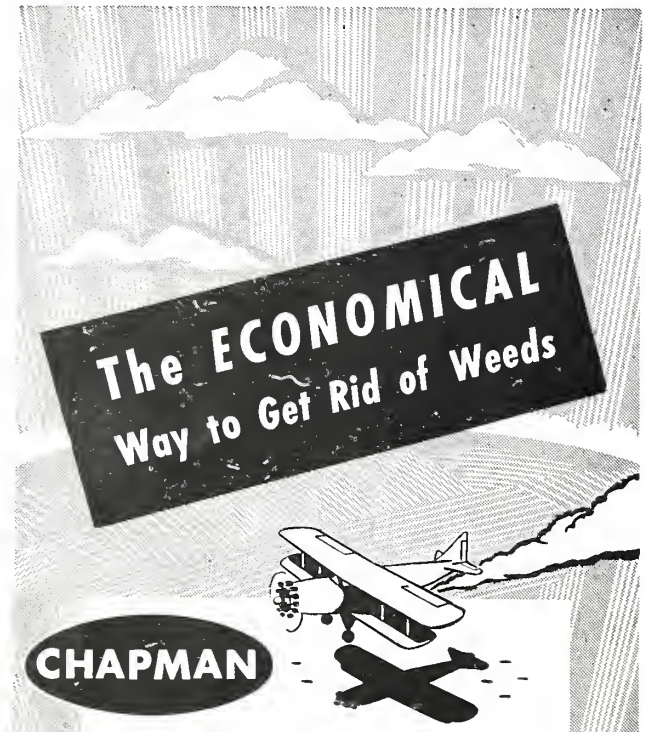

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Chapman offers this proved weed killer in two convenient forms: (1) as a DUST for application by airplanes, power dusters, or by knapsack dusters, and (2) as a WATER SOLUBLE POWDER for liquid spray applications. Since only a few pounds of the dust need be used per acre, large areas can be easily and economically treated by airplanes or other dusting equipment.

Write for full information about Chapman 2,4-D Weed Killers and their application for saving labor and improving results with sugar cane and rice. All details will be furnished without charge or obligation to you.

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Sugar Bulletins

Reports on Cane Varieties

Edward P. Munson, who is in charge of the cane variety work sponsored by the American Sugar Cane League, made the following report to the League's Executive Committee at its meeting on April 30th.

"All increase seed plants have been visited and acreages checked.

In addition to the two primary stations, that have very small amounts of a large number of varieties, we now have thirty-seven secondary stations with unreleased varieties being grown on fifty-four separate locations.

The following varieties have been extensively increased:

34-92, on 32 secondary stations—
Approximately 760 acres=approximately 15,000 tons
34-139, on 13 secondary stations—
Approximately 200 acres=approximately 4,000 tons
36-19 on 32 secondary stations—
Approximately 160 acres=approximately 3,000 tons
36-183 on 37 secondary stations—
Approximately 280 acres=approximately 5,600 tons

Last fall the four following varieties were released to the secondary stations; C. P. 43-47; 37-5; 36-203; and 36-197.

After conferring with several County Agents, we will recommend to the Contact Committee at their May meeting the establishing of one primary station in the west, and several additional secondary stations."

W. F. O. 63, Amended

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that authorizations are still required for the importation of blackstrap, or inedible molasses, under a new amendment to W. F. O. 63. This amendment replaces C.P.A. Order M-63, which was revoked effective April 1st. The Department states that authorizations for imports of inedible molasses will be granted freely, but that import authorization for edible molasses and sugar syrups will not be granted in order to insure the greatest possible supply of crystalline sugar.

Proportionate Shares

Clinton P. Anderson, United States Secretary of Agriculture, announced on April 9th that the proportionate share of the 1947 crop for each sugarcane farm in the Mainland cane sugar area shall be "the number of acres planted thereon for the production of sugarcane to be marketed (or processed by the producer) for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar during the 1947 crop season." The official release, which appeared in the *Federal Register* April 12, on page 2399, goes on to state that to be eligible for

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payment a producer must not enter into any leasing or cropping agreement for the purpose of diverting to himself or other producers any payment to which tenants or sharecroppers would be entitled if their 1946 leasing or cropping agreements were in effect, and that "such producer shall not have interfered with any contract entered into by tenants or sharecroppers for the sale of their sugarcane or their share of the surgarcane produced on the farm."

Proportionate shares for the Domestic Beet Sugar Area, the Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands all also allow the full acreage that is used to produce the crop.

Stream Hearing Scheduled

Colonel John R. Hardin, district engineer of the War Department, has announced that a public hearing will be conducted at 10:00 A. M., on Monday, May 26th, in the Court Room of Lafayette Parish, Lafayette, La., in order that the required report on all streams and bayous in the State of Louisiana west of the West Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee and south of the latitude of Boyce, Louisiana, may fully cover all matters of interest regarding the Vermillion watershed. All interested parties are invited to be present at the hearing.

New Stamp Valid

The Agricultural Department has announced that sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for ten pounds of sugar, will become valid on June 1st instead of July 1st as was originally planned. The Department said that the supplies from this stamp must last until October 31. Applications for third quarter industrial allotments have also been advanced to the June 1st date, and the thirty-day inventory limitation has been removed from industrial users.

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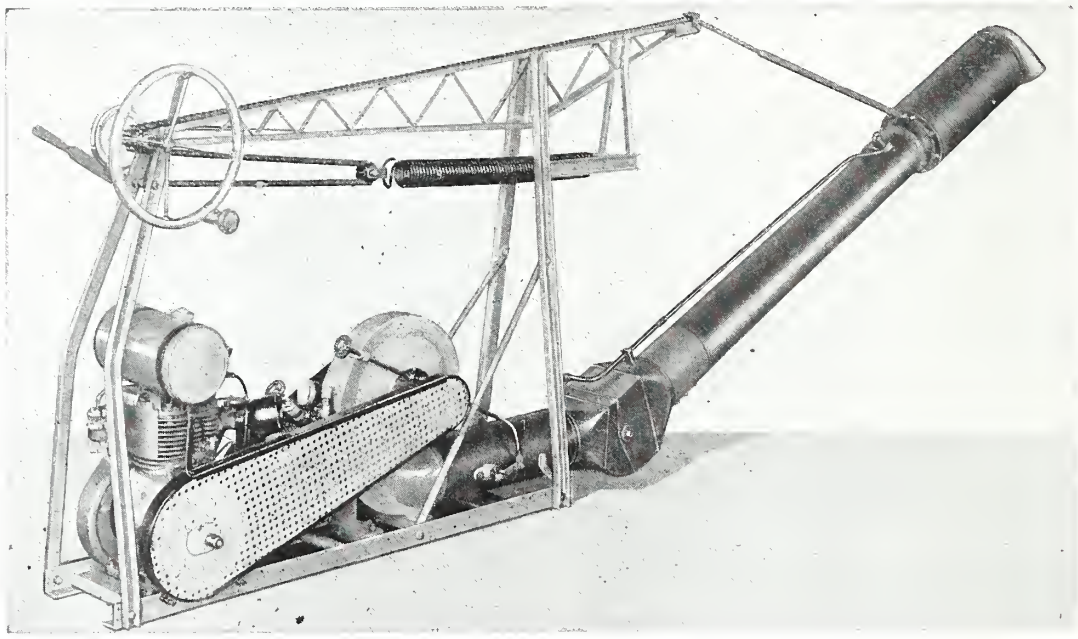

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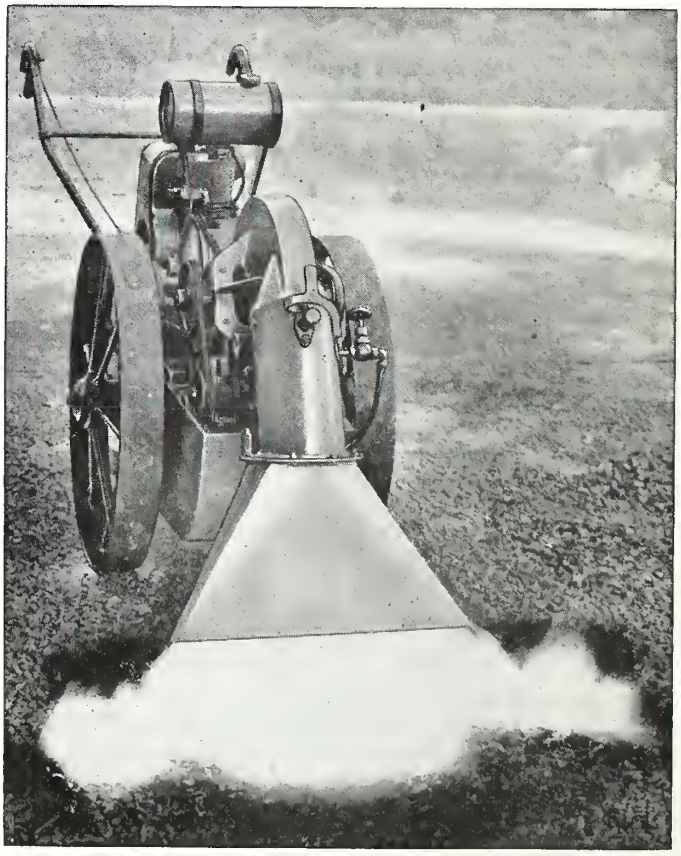
The Model "D" is a self-propelled unit built on an angle steel frame and mounted on a two-wheel chassis with either steel or rubber tires. It is especially adapted for flame cultivation between crop rows on sugarcane and pineapple plantations. Shields are provided on each side of burner hood and are adjustable. They can be swung in and out, raised and lowered, so as to give positive control of flame to prevent injury to crop plant. The entire space up to six feet between crop rows can be flamed by making one trip.

Its use is not restricted to weed burning alone, as it provides an efficient means for dusting cotton crops, spraying fruit orchards, potatoes or any other crops that come within this category.



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Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., JUNE 1, 1947 No. 17

The Future of Co. 290 in Louisiana

by

I. L. Forbes, Plant Pathologist and Assistant Director, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station

"1. Is Co. 290 deteriorating? Yes.
2. Why? Because of diseases, red rot and mosaic principally.
3. Is disease-free Co. 290 as strong a cane as when it was first introduced into Louisiana? Yes.
4. Is there any disease-free Co. 290 in La.? There is a great deal of mosaic-free Co. 290 in La. Red rot is worse in Co. 290 now than it was a number of years ago because of new strains (varieties) of the *disease* that have originated in nature.
5. Would newly introduced Co. 290 from India be better than disease-free seed obtained in La.? No. The variety has not changed in La. The diseases have become more virulent.
6. Is Co. 290 "on the way out" in La.? Yes.
7. How can Co. 290 be revived in La.? By using mosaic-free seed cane and by planting early (September and early October; not later than Oct. 5), and by good farming practices.

The old maxim, "anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing right", is certainly appropriate here.

The selection of mosaic-free seed cane of Co. 290, the growing of seed plots and the roguing out of all mosaic-diseased stools is certainly not an easy or cheap job. But it can be done, has been done on a large scale, particularly in St. Mary Parish, and is the only way to whip the mosaic problem in Co. 290. Simply selecting fields that "seem" to have little mosaic infection is not recommended. If the job is to be attempted, it must be done right. And this procedure is never finished. It must be continued year after year in order to insure that seed cane is mosaic-free.

Red rot is more difficult to control. As stated above, new and more parasitic strains of the disease have developed in nature and have built up in predominantly Co. 290 areas. This means that when stalks are planted they rot in the ground. The only way of partially getting around this is to plant early, September and early October, in good soil, in a well-prepared seed bed, where a good stand can be obtained early and which will live over, ordinarily, despite the fact that the seed piece rots in the ground. Experience will have shown a grower that Co. 290 cannot be grown in certain soils where it once thrived. No attempt should be made to grow this variety in such fields. This is particularly true in certain of the mixed and heavy soils.

A new variety, as good as or better than Co. 290, for the Co. 290 area has been and still is one of the principal aims of the sugarcane breeders in particular and of all other scientists and cane growers as well. That is admittedly a high goal. It will be attained in time. Co. 290 is not what it used to be because of the reasons given. But Co. 290 can be grown successfully by those who are willing to face facts and follow recommendations. When a man gets sick enough he follows the doctor's orders. Old man Co. 290 is sick enough. But he is still susceptible to relief if his banker is willing to pay the price. And we are sure that the price is justified in certain areas where Co. 290 has been king for so long. Why not apply the doctor's medicine?

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12
MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.
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The American Cane Growers' Assn.
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In This Issue

The Future of Co. 290 in Louisiana.....Cover
Washington Notes 130
The Sugar Market 131
Sugar for Home Canning and Institutional Canning Made Available..... 132
Use of Imported Sugar-Containing Products 132
New Sugar Rationing Plans Announced..... 132
Your County Agent Says:
Liquid Ammonia Fertilizer Experiment.... 133
Sugar Bulletins:
League to Sponsor Machinery Exhibits..... 134
Harry F. Barkerding Dies..... 134
Scully Joins Brokerage Firm..... 135
Varnish From Sugar 135
1946 Domestic Sugar Production 135

Washington Notes

By C. J. Bourg

Both the House and Senate have passed the Second Deficiency Bill which appropriates $5,000,000 for the continuation of the Farm Labor Program until January.

Hearings on the Permanent Farm Labor Bill have been set by the House Committee on Agriculture for June 16th and 17th.

The Agricultural Appropriation Bill reported to the House includes the following provision:

The Budget has estimated $55 million for the administration of the provisions of the Sugar Act. This sum is an increase of $1½ million above the amount for 1947. The amount allotted for payments to Sugar Producers under the Budget is $53,623,885, the balance being allotted for administrative expenses with the exception of $4,000, which is transferred to the International Production Control Committee, and $21,760 transferred to the General Accounting Office. The amount required for payments to Sugar Producers is somewhat in excess of $55 million, but since the latter amount is the maximum authorized to be appropriated, the Committee has approved that amount for inclusion in the Bill. However, the Committee has decided to reduce the administrative expense item by $50,000 which will make that amount additional for payments to Sugar Producers. It might be of interest to note that the sugar program is not only self-sustaining but in fact returns a profit of $15 million or more per year to the Federal Treasury.

The Sugar Rationing Administration, USDA, has announced regulations governing the transfer of sugar rations for veterans' businesses operating on a sugar base in cases where the veteran decides to move his business to a new location. Veterans who intend to move a sugar-using establishment to a new area should furnish this information in writing to their nearest Sugar Rationing Branch Office and request transfer of ration evidence. Veterans' establishments which move into an area which has a larger sugar base for comparable establishments than obtained in the original location will not receive increases to match allowances of comparable establishments in the new location. Veterans' establishments which move into an area where the sugar base for comparable establishments is less than that which obtained in the original location will have their sugar rations reduced to match those of comparable establishments in the new area. These regulations became effective May 20, 1947.

Senators McCarthy and Bricker have introduced a Bill to end sugar controls immediately, but there is no evidence that Congress will take action. The feeling is that the Secretary of Agriculture has the power to end rationing, and it is now his responsibility to decide whether to continue rationing until October 31st, when it will end by law. There has been a lot of publicity about sugar controls ending suddenly, but the Department of Agriculture gives the impression of preferring to wait until the Cuban crop is completed and there is more definite information about the acreage planted in sugar beets.

CONTACT COMMITTEE MEETING JUNE 10

The Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League will hold its regular spring meeting at 9:30 A. M. Tuesday, June 10th in the Auditorium of the Federal Experiment Station in Houma, La. It will receive the reports of the Federal technicians and will discuss sugar cane varieties and decide on the release of new varieties for commercial production.

All those interested in Louisiana Sugar production and especially farmers and overseers are invited and urged to attend this meeting.

The Sugar Market

(*A letter from M. Golodetz & Co., dated May 20, 1947*)

Whilst sugar consumption in the U.S.A. during the first quarter of 1947, according to figures released by the Department of Agriculture, totaled 1,380,147 short tons or about 165,000 tons more than in the corresponding period of last year, stocks as of March 31 stood at 1,360,068 tons, as against 1,184,314 tons on the same day last year. With a view to assisting the refiners to ease the over-taxed warehousing facilities at the refineries, as well as the extraordinary warehouse accumulation of imported off-shore refined from Cuba and Porto Rico, the Department of Agriculture advanced the validity of the spare stamp for 10 lbs. of sugar from July 1 to June 1. Furthermore, industrial users may apply for the third quarter allotment on June 1 instead of June 10, and the inventory control limiting industrial users to a 30-days supply has been suspended.

The preliminary food index for March, as given by the United States Department of Labor, is 189.5, the corresponding figure for February and January being 182.3 and 183.8 respectively, so that the preliminary average of the food index for the first quarter of 1947 is 185.16, as compared to 184.53 for the last quarter of 1946, which corresponds to 4.8346c per pound of raw sugar fob Cuba. This represents the highest price for Cuban raws paid by the United States in 1946. According to the Cuban crop contract, an advance of 2% above the average food index of the last quarter of 1946 is required to substantiate an increase of the Cuban price. The average food index would therefore have to reach 188.22 before an upward adjustment of the price can take place.

Grinding in Cuba, which was lately hampered by temporary rains, has again been resumed in a normal way and, on the whole, crop operations are proceeding satisfactorily. Up to the time of writing, 36 mills have finished grinding and 125 mills are still in operation. Production to date amounts to 4,945,000 long tons and, weather conditions permitting, it is expected that grinding in the Island will cease about the middle of June. It has been reported that the Cuban government closed the first sale out of the 300,000 tons free sugar, namely, 30,000 tons of Venezuela at 8.50c per pound raw value, buyers to arrange refining with Cuban refineries. Colombia and Panama are expected to follow suit and to sign purchase contracts shortly, however, the relative quantities have not been disclosed. For the time being, the Cuban government is considering only sales from government to government, but, there are indications that sales to private interests may be approved in the near future, which would pave the way for regular commercial transactions.

Various sales of sugar from so-called "undesignated" sources have been reported during the last two weeks but in the majority of cases the transactions could not be completed, mainly due to buyers' inability to successfully make the necessary financial arrangements. To cite some instances, it was reported that Brazil sold 15,000 tons granulated to a party in Belgium but the transaction was subsequently cancelled. Sales were understood to have been effected by Mexico, namely, 15,000 tons of refined sugar at 10.50c fob Vera Cruz and Tampico and 15,000 tons at 10.60c, the latter transaction being made for a Swiss account, however, both sales are still lacking definite confirmation.

Peru, where most of the mills have completed grinding is, for the time being, not ranking among the selling nations and it is expected that sales activity may be resumed when the new grinding season commences in the second half of June.

The recovery of the sugar beet industry in Europe is making good progress and the latest reports received from most countries show increased sugar beet sowings for the coming campaign:

France

Campaigns	For Production of Sugar (Hectares)*	For Production of Alcohol (Hectares)*	Total (Hectares)*	Production (tons of white sugar)
1945/1946	146,000	34,000	180,000	414,000
1946/1947	196,000	44,000	240,000	688,000
1947/1948	230,000[1]	70,000[1]	300,000	

[1] Estimated.
*(One hectare equals about 2½ acres).

According to latest information the number of hectares sown for the sugar factories this year will be 12% to 15% higher than last year; the proportion of the area for the production of sugar to the combined area for the sugar factories and alcohol distilleries will probably remain the same as last year. The sowings were made under very favorable conditions, however, they are not yet completed as some delay has been caused by re-sowings of grain. It is possible that the originally proposed beet area will be slightly surpassed if winter crops damaged by frost are replaced by beet sowings.

Italy

The beet area is expected to reach 110,000 hectares, as compared to 100,000 hectares last year. It is hoped that this year's production will reach 300,000 metric tons, as against 275,000 tons last year.

Poland

According to the government plan for 1947, the beet area should reach 210,000 hectares as compared to 170,000 hectares last year. It is hoped to attain a production of 415,000 tons white sugar value, which would exceed last year's result by about 20% and leave Poland with an export surplus of about 100,000 tons, which would about equal Poland's pre-war export figure.

Germany

No precise information about the state of sowings is available yet but, according to plant cultivation figures for 1947 in all occupational zones, the goal is as follows:

	British Zone (Hectares)	Russian Zone (Hectares)	American/French Zone (Hectares)	Total (Hectares)
1946	100,000	190,000	35,000	325,000
1947	120,000	190,000	50,000	360,000

In the pre-war Germany, the average beet area amounted to 550,000 hectares.

The New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange contemplates to reopen for the resumption of trading in sugar futures on July 1st, which would be possible if the government undertook to abstain purchasing 1948 sugar crops. A committee of the Exchange has been discussing this question with the Department of Agriculture in Washington, but no final decision has been taken because the Department was inclined to wait till next month when it expects to have a better picture of the sugar supply situation and of the final results of the sugar crops in the main production areas.

Sugar for Home Canning and Institutional Canning made Available

Sugar for home canning of fruits, fruit juices and for preserving, will be made available to institutional users, and to household users who intend to sell their products, the Department of Agriculture has announced.

This action, effective May 9, 1947, does not include sugar for (1) regular home canning for home consumption, sugar for which is included in the 10-pound stamp made effective April 1st, or (2) industrial users who must obtain sugar through regular industrial allotment channels.

To be eligible for sugar to be used for these purposes, both household users and institutional users must file formal applications with the SRA Branch Offices and show that the products are to be produced in a "kitchen".

Sugar for home canning for sale and for canning by institutional users will be allowed as follows when applications are approved:

1. One pound of sugar for each four quarts of finished canned fruit or fruit juices.
2. One pound of sugar for each pound of prepared fruit for making jams, preserves and marmalades.
3. One pound of sugar for each two pounds of prepared fruit (or one pint of fruit juice) used for making jelly.
4. One pound of sugar for each two pounds of prepared fruit (pulp) used for making fruit butters.

Records of production must be kept by household users of the amount of sugar used and the dates the products are sold. Institutional users must report their use of the sugar within ten days after expiration of the allotment period in which the sugar is used. Household users must report at such times as the SRA Branch Offices request it.

Applications for sugar for home canning for sale and for institutional home canning are available at SRA Branch Offices, the Department said.

Use of Imported Sugar--Containing Products

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Sugar Rationing Administration
Washington, May 13, 1947

Imported sugar-containing products may be used in the manufacture or service of other products without the surrender of ration evidence for the sugar content of the products imported, effective May 7, 1947, the Sugar Rationing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture recently announced.

The new ruling was made possible, SRA said, because it is believed that the April 1 increase in sugar rations has greatly reduced any incentive to divert sugar into products for the purpose of supplementing sugar obtained under the rationing system. It is also believed that the licensing of imports by the Department of Agriculture under War Food Order 63 will constitute a sufficiently effective control against any major efforts to evade rationing and price control through the importation of sugar-containing products. Prior to this action, SRA regulations (formerly OPA) required surrender of ration evidence for the sugar content of products imported to the Continental United States whenever the imported products were used in the manufacture of other products.

The Sugar Rationing Administration emphasized that this action removes the restrictions only on and after May 7, 1947. Use of imported sugar-containing products prior to May 7 is governed by the old regulations which require surrendering ration evidence for sugar content when such imported products were used in the manufacture or service of another product.

New Sugar Rationing Plans Announced

Housewives and industrial users will be permitted to buy sugar in advance of the customary rationing date to enable supplies to move while railroad transportation is available, the Sugar Rationing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture announced recently. With receipts from Cuba now at their seasonal peak, and with boxcars now available which will shortly be needed to move the estimated billion-bushel winter wheat crop, the Department of Agriculture feels that speeding up sugar distribution now is imperative in order to relieve the transportation burden later in the season. This action does not increase rations, but merely advances the dates when purchases may be made.

To enable more sugar to be moved now, three changes were announced in the sugar rationing program:

1. A second 10-pound stamp for consumers (No. 12) will be validated June 1 instead of July 1, but must still last until October 31.

2. The date of application for third quarter allotments to both percentage and provisional industrial users will be advanced from June 10 to June 1.

3. The 30-day inventory limitation will be removed for industrial users to enable them to purchase their entire allotment as soon as it is granted.

These steps will enable housewives and industrial users to obtain their requirements for canning and other needs while supplies and shipping facilities are available. The Department wishes to make certain that all users have their supply of rationed sugar on hand to can this year's fruit crops as they ripen.

This applies with equal force to home canners and industrial canners. No stamps specially designated "home canning sugar stamps" will be issued this year, but the allowance of 35 pounds available for home use this year is designed to include sugar for canning.

Apparently many household and industrial users, finding supplies available at present, are postponing buying. This, together with the heavy import movement, is creating a temporary surplus in the hands of distributors. A last minute rush to cash unused sugar ration coupons when transportation facilities are overtaxed with the movement of other commodities could result in the development of local shortages.

Your County Agent Says...

Liquid Ammonia Fertilizer Experiment

by Otis J. Broussard, County Agent
St. John Parish

Fertilizer has been the number one problem for the farmers of St. John Parish. Many farmers thus far have not altogether received their requested amounts. With such a shortage of fertilizer facing the cane industry Godchaux Sugars, Inc., known to try experiments of all types in sugar cane production, went ahead and tried something altogether new, the application of Liquid Ammonia fertilizer.

Before going into the discussion of this project let me give you excerpts from a paper on The Use of Anhydrous Ammonia for Fertilizer at the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Anhydrous Ammonia contains 82% nitrogen and is made by combining nitrogen and hydrogen under high pressure in the presence of iron rust. Ammonia may be used to make nitrate of soda, urea, ammonium nitrate and other fertilizers. Ammonium nitrate is the synthetic source of nitrogen produced in largest quantities and it is also the cheapest solid source of nitrogen.

In 1943 work was started by the Mississippi Experiment Station on the use of ammonia for fertilizer. During the past four years we have found that ammonia may be applied satisfactorily and that it is a good source of nitrogen. Anhydrous Ammonia may be diluted with water to a 30% ammonia concentration. This solution has no pressure except at high temperature. Ammonia diluted with water and anhydrous ammonia have equal value for crop production.

Ammonia goes into solution in the soil water from which it combines with the soil particles. Ammonia on the clay does not leach out of the soil, however, it comes off of the soil particles sufficiently rapid to supply crops with nitrogen.

Young corn and cotton plants prefer ammonia to nitrate nitrogen and they grow off more rapidly than when nitrate is applied before planting. In a side

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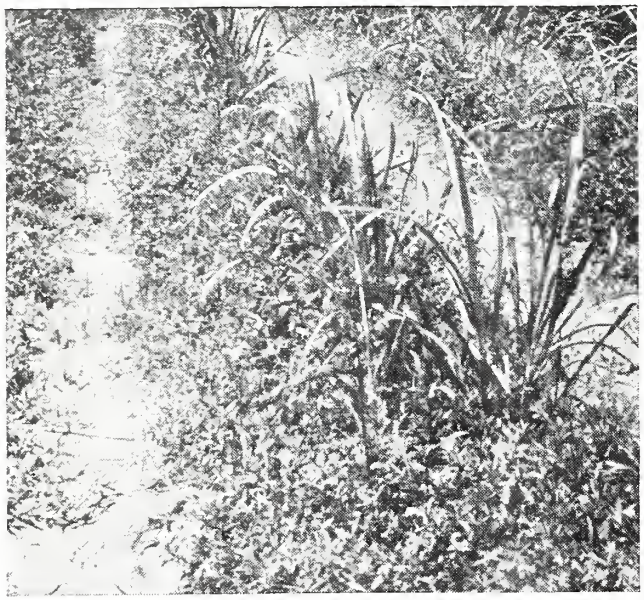

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Alligator Weed almost took over this stand of sugar cane, but 2,4-D controlled the weeds ond increased the cane yield by 3 tons an acre. Du Pont 2,4-D Weed Killer, as dust or spray, gives low-cost, quick control of olligator weed in cone fields, ditches ond droinage conols.

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Sugar cane growers report increased yields up to six tons per acre by using 2,4-D weed killer to control alligator weed. One early application is often enough. Even where alligator weed is heavy, a second spray or dust of Du Pont 2,4-D, just before the cane is laid by, keeps the cane free of weeds till fall.

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dressing test conducted at the Delta Branch Station there was no difference between ammonium nitrate and anhydrous ammonia for corn production; however, higher yields were made with a 6-inch depth of application over normal furrow depth.

On the basis of the data presented and our experience over a period of four years, we feel that it is entirely safe to conclude that the value of ammonia as a source of nitrogen is equal to that of ammonium nitrate. Where depth of placement and uniformity of application are factors in crop production, ammonia has advantages over ammonium nitrate and other solid nitrogen fertilizers."

Jules Haydel, fieldman of Godchaux Sugars, Inc., states that two tank cars of liquid ammonia have been used in fertilizing 650 acres of sugar cane on this plantation. In this application of liquid nitrogen a simple pump developed by the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station was used. As to the rate of application, 15 gallons or the equivalent of 30 lbs. of nitrogen per acre on plant cane, and 25 gallons or 50 lbs. of nitrogen on stubble cane. From an observational standpoint the liquid ammonia thus far compares favorably with the solid forms. As for the economy of applying this fertilizer, it is too early to determine accurate results.

Much interest has been created in this first sugar cane liquid fertilizing experiment carried on by Godchaux Sugars Inc., and I am certain all sugar cane growers in the state of Louisiana are as anxious as we are to learn the final results.

Sugar Bulletins

League to Sponsor Machinery Exhibits

The Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair Association, Inc., will hold its Sixth Annual Festival in New Iberia, La., September 12-13-14, 1947. The American Sugar Cane League is sponsoring the machinery and equipment display in connection with the Festival. We could think of no better place for manufacturers and dealers to exhibit their machinery and equipment designed for use by the sugar cane growers and sugar processors. For details communicate with the Association at New Iberia, Louisiana, P. O. Box 262.

Harry F. Barkerding Dies

Harry F. Barkerding, who had been in charge of the Southern Sales District of the American Sugar Refining Company since 1929, died on Tuesday, May 20th at the Touro Infirmary in New Orleans. His seventeen years as Southern District Sales Manager

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for the American Sugar Refining Company with headquarters in New Orleans brought him in contact with many sugar men throughout the country, who we feel sure join with us in expressing sorrow at his passing and extending sympathy to his widow and family.

Scully Joins Brokerage Firm

Kohlmeyer, Newburger & Company, New Orleans investment brokers, have announced the purchase of a membership in the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc., and the appointment of Armand J. Scully, as the head of this part of their commodity brokerage business. Mr. Scully is well known in the Louisiana sugar industry as the president of the Delgado Sugar and Molasses Company, Inc., and the Liquid Sweets Corporation, both of New Orleans.

Varnish From Sugar

Dr. Robert C. Hockett, Scientific Director of the Sugar Research Foundation, has announced the discovery of a new heat and chemical resistant varnish-like coating called "Allyl Sucrose" made from allyl chloride and sugar. The new coating withstands temperatures up to 400 degrees and the wood will char before the varnish is marred. Original work on the formula was carried on at the Eastern Regional Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture under the supervision of Doctors P. L. Nichols and Elias Yanovsky.

1946 *Domestic Sugar Production*

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that sugar production in the continental United States during 1946 amounted to 1,948,000 tons, raw value. Of this total 1,523,000 tons were beet sugar and 425,000 tons cane sugar. Louisiana produced 331,128 tons of sugar, so Florida's production must have been 93,872 tons, raw value.

Production of sugar cane for sugar in Louisiana is given as 4,493,000 tons (A.A.A. figures show the Louisiana grinding as 4,483,843 tons of cane ground for sugar) and the Florida cane for sugar production was 1,037,000 tons.

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against foreign Competition.

Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., JUNE 15, 1947 No. 18

A Report to the Contact Committee of the American Sugarcane League

by The Department of Plant Pathology Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station for 1946

The research work in the plant pathology department has continued as in past years testing varieties and new selections for resistance to disease, particularly red rot. In addition, investigations have been started on the possible control of root rot by increasing the organisms in the soil which are antibiotic to root rot organisms; the manner of infection of sugarcane by red rot; and the possible use of fungicides in stabilizing and increasing stands of sugarcane. The effect of hot water treatment on new varieties is also being continued on a small scale.

Red Rot—Method of Infection

by R. J. Steib and S. J. P. Chilton

One of the problems concerning red rot which is not clearly understood is the manner in which infection takes place in the cane stalk. Information on this should lead to a better understanding of the deterioration of seed cane during the winter months. If the fungus is merely on the surface, a seed treatment might control the disease in susceptible canes, while if inside of apparently healthy canes, surface treatments would probably be of relatively little value. For these reasons it was felt that an attempt should be made to obtain information on this subject.

It was found that when apparently healthy stalks of sugarcane of the varieties Co. 290 and C.P. 34/120 were surface-sterilized with a fungicide for periods of as long as 24 hours that red rot could be obtained from the buds and root bands. The leaf scar tissue was also found to contain red rot even after surface sterilition and the removal of the dead outer tissues. When the outside bud scales of Co. 290 were removed and tested separately from the buds, as many as 54 per cent of the bud scales and 12 per cent of the buds gave red rot. Cane of Co. 290 collected from 4 plantations in the western part of the sugar belt gave the same results.

The hot water treatment at 52°C. and 54°C. for 20 minutes did not eliminate the red rot organism from the cane stalks. For example, when Co. 290 cane was treated at 54°C. for 20 minutes, 10 per cent of the buds after the scales were removed and 38 per cent of the scales gave red rot.

These results indicated that the sugarcane stalk standing in the field might be infected with the red rot organism previous to planting, perhaps in a dormant form, and that the red rot develops when and if the vitality of the seed cane is lowered. To follow this further, canes of Co. 290 were treated with 1-1000 solution of bichloride of mercury and then kept at 70°F. for 23 to 30 days. The bichloride of mercury was left on the canes after treatment. Untreated stalks were also kept at 70°F. When examined, 32.6 per cent of 175 nodes from the surface sterilized cane were found infected and a slightly higher percentage in the untreated cane.

In another experiment of this type, seven varieties of cane were used. Some were left untreated and others were treated for 5 minutes in one per cent suspensions of Spergon and Phygon, two relatively new fungicides on the market. Two of the seven varieties (Co. 290 and C.P. 34/120) were also treated with one per cent Tersan. The fungicides were left on the canes. They were then stored 30 to 40 days at 70°F., opened, examined for red rot, and suspicious infections plated to determine the presence of the red rot organism. The point of

THE
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MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor

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In This Issue

A Report To The Contact Committee.....Cover
Louisiana Production Report..... 139
A.A.A. Cropland—Proportionate Shares Planted Acres 1942-1945 (Table)..... 140
A.A. Proportionate Shares Acres Harvested For Sugar 1942-1945 (Table)..... 140
A.A.A. Final Manufacturing Report of Louisiana Sugar Mills 1936-1946..... 140
Results of Sugarcane Variety Tests In Louisiana During 1946..... 141
Sugar Cane Test Fields—Season of 1946..... 147
Fertilizers For Sugar Cane..... 158
Rationing for Household Consumers and Institutional Users Discontinued..... 160

entry was followed where possible. The results are given in Table 1.

In 50 nodes of untreated canes of the variety Co. 290, 58 per cent of the nodes were infected by the red rot organism. Of these 40 per cent could be traced back to the bud as the point of initial infection and 18 per cent to the leaf scars. In the Spergon treated Co. 290 cane, 62 per cent of the 50 nodes were infected. Of these 48 per cent traced back to the bud and 14 per cent to the leaf scars. The Phygon and Tersan treatments seemed to give somewhat lower percentages of infected nodes.

The two varieties C.P. 34/120 and C.P. 29/320, usually considered intermediate in susceptibility in field tests, acted essentially alike. About half as many nodes were infected as with Co. 290 in the untreated and Spergon treated cane, and about the same percentages as Co. 290 in the Phygon treated canes. The initial points of infection could be traced back as in Co. 290 to the buds and leaf scars. It is interesting to note that in the variety C.P. 29/116, usually considered resistant in the field, only 10 per cent of the nodes showed red rot symptoms. With the two varieties C.P. 36/13 and C.P. 36/105, which are very resistant to red rot, no infected nodes were found.

TABLE 1

Development of red rot in treated and untreated stalks of seven varieties of sugarcane held at 70° F. for 30 to 40 days in 1946.

No treatment			1% Spergon 5 min.			1% Phygon 5 min.			1% Terson		
	% infection through			% infection through			% infection through			% infection through	
No. joints	buds	leaf scars	No. joints	buds	leaf scars	No. joints	buds	leaf scars	No. joints	buds	leaf scars
Co. 290											
50	40	18	50	48	14	50	14	6	50	14	4
C. P. 34/120											
50	8	12	40	15	15	40	17	8	50	0	12
C. P. 29/320											
25	20	4	25	4	44	20	5	20			
C. P. 36/19											
30	0	3	35	6	8	25	4	0			
C. P. 29/116											
35	3	0	50	6	8	50	2	4			
C. P. 36/13											
30	0	0	35	0	0	25	0	0			
C. P. 36/105											
35	0	0	35	0	0	25	0	0			

Effect of Red Rot on Yields of Sugarcane

P. J. Mills and S. J. P. Chilton

In order to determine the resistance of the varieties and promising selections, canes inoculated with the red rot organism were planted in comparison with uninoculated canes each year. The results of the 1945-46 season together with the results of 1943, 1944, and 1945 are given in Table 2.

Hot Water Treatment of Sugarcane

by P. J. Mills and S. J. P. Chilton

The hot water treatment of seed cane before planting has been shown to give rather large increases in yields with certain varieties (La. Bull. 401) and is known to be a control for chlorotic streak. In order to have some information on this treatment with the new varieties and selections, small scale tests are made each year at the experiment station. The results for the 1945-46 season are given in Table 3. The average yield increase was 4.6 tons with 9 varieties. Among the varieties were C.P. 36/13 which responded well to the treatment with an increase of 3.7 tons per acre, and C.P. 34/120 with an increase of 2.1 tons per acre.

Root Rot of Sugarcane

by W. E. Cooper and S. J. P. Chilton

It has been known for a considerable length of time that there are certain organisms in the soil which will inhibit the growth of the fungus causing root rot of cane. In initiating a study of the possible utilization of these *Actinomyces* in decreasing root rot and increasing yields of cane it was felt that a survey of the cane soils should be made in order (1) to determine the antibiotic *Actinomyces* present, (2) their relative number in the various soil types, and (3) to collect as many highly antibiotic strains as possible to use in attempts to introduce them into the soil and increase their number.

Starting in March, 1946, soil collections were made at various times over the sugar belt and the relative number of *Actinomyces* determined by the dilution technique. After isolation they were tested against a strain of the root rot organism known to be parasitic to cane. A total of 5711 cultures from 122 soil samples were isolated and tested. Of these 1361 or 23.8 per cent inhibited the growth of *Pythium* to some degree. Only 18 were very antibiotic. These almost completely inhibited the growth of *Pythium* in a plate.

When heavy and light soils from eight plantations were compared it was found that both the number of *Actinomyces* per gram of soil and the number which were antibiotic were greater in the light than heavy soils.

The cultures from the 18 plantations are shown in Table 4 arranged by areas. The Red River soils had the largest number of antibiotic cultures. This, if not by chance, indicates the possibility that Red River soils are better adapted for the antibiotic strains of *Actinomyces* or that there are strains present there which are better able to survive in the soil.

TABLE 2
Reduction in yield (per cent) in plant cane caused by inoculation with the Red Rot fungus at Baton Rouge. (1943-1946).

Type of Resistance	Variety	Per cent reduction in yield				Average
		1943	1944	1945	1946	
Susceptible	Co. 290	45	43	74	95	64
Susceptible	C. P. 33/243	49	61	81	29	55
Susceptible	C. P. 34/92	29	54	28	--	37
Susceptible	C. P. 36/55	33	74	43	--	50
Susceptible	C. P. 36/161	--	--	40	--	40
Susceptible	F. 36/819	--	--	41	37	39
Intermediate	C. P. 29/320	--	10	19	51	27
Intermediate	C. P. 34/120	10	37	18	53	30
Intermediate	C. P. 36/19	--	--	12	43	28
Intermediate	C. P. 36/178	--	--	--	37	37
Intermediate	C. P. 36/191	18	16	28	--	21
Intermediate	C. P. 37/5	--	--	--	38	38
Intermediate	C. P. 38/26	--	--	--	40	40
Resistant	C. P. 29/120	--	8	19	10	12
Resistant	C. P. 29/103	--	10	10	--	10
Resistant	C. P. 29/116	--	4	12	--	8
Resistant	C. P. 33/310	--	7	6	--	7
Resistant	C. P. 36/13	--	--	0	2	2
Resistant	C. P. 36/105	14	12	9	4	10
Resistant	C. P. 36/183	--	--	0	29	15

TABLE 3
Effect of hot water treatment (52°C for 20 minutes) on 9 varieties of sugarcane in 1945-46 (plant cane).

Variety	Yield in tons per acre		Increase
	Check	52°C for 20 min.	
C. P. 29/320	22.4	24.4	2.0
C. P. 34/120	23.6	25.7	2.1
C. P. 36/13	24.9	28.6	3.7
C. P. 36/19	16.9	26.8	9.9
C. P. 36/178	25.3	28.5	3.2
C. P. 36/183	26.4	27.5	1.1
C. P. 38/26	22.2	25.4	3.2
F. 36/671	10.7	16.3	5.6
F. 36/819	18.0	28.9	10.9
Average	21.2	25.8	4.6

TABLE 4
Antibiotic index of ACTINOMYCES to PYTHIUM ARRHENOMANES in various soil areas of the sugarcane belt in 1946.

Area	Number Plantations	Number soil samples	Number Cultures Tested	Antibiotic Index
Teche	4	28	1343	1.24
Lafayette	2	7	288	1.59
Mississippi River	4	26	1152	1.66
Lafourche	6	55	2366	2.06
Red River	2	6	274	3.30
	18	122	5423	1.97

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LOUISIANA MILL REPORTS

Production of Sugars (tons, 2,000 lbs.), Syrup, 1st Molasses, 2nd Molasses, and Blacktrap—1937-1946

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Raw Sugar 96°	291,313	396,955	356,166	177,021	252,176	305,802	316,719	259,324	232,442	180,954
Clarified	18,172	11,161	8,423	1,294	2,731	4,233	17,402	19,892	26,010	28,877
Turbinados	21,367	27,022	23,345	16,373	25,425	25,889	34,262	40,405	56,585	53,162
Granulated	55,235	47,590	45,145	37,464	31,991	51,182	60,663	46,924	42,035	56,633
Washed Raws	3,094	122	939	1,236	7,776	8,694	0	0	0	0xx
String—Others	10,934	5,781	2,844	1,407	2,144	2,529	2,924	2,834	3,389	1,129
Total Sugars (Raw Value)	400,115	488,631	436,862	239,095	322,243	398,330	431,970	369,379	*369,598	331,128
Sirup—Gallons	1,454,108	1,531,000	1,824,127	1,567,318	1,705,220	1,802,624	4,458,137	2,684,925	7,920,811	3,098,897
1st Molasses Gals.	1,809,692	2,256,616	1,896,291	1,224,042	2,142,987	3,301,640	5,936,230	3,661,082	8,832,379	9,596,030
2nd Molasses Gals.	2,052,608	1,720,463	3,214,954	1,481,536	2,734,639	4,420,460	4,754,073	3,260,918	6,348,928	3,993,164
Blackstrap Gals.	29,902,333	34,379,122	27,891,109	15,384,342	21,560,072	23,103,373	30,887,281	28,716,392	28,456,351	21,231,304

* Does not include 5,800 tons of sugar made by Chandler Laboratories.
xx Included in clarafied production.

CROPLAND—PROPORTIONATE SHARE—PLANTED ACRES OF LOUISIANA SUGARCANE FARMS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM (SUGAR ACT OF 1937) BY PARISHES, FROM A. A. A. REPORTS

PARISHES	Cropland (Acres)				Proportionate Shares (Acres)				Total Planted (Acres)			
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945
Ascension	28,886	27,709	27,013	27,031	10,984	10,897	10,426	7,160	10,984	10,909	10,559	11,153
Assumption	44,285	44,998	44,646	44,394	26,279	25,913	25,307	25,868	26,321	25,994	25,768	26,531
Avoyelles	15,617	12,415	12,340	8,699	3,529	2,817	2,593	1,100	3,653	2,908	2,661	2,320
E. Baton Rouge	1,106	1,015	934	823	400	388	327	249	401	388	327	249
Iberia	79,151	81,504	81,523	77,191	34,266	34,048	32,687	30,901	35,333	35,545	33,593	34,190
Iberville	49,317	48,266	47,818	46,724	23,554	22,359	20,182	20,864	23,698	23,433	21,615	21,917
Lafayette	44,413	49,724	39,804	34,001	11,856	11,562	10,821	9,442	12,035	11,837	11,001	9,623
Lafourche	53,260	53,194	52,681	52,770	24,218	23,504	22,244	23,536	24,218	23,504	22,244	23,562
Pointe Coupee	50,585	44,710	41,704	38,567	12,981	11,796	11,056	10,170	12,987	11,802	11,056	10,535
Rapides	17,557	14,349	10,712	7,112	2,188	1,526	1,280	993	2,459	1,749	1,387	1,201
St. Charles	4,756	3,876	4,463	4,559	1,867	1,105	1,302	1,225	1,867	1,602	1,492	1,494
St. James	32,832	31,560	31,318	31,381	13,297	13,361	13,489	14,310	13,297	13,361	13,501	14,905
St. John	27,603	27,220	26,007	25,649	14,288	13,519	13,632	13,630	14,653	14,467	14,019	14,530
St. Landry	13,313	10,518	9,543	7,450	2,001	1,535	1,288	1,036	2,015	1,690	1,353	1,151
St. Martin	57,746	56,942	56,734	47,709	17,288	16,188	15,700	12,606	18,124	17,792	16,645	15,424
St. Mary	58,033	55,662	56,539	56,858	30,565	30,895	29,781	30,359	30,673	31,146	29,815	31,371
Terrebonne	59,734	60,513	58,225	58,197	34,413	33,307	32,220	33,268	34,815	34,059	32,423	33,273
Vermilion	45,560	41,196	33,065	23,417	10,547	8,407	7,602	3,388	10,987	9,135	8,166	5,849
W. Baton Rouge	31,332	30,840	30,333	29,032	15,745	15,093	12,883	12,825	15,748	15,413	14,040	14,154
W. Feliciana	13,047	12,625	12,827	12,656	4,299	4,006	3,714	3,614	4,330	4,242	3,848	3,823
TOTAL	728,297	708,868	678,229	634,220	294,599	282,231	268,534	256,544	298,632	290,986	275,513	277,255

PROPORTIONATE SHARES ACRES HARVESTED FOR SUGAR—YIELD OF SUGARCANE PER ACRE AND YIELD OF RECOVERABLE SUGAR PER ACRE OF LOUISIANA FARMERS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM (SUGAR ACT OF 1937) BY PARISHES FROM A. A. A. REPORTS

PARISHES	Proportionate Shares Harvested for Sugar (Acres)				Yield of Cane Per Acre Tons				Yield of Recoverable Sugar per Acre CWT			
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945
Ascension	10,141	10,075	9,583	6,306	16.93	19.25	17.91	21.56	26.29	32.57	28.45	33.55
Assumption	24,105	24,027	23,329	23,890	18.99	22.10	23.35	24.65	32.93	38.15	37.15	38.73
Avoyelles	3,245	2,752	2,545	935	16.71	19.14	15.80	18.71	29.28	33.36	25.45	29.01
E. Baton Rouge	380	366	307	235	13.83	18.31	18.62	21.87	23.66	31.73	28.95	36.04
Iberia	31,052	30,553	29,691	27,848	17.09	19.86	19.02	21.21	30.04	33.51	31.11	34.42
Iberville	21,159	19,974	18,050	18,852	18.34	21.78	20.09	21.50	31.43	37.18	32.92	34.37
Lafayette	10,276	10,066	9,332	8,572	13.77	17.14	16.08	19.08	25.03	29.88	26.80	33.22
Lafourche	22,454	22,060	20,782	22,061	16.68	21.34	22.21	23.23	28.69	36.65	35.01	37.18
Pointe Coupee	11,782	10,862	10,347	9,453	19.01	21.58	18.70	18.66	32.05	36.72	31.67	31.42
Rapides	2,050	1,462	1,219	920	18.97	15.50	24.63	25.38	33.61	44.76	40.00	40.96
St. Charles	1,691	1,019	1,156	909	14.76	18.04	19.15	20.00	25.83	31.42	31.07	30.94
St. James	12,423	12,441	12,537	12,905	17.06	22.73	21.18	23.84	29.30	37.51	32.89	35.93
St. John	13,046	12,434	12,420	12,399	19.43	21.92	19.96	20.42	33.35	37.00	32.50	31.66
St. Landry	1,913	1,487	1,273	912	17.31	21.12	17.70	15.23	27.99	35.51	30.66	24.83
St. Martin	15,795	14,282	14,584	11,302	15.86	20.83	19.16	21.09	26.99	33.77	30.27	34.00
St. Mary	28,049	27,762	26,996	27,356	18.71	21.32	20.73	22.43	32.79	36.25	34.21	36.84
Terrebonne	31,490	31,043	29,625	30,899	17.26	20.32	20.06	21.98	28.98	33.51	31.35	34.38
Vermilion	9,542	7,357	6,912	2,841	15.69	19.47	15.43	19.66	26.94	32.51	25.04	32.46
W. Baton Rouge	14,400	13,414	11,716	11,781	18.25	20.27	18.42	19.79	31.42	33.39	30.14	32.17
West Feliciana	4,044	3,814	3,542	3,448	19.84	24.11	22.94	23.98	33.15	38.36	35.78	40.45
TOTAL	269,068	257,256	245,946	233,824	17.55	20.88	20.00	21.96	30.14	35.22	32.21	35.17

RECAPITULATION OF FINAL MANUFACTURING REPORTS OF LOUISIANA SUGAR MILLS (CROPS 1936-1946) A. A. A. Records

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Crop Days	80.0	80.06	73.30	63.82	39.85	52.35	65.2	82.33	75.65	74.5	66.2
Time Lost % of total time	18.61	20.81	13.43	13.00	15.91	19.63	19.49	24.87	23.74	21.28	19.44
Cane Tons Ground	4,941,235	5,240,675	5,858,871	5,083,657	2,923,204	3,946,699	4,734,321	5,388,245	4,928,686	5,149,266	4,483,843
% of Total Cane Ground	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tons Ground per Hour	51.98	50.75	53.38	56.10	54.25	55.83	55.27	55.84	51.59	55.40	55.57
Extraction N. J. % Cane	75.51	74.69	75.61	75.66	75.16	75.39	74.41	74.87	73.27	73.47	72.32
Sucrose Extraction%	91.26	91.32	91.44	91.74	91.30	91.74	91.14	90.93	90.13	91.08	90.06
Saturation % Cane	14.77	14.479	16.10	15.78	15.00	15.66	17.71	17.07	16.13	13.13	16.02
Fibre % Cane	13.22	12.36	13.66	13.57	13.06	13.38	13.99	13.86	14.25	14.17	14.84
Java Ratio	78.63	77.51	78.71	78.23	78.19	78.14	77.63	78.17	77.31	76.76	75.82
Analyses											
Crusher Juice Brix	16.11	15.86	16.59	16.75	15.81	16.27	16.83	16.77	16.32	16.19	16.50
Brix Factor (Final Report)	92.27	97.47	97.35	97.25	97.22	97.30	97.21	97.08	97.43	97.34	97.21
Sucrose Factor (Final Report)	94.87	94.91	95.20	94.89	94.98	95.07	95.06	94.94	95.05	95.18	94.40
Normal Juice Brix	15.67	15.42	16.15	16.29	15.37	15.83	16.36	16.28	15.90	15.76	16.04
Normal Juice Sucrose	11.84	11.76	12.50	12.63	11.93	12.14	12.70	12.39	11.93	11.86	12.31
Normal Juice Purity	75.56	76.26	77.40	75.53	77.62	76.69	77.63	76.10	75.03	75.25	76.74
Factory Sirup Brix	59.23	58.33	58.88	59.24	58.52	58.68	57.91	58.53	58.08	57.41	57.20
Bagasse:—% Sucrose	3.09	2.92	3.06	3.04	3.07	2.93	3.07	3.11	3.07	2.97	3.08
Bagasse:—% Moisture	47.97	48.38	47.69	47.69	48.94	48.64	49.00	49.09	49.38	48.80	49.23
Bagasse:—% Fiber	47.86	47.53	47.44	47.88	46.95	47.56	46.81	46.67	46.29	46.88	46.39
Press Cake, Sucrose	5.25	5.08	4.76	4.45	3.93	3.78	4.24	4.14	3.81	4.02	3.98
Residual Juice Brix	6.20	6.29	6.13	6.22	5.84	5.88	5.93	6.03	6.34	6.40	6.51
Sucrose Balance											
Sucrose in Molasses % Cane	0.930	1.004	1.022	0.964	0.969	0.961	0.945	1.067	1.047	1.130	1.001
Sucrose in Press Cake % Cane	0.096	0.111	0.097	0.082	0.082	0.078	0.081	0.081	.104	.104	.120
Sucrose in Undetermined % Cane	0.201	0.201	0.220	0.179	0.141	0.183	0.198	0.253	.266	.212	.297
Sucrose in Bagasse % Cane	0.858	0.848	0.994	0.860	0.854	0.824	0.919	0.925	.956	.853	.983
Sucrose Total Losses % Cane	2.085	2.224	2.225	2.085	2.046	2.046	2.143	2.326	2.373	2.299	2.401
Sucrose Sugars % Cane	7.729	7.412	8.110	8.328	7.775	7.933	8.229	7.875	7.322	7.266	7.486
Total Sucrose % Cane	9.814	9.635	10.335	10.413	9.821	9.979	10.372	10.201	9.695	9.565	9.887
Average Rolls per Tandem	9.13	10.78	10.01	10.12	10.24	10.51	10.50	10.50	10.48	10.62	----------
Average Crushers per Tandem	1.03	0.88	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.97	0.97	0.97	.96	.96	----------
Average Knives per Tandem	0.90	0.99	0.95	0.92	0.96	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.07	----------
Lbs. 96° Sugar M&E T/C	161.02	154.42	168.96	173.50	161.98	165.28	171.44	164.06	152.54	151.37	155.95
Gals. Final Molasses M&E T/C	6.520	6.57	6.48	6.64	6.28	6.69	6.59	7.16	7.28	7.48	6.74
Boiling House Effieieney	99.290	95.281	97.16	98.68	98.00	98.69	98.29	97.10	96.64	96.04	95.64

Results of Sugarcane Variety Tests in Louisiana During 1946

By George Arceneaux, Senior Agronomist, Leo P. Hebert, Assistant Agronomist, and Louis C. Mayeux, Jr., Assistant Agronomist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.[1]

Cooperative field trials of imporant sugarcane varieties were conducted during 1946 in accordance with plans followed in previous years. These included tests of important commercial varieties and of unreleased seedlings that had previously shown promise. Results are briefly summarized in this report.

Experimental Methods

Methods employed in making yield tests have been described in previous publications. Individual experiments consisted of the customary replicated plantings laid out in "checker board" arrangement. Such tests were conducted at 6 locations on representative types of light soil, at 4 locations on heavy clay soils, and at 1 location on muck soil.

In most cases the cane from test plots was cut and stripped by hand. In occasional instances, due to shortage of labor, the cane was merely cut at the top and bottom, weighed with the trash, and the net weight computed by applying appropriate corrections for trash as determined by actual measurement.

The trash content of unstripped cane was found to vary widely from variety to variety as indicated by the following average values observed with some of the more important varieties:

Variety	Trash percent gross weight
Co. 290	5.2
C. P. 29/116	6.7
36/13	8.8
29/320	8.9
36/105	9.2
34/120	10.0
29/120	10.3
28/19	11.5
33/310	12.4

Average vlaues shown above are based on weights taken from 6 to 24 hours after the cane had been cut. The actual percentage in individual cases may vary widely with the same variety depending largely on maturity of the cane, length of time since cutting, and moisture conditions.

In making tests of millability, comparable samples of cane are milled to levels of extraction attained at the more efficient Louisiana factories. Values for normal juice extraction and reduction factors for Brix and percent sucrose observed with a given variety in comparison with corresponding values observed with Co. 281 are integrated into a single number designated as the varietal correction factor. Millability factors for different varieties tested have ranged from .92 to 1.06 with Co. 281 taken as 1.00.

In routine work samples of sugarcane are milled in a single operation giving approximately 60%

TABLE 1—Results of plant cane variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1946.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)[1] 12-4[6]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[2] 11-25	Albania (Jeanerette)[3] 12-2	Roland's Farm (Erath)[4] 11-18	Stella (St. Martinville)[5] 11-21	Alma (Lakeland)[1] 11-15	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)							
*Co. 281	19.0	15.4	16.8	18.8	18.7	15.7	17.40
*Co. 290	26.1	21.0	25.0	29.0	31.3	22.8	25.87
*C. P. 28/19	15.3	16.2	16.6	15.4	23.6	15.4	17.08
*C. P. 29/116	26.8	20.1	25.4	27.2	33.3	28.1	26.82
*C. P. 29/120	21.4	15.6	18.0	21.0	24.1	15.9	19.33
*C. P. 29/320	20.8	16.1	17.9	12.4	23.6	16.5	17.88
*C. P. 34/120	25.4	18.7	20.1	19.5	26.9	23.2	22.30
*C. P. 36/13	29.2	19.6	24.5	21.4	26.5	19.2	23.40
*C. P. 36/105	27.5	20.1	21.6	28.1	26.3	22.5	24.35
C. P. 36/19	23.7	17.7	21.6	17.4	21.5	19.1	20.17
C. P. 36/183	31.0	18.7	25.9	29.2	28.0	22.6	25.90
Difference							
For P. = .05	5.71	4.26	5.64	5.30	3.51	3.32	2.69[7]
For P. = .01	7.70	5.74	7.60	7.14	4.73	4.47	3.58
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)[8]							
Co. 281	202.1	213.1	234.0	183.3	199.2	201.2	204.8
Co. 290	181.9	212.2	217.5	184.4	190.6	192.9	195.6
C. P. 28/19	221.8	242.8	255.2	236.6	218.9	234.0	234.0
C. P. 29/116	180.5	203.2	204.3	162.2	171.8	183.5	182.7
C. P. 29/120	216.3	216.9	227.5	209.3	213.3	212.9	215.8
C. P. 29/320	209.1	215.3	235.0	206.9	204.9	198.0	211.5
C. P. 34/120	195.5	231.8	236.4	193.1	197.2	186.3	205.1
C. P. 36/13	231.4	237.7	266.6	226.7	226.5	222.0	235.5
C. P. 36/105	213.7	215.9	223.8	174.8	214.3	206.7	207.1
C. P. 36/19	214.1	219.7	232.3	198.2	205.3	205.3	212.9
C. P. 36/183	208.2	226.7	239.8	182.1	204.5	203.8	209.5
Difference							
For P. = .05	13.39	12.42	12.40	14.24	11.19	13.00	9.29[7]
For P. = .01	18.04	16.72	16.70	19.29	15.07	17.50	12.40
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)							
Co. 281	3840	3282	3931	3446	3725	3159	3564
Co. 290	4748	4456	5437	5348	5966	4398	5059
C. P. 28/19	3394	3933	4236	3644	5166	3604	3996
C. P. 29/116	4837	4084	5189	4412	5721	5156	4900
C. P. 29/120	4629	3384	4095	4395	5141	3385	4172
C. P. 39/320	4349	3466	4206	2566	4836	3267	3782
C. P. 34/120	4966	4335	4752	3765	5305	4322	4574
C. P. 36/13	6757	4659	6532	4851	6002	4262	5511
C. P. 36/105	5877	4340	4834	4912	5636	4651	5042
C. P. 36/19	5074	3889	5018	3449	4414	3921	4294
C. P. 36/183	6454	4239	6211	5317	5726	4606	5426
Difference							
For P. = .05	1209	970	1348	1084	774	727	534[7]
For P. = .01	1628	1306	1815	1461	1042	979	712

[1] Yazoo very fine sandy loam.
[2] Pharr silt loam.
[3] Iberia silt loam.
[4] Vermilion silt loam.
[5] Olivier silt loam.
[6] Date of harvest.
[7] Experimental error based on Location x Variety interaction term.
[8] Weighted average values given in this and subsequent tables.
*Varieties grown commercially in Louisiana—others have not been released.

juice extraction with varieties such as Co. 281. Calculated yields of sugar per ton of cane are based on the Winter-Carp-Geerligs formula (9) (Arceneaux's simplification) (7) with milling and recovery factors for Co. 281 taken as follows: Normal juice extraction = 76%; reduction factor for Brix = .985; reduction factor for percent sucrose = .970; B. H. E. number = 100 percent. Values calculated as per the above are applicable to varieties listed below when multiplied by the factor given in each case:

Variety	Varietal correction factor	Variety	Varietal correction factor
*Co. 281	1.00	C. P. 36/17	.94
*Co. 290	1.06	36/19	1.00
*C. P. 28/11	.96	36/50	1.04
*28/19	.96	36/55	.94
*29/103	1.02	36/62	1.00
*29/116	1.04	36/75	.98
*29/120	1.00	36/80	1.00
*29/320	.98	*36/105	.98
32/206	1.04	36/111	1.06
*33/243	.98	36/160	.94
33/253	.98	36/161	.98
*33/310	.98	36/178	1.00
33/372	.94	36/179	1.02
33/409	.92	36/183	1.02
*33/425	.96	36/185	1.00
34/1	.98	36/191	.98
34/21	.96	36/197	1.00
34/53	.94	36/203	1.02
34/79	.96	37/5	1.06
34/92	.96	37/9	1.04
34/115	1.04	38/18	.96
*34/120	.98	38/26	1.02
34/139	1.04	F. 31/762	1.02
34/151	1.00	F. 36/671	1.02
35/14	1.02	F. 36/819	1.02
*36/13	1.04		

* Varieties grown commercially in Louisiana—others have not been released.

It has been shown in a previous publication (5) how the calculation of such values for yield of sugar per ton of cane can be reduced to a very simple operation through the use of "x" and "y" factors appropriately adjusted for varietal differences in milling qualities.

Test on light soils

Field trials were made on the prevailing light soil type at each of the 6 established sub-stations in continuation of long-term studies of varietal adaptability. Results are summarized in tables 1-7, inclusive.

In addition to serving as a "proving ground" for promising unreleased varieties, cooperative plantation tests repeated from year to year at sub-stations afford information on year-by-year performance of varieties in commercial culture. It is now necessary to maintain these systematic observations on a relatively large number of varieties because of the increased number of new varieties introduced at test fields during recent years and the large assortment of varieties in present commercial culture. As a result, it has been found advisable to abandon the original arrangement whereby all varieties planted in any given year were compared in the same series of randomized blocks. According to the plan now followed varieties under investigation are divided into 3 groups for: (1) main tests, (2) preliminary tests and (3) single-plot tests. Varieties newly introduced

TABLE 2—Results of first stubble variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1946.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)[1] 12-11[6]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[2] 11-6	Albania (Jeanerette)[3] 10-30	Roland's Farm (Erath)[4] 10-31	Stella (St. Martinville)[5] 11-4	Alma (Lakeland)[1] 11-14	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)							
*Co. 281	18.6	16.2	16.3	10.9	9.9	6.4	13.05
*Co. 290	29.1	29.0	22.0	23.6	21.5	21.5	24.45
*C. P. 28/19	12.6	17.8	15.3	7.4	14.0	19.2	14.38
*C. P. 29/103	19.5	20.0	13.9	9.1	19.2	20.2	16.98
*C. P. 29/116	27.6	24.2	23.8	18.7	20.7	26.4	23.57
*C. P. 29/120	26.0	23.9	18.6	11.7	17.1	24.7	20.33
*C. P. 29/320	19.8	19.6	14.2	7.8	19.6	21.5	17.08
*C. P. 33/425	22.5	18.9	16.8	12.1	15.4	24.1	18.30
*C. P. 34/120	29.4	27.7	19.6	21.4	20.7	25.8	24.10
*C. P. 36/105	28.3	26.8	21.8	19.4	16.8	25.9	23.17
C. P. 34/1	23.8	27.3	19.7	19.2	18.5	25.0	22.25
C. P. 34/92	27.2	27.8	22.8	12.5	20.0	33.3	23.93
C. P. 36/19	26.5	24.4	17.3	16.9	19.7	20.9	20.95
C. P. 36/161	31.0	26.0	22.6	19.6	22.0	22.3	23.92
C. P. 36/183	27.3	23.6	20.2	19.8	18.8	28.7	23.07
Difference							
For P. = .05	5.26	3.56	6.18	3.87	2.29	5.84	3.28[7]
For P. = .01	7.04	4.76	8.27	5.18	3.06	7.81	4.35
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)[8]							
Co. 281	215.7	221.9	223.7	186.9	227.0	190.3	214.0
Co. 290	196.4	218.2	198.9	200.5	222.0	182.3	203.4
C. P. 28/19	231.2	251.3	241.0	225.8	230.7	218.8	233.9
C. P. 29/103	205.1	227.0	205.8	210.5	240.2	208.2	217.3
C. P. 29/116	201.1	214.7	187.4	180.1	209.6	185.2	196.6
C. P. 29/120	244.3	231.8	221.9	199.4	249.2	219.6	229.9
C. P. 29/320	223.5	228.5	218.1	215.7	230.6	205.4	220.7
C. P. 33/425	220.1	240.1	227.7	227.5	237.0	219.8	227.8
C. P. 34/120	208.3	218.3	209.2	197.5	218.4	200.6	208.8
C. P. 36/105	219.9	227.2	214.9	200.7	234.7	207.8	217.4
C. P. 34/1	206.9	198.4	191.8	183.2	200.5	187.6	195.0
C. P. 34/92	224.1	220.7	191.2	202.8	226.9	179.5	206.4
C. P. 36/19	223.4	223.0	229.1	210.9	224.8	204.7	219.5
C. P. 36/161	196.8	202.8	189.6	186.5	202.5	191.2	195.3
C. P. 36/183	228.5	238.7	223.4	202.8	234.3	217.8	224.4
Difference							
For P. = .05	14.31	10.94	12.57	20.21	12.40	18.47	9.05[7]
For P. = .01	19.15	14.63	16.82	27.04	16.59	24.72	12.01
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)							
Co. 281	4012	3595	3646	2037	2247	1218	2793
Co. 290	5715	6328	4376	4732	4773	3919	4974
C. P. 28/19	2913	4473	3687	1671	3230	4201	3363
C. P. 29/103	3999	4540	2861	1916	4612	4206	3689
C. P. 29/116	5550	5196	4460	3368	4339	4889	4634
C. P. 29/120	6352	5540	4127	2333	4261	5424	4673
C. P. 29/320	4425	4479	3097	1682	4520	4416	3770
C. P. 33/425	4952	4538	3825	2753	3650	5297	4169
C. P. 34/120	6124	6047	4100	4226	4521	5175	5032
C. P. 36/105	6223	6089	4685	3894	3943	5382	5036
C. P. 34/1	4924	5416	3778	3517	3709	4690	4339
C. P. 34/92	6096	6135	4359	2535	4538	5977	4940
C. P. 36/19	5920	5441	3963	3564	4429	4278	4599
C. P. 36/161	6101	5273	4285	3655	4455	4264	4672
C. P. 36/183	6238	5633	4513	4015	4405	6251	5176
Difference							
For P. = .05	1193	761	1330	842	563	1231	698[7]
For P. = .01	1596	1018	1779	1126	753	1647	925

[1] Yazoo very fine sandy loam.
[2] Pharr silt loam.
[3] Iberia silt loam.
[4] Vermilion silt loam.
[5] Olivier silt loam.
[6] Date of Harvest.
[7] Experimental error based on Location x Variety interaction term.
[8] Weighted average values given in this and subsequent tables.
* Varieties grown commercially—others have not been released.

at test fields are first placed in preliminary tests. At the end of the first year the most promising ones are advanced to main test status for direct comparison with all important commercial varieties. In the single-plot series are included varieties of past commercial importance now no longer extensively grown (eg. C.P. 807, C.P. 28/11, etc.), and also unreleased varieties which have been extensively tested and found not quite good enough for release at prevailing performance levels of commercial varieties. Studies in connection with preliminary and main tests are directed primarily at problems of practical utilization. The principal purpose of the single-plot series is to measure possible changes in relative yield capacity over comparatively long periods.

Block 1	Main test series
Block 1	Preliminary test series
Block 2	Main test series
Single plot test	
Block 3	Main test
Block 2	Preliminary test
Block 4	Main test

Fig. 1. Arrangement of blocks in a typical sugarcane variety test, light soil series.

It will be noted from figure 1, illustrating the arrangement of a typical experiment, that the design is such as to give the most satisfactory comparisons between varieties of the same series, and the highest theoretical accuracy between varieties in the main test series (4 replications at each station.) However, because of the geometrically balanced arrangement, an unbiased though less accurate comparison is likewise possible between varieties of different test series.

C. P. 34/120

In line with results obtained in previous years C. P. 34/120 surpassed Co. 290 in production of sugar per acre at eastern stations (Raceland and Alma) by a difference of approximately 700 pounds of sugar per acre in the average of all tests (table 1, 2, and 3) whereas Co. 290 surpassed C. P. 34/120 by approximately 500 pounds of sugar per acre in the average of tests at western stations. The indicated yield of sugar per ton of cane from C. P. 34/120 was slightly higher than obtained with Co. 281 and approximately 4 percent higher than obtained with Co. 290. In plant cane and first stubble tests C. P. 34/120 outyielded C. P. 29-120 by nearly 400 pounds of sugar per acre, but was approximately 7% below C. P. 29/120 in yield of sugar per ton of cane. The superiority of C. P. 34/120 over C. P. 29/320 in yield of sugar per acre in the average of all stations and especially in the eastern parishes is also clearly indicated.

In contrast with results during previous years (3) (4) C. P. 34/120 did not maintain a net advantage over Co. 290 as to production of sugar per acre in the average of all tests, but the significance of this observation cannot be satisfactorily appraised in the light of available information. It is recognized of course that the relative performance of any two varieties may vary considerably from year to year as a result of variations in weather conditions. On the other hand it has been shown that some varieties have undergone progressively serious declines in yield from year to year in relation to the encroachment of diseases (1) (6). The apparent decline in yield capacity of C. P. 34/120 has occurred coincidentally with a reported increase in severity of red-rot damage suffered by the variety in controlled experiments (8) and for that reason must be regarded with due suspicion. It is recommended that future plantings of this variety be restricted to summer and early fall and preferably to the month of August to minimize the possiblity of red-rot damage. Planting later than November 1 should by all means be avoided.

C. P. 36/13

Of special interest at this time are results obtained with C. P. 36/13 (tables 1 and 5) which was released for commercial culture in 1946. This variety very consistently surpassed C. P. 34/120 in yield of sugar per acre by average differences ranging from 578 pounds in first stubble tests to 937 pounds in plant cane tests. No second stubble comparisons are available from tests field results. C. P. 36/13 gave average indicated yields of sugar per ton of cane approximately equaling and in some cases significantly surpassing yields from C. P. 28/19. In addition, C. P. 36/13 possesses very satisfactory milling qualities as indicated by a factor of 1.04 as compared with .96 for C. P. 28/19.

TABLE 3—Results of second stubble variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1946.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)[1]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[2]	Albania (Jeanerette)[3]	Stella (St. Martinville)[4]	Alma (Lakeland)[1]	Average
	10-21[5]	10-28	10-29	11-4	10-23	
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)						
*Co. 281	14.0	5.0	8.5	5.6	6.7	7.96
*Co. 290	24.0	21.3	23.6	16.7	18.3	20.78
*C. P. 28/19	15.0	5.4	12.7	----	12.8	11.08[6]
*C. P. 29/116	23.3	9.9	22.2	20.2	18.9	18.90
*C. P. 29/320	17.6	11.4	17.3	18.0	20.8	17.02
*C. P. 33/310	22.1	13.1	16.0	16.4	21.3	17.78
*C. P. 34/120	25.6	14.9	20.4	17.5	25.5	20.78
*C. P. 36/105	25.8	14.4	20.4	17.7	20.2	19.70
C. P. 33/485	19.0	8.2	14.5	12.8	15.4	13.98
C. P. 34/1	23.2	14.6	22.2	18.5	24.5	20.60
C. P. 34/53	20.5	15.4	25.3	18.3	22.9	20.48
C. P. 34/92	25.0	17.0	26.6	17.4	27.4	22.68
C. P. 34/115	19.5	5.4	15.8	16.4	18.8	15.18
C. P. 34/139	26.6	12.3	20.6	18.1	23.2	20.16
C. P. 36/75	23.0	9.2	16.8	15.9	21.5	17.28
C. P. 36/85	21.5	9.5	18.7	17.1	21.2	17.60
Difference						
For P. = .05	4.66	3.57	4.11	2.67	7.14	2.86[7]
For P. = .01	6.22	4.77	5.49	3.57	9.52	3.81
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)						
Co. 281	157.0	197.8	211.7	228.6	172.9	196.6
Co. 290	169.8	208.6	197.5	226.5	171.0	193.4
C. P. 28/19	164.1	231.9	245.1	-----	202.4	217.3[6]
C. P. 29/116	149.5	202.6	198.4	203.0	170.4	182.2
C. P. 29/320	189.9	205.9	216.2	232.8	190.2	206.5
C. P. 33/310	150.5	201.4	222.1	213.1	164.5	185.8
C. P. 34/120	187.0	207.2	222.5	230.4	189.2	204.7
C. P. 36/105	173.3	209.8	216.8	235.6	184.5	201.1
C. P. 33/485	191.4	216.2	246.0	258.0	200.1	219.7
C. P. 34/1	162.0	187.7	193.6	200.7	173.4	182.1
C. P. 34/53	161.2	196.4	189.0	207.1	136.0	175.9
C. P. 34/92	173.7	196.0	186.3	223.7	156.8	183.6
C. P. 34/115	186.2	211.4	228.0	238.5	193.2	209.7
C. P. 34/139	169.8	212.2	181.2	208.1	168.7	183.9
C. P. 36/75	152.6	208.6	202.5	224.6	158.3	182.9
C. P. 36/85	191.7	215.8	221.9	252.8	192.1	212.7
Difference						
For P. = .05	15.92	10.36	10.63	12.21	14.33	12.56[7]
For P. = .01	21.26	13.84	14.20	16.31	19.11	16.71
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)						
Co. 281	2198	989	1799	1280	1158	1485
Co. 290	4075	4443	4661	3783	3129	4018
C. P. 28/19	2461	1252	3113	----	2591	2404[6]
C. P. 29/116	3483	2006	4404	4101	3221	3443
C. P. 29/320	3342	2347	3740	4190	3956	3515
C. P. 33/310	3326	2638	3554	3495	3504	3303
C. P. 34/120	4787	3087	4539	4032	4825	4254
C. P. 36/105	4471	3021	4423	4170	3727	3962
C. P. 33/485	3637	1773	3567	3302	3082	3072
C. P. 34/1	3758	2740	4298	3713	4248	3751
C. P. 34/53	3305	3025	4782	3790	3114	3603
C. P. 34/92	4342	3332	4956	3892	4296	4164
C. P. 34/115	3631	1142	3602	3911	3632	3184
C. P. 34/139	4517	2610	3733	3767	3914	3708
C. P. 36/75	3510	1919	3402	3571	3403	3161
C. P. 36/85	4122	2050	4150	4323	4073	3744
Difference						
For P. = .05	866	749	890	636	1291	556[7]
For P. = .01	1157	1001	1189	850	1722	739

[1] Yazoo very fine sandy loam.
[2] Pharr silt loam.
[3] Iberia silt loam.
[4] Olivier silt loam.
[5] Date of harvest.
[6] Average based on an assumed value for missing yield calculated according to Yates formula for determining missing plot values. (Paterson, D. D. Statistical Technique in Agricultural Research pp. 181-188).
[7] Experimental error based on Location x Variety interaction term.
* Varieties grown commercially—others have not been released.

In tests at the Houma Station second stubble yields from C. P. 36/13 (result not shown in this report) were significantly below corresponding yields from C. P. 34/120 but from all available information C. P. 36/13 may be expected to maintain a substantial advantage over C. P. 34/120 in yield of sugar per acre over plant cane and two stubble crops.

It is interesting to note that C. P. 36/13 plant cane proved on the whole slightly superior to Co. 290 in production of sugar per acre at western stations (Oaklawn, Albania, Erath and Stella), with best showing at Albania and poorest at Erath. C. P. 36/13 likewise proved superior (average of plant cane and first stubble) to the standard variety C. P. 34/120 at eastern stations, and particularly so at Raceland.

C. P. 36/105

In yield of sugar per acre C. P. 36/105 surpassed C. P. 34/120 by nearly 500 pounds per acre in plant cane tests (table 1), equaled C. P. 34/120 in first stubble tests (table 2) and was approximately 300 pounds below C. P. 34/120 in second stubble tests (table 3). There was no positive evidence of any sectional difference in these relationships. C. P. 36/105 surpassed C. P. 34/120 in yield of sugar per ton of cane by approximately 2 pounds in the average of all tests, but this slight advantage was not consistently maintained in individual cases, and therefore cannot be regarded as highly significant. C. P. 36/105 makes relatively erect growth and has not proved unduly susceptible to lodging, hence should prove satisfactory for mechanical harvesting.

C. P. 36/183

C. P. 36/183 made its best showing in plant cane tests where it surpassed C. P. 34/120 by an average yield of 852 pounds of sugar per acre (table 1). In the average of first stubble tests (table 2) it outyielded C. P. 34/120 by a small margin, and in second stubble tests (table 6) it averaged 431 pounds below C. P. 34/120 in yield of sugar per acre. Thus C. P. 36/183 maintained a slight over-all advantage over C. P. 34/120 in production of sugar per acre. In addition it averaged approximately 8 pounds of sugar per ton of cane above C. P. 34/120. C. P. 36/183 must also be credited with superior milling qualities (millability factor 1.02 as compared with .98 for C. P. 34/120). As an important disadvantage should be mentioned the recumbent type of growth characteristic of C. P. 36/183 which would no doubt present a serious problem in the mechanization of harvest.

Varieties suitable for mechanical harvesting

Widespread necessity of mechanizing harvest operations has placed an increased premium on erectness of growth habit, resistance to lodging and other varietal characters considered necessary for satisfactory use of machines now available. Therefore the following summary of comparative results obtained with varieties considered approximately in a class with C. P. 29/320 and 29/120 as to adaptability

TABLE 4—Results of plant cane preliminary variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1946.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)[1] 12-4[6]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[2] 11-25	Albania (Jeanerette)[3] 12-2	Roland's Farm (Erath)[4] 11-18	Stella (St. Martinville)[5] 11-21	Alma (Lakeland)[1] 11-15	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)							
*C. P. 28/19	18.8	16.3	18.9	18.6	25.3	14.8	18.78
*C. P. 29/103	26.7	22.1	25.2	26.8	26.9	21.7	24.90
*C. P. 34/120	25.1	16.9	25.8	20.0	27.8	21.0	22.77
C. P. 36/160	26.9	19.8	24.0	18.2	28.7	21.1	23.12
C. P. 36/161	24.4	17.4	26.3	24.6	27.1	20.0	23.30
C. P. 36/178	23.1	19.7	26.2	25.5	28.7	19.6	23.80
C. P. 36/179	27.0	21.6	22.6	19.3	27.7	20.2	23.07
C. P. 36/197	27.4	16.5	22.8	24.9	24.3	19.2	22.52
C. P. 36/203	35.2	19.5	24.4	22.6	24.8	21.8	24.72
C. P. 37/5	22.4	21.3	22.5	21.6	25.9	21.4	22.52
C. P. 38/26	28.5	19.7	23.7	21.9	29.0	19.0	23.63
F. 31/762	22.4	18.7	25.9	23.5	27.8	20.2	23.08
F. 36/671	10.5	15.5	18.5	21.2	26.3	15.1	17.85
F. 36/819	27.2	23.5	26.3	26.0	30.0	23.2	26.03
Difference							
For P. = .05	9.29	7.49	5.95	4.86	6.82	3.82	2.90[7]
For P. = .01	13.02	10.58	8.29	6.92	9.51	5.33	3.84
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)							
C. P. 28/19	214.6	241.3	256.3	236.0	217.0	236.3	232.4
C. P. 29/103	221.1	230.2	241.7	199.9	190.3	206.9	214.5
C. P. 34/120	206.4	226.4	228.9	200.0	189.5	183.8	205.3
C. P. 36/160	185.8	193.8	195.9	174.6	168.6	171.0	181.4
C. P. 36/161	206.0	197.1	215.3	152.1	183.7	181.9	189.4
C. P. 36/178	204.1	232.5	221.8	175.8	196.8	203.7	204.7
C. P. 36/179	219.1	224.0	221.8	194.3	206.3	203.2	212.0
C. P. 36/197	236.2	242.6	232.3	190.4	223.3	213.0	222.2
C. P. 36/203	209.0	226.9	225.1	183.4	191.3	203.3	206.3
C. P. 37/5	211.4	226.9	244.4	203.9	205.6	219.9	218.3
C. P. 38/26	233.5	229.2	239.4	185.3	199.0	209.8	216.3
F. 31/762	196.7	238.6	226.6	195.9	191.5	212.9	209.2
F. 36/671	179.6	220.4	246.9	249.6	240.1	268.2	238.4
F. 36/819	225.7	242.5	262.0	224.2	224.8	246.0	237.0
Difference							
For P. = .05	23.32	16.59	26.18	18.14	26.19	21.05	15.78[7]
For P. = .01	32.70	23.41	36.51	25.81	36.52	29.36	20.90
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)							
C. P. 28/19	4034	3933	4844	4390	5490	3497	4365
C. P. 29/103	5903	5087	6091	5357	5119	4490	5341
C. P. 34/120	5181	3826	5906	4000	5268	3860	4674
C. P. 36/160	4998	3837	4702	3178	4839	3608	4194
C. P. 36/161	5026	3430	5662	3742	4978	3638	4413
C. P. 36/178	4715	4580	5811	4483	5648	3993	4872
C. P. 36/179	5916	4838	5013	3750	5715	4105	4890
C. P. 36/197	6472	4003	5296	4741	5426	4090	5005
C. P. 36/203	7357	4425	5492	4145	4744	4432	5099
C. P. 37/5	4735	4833	5499	4404	5325	4706	4917
C. P. 38/26	6655	4515	5674	4058	5771	3986	5110
F. 31/762	4406	4462	5869	4604	5324	4301	4828
F. 36/671	1886	3416	4568	5292	6315	4050	4255
F. 36/819	6139	5699	6891	5829	6744	5707	6168
Difference							
For P. = .05	2042	1730	1518	1045	1551	909	765[7]
For P. = .01	2863	2441	2117	1486	2163	1268	1014

[1] Yazoo very fine sandy loam.
[2] Pharr silt loam.
[3] Iberia silt loam.
[4] Vermilion silt loam.
[5] Olivier silt loam.
[6] Date of harvest.
[7] Experimental error based on Location x Variety interaction term.
* Varieties grown commercially—others have not been released.

for mechanical harvesting will prove of special interest at this time. Corresponding yields obtained with C. P. 34/120 are given for comparison but it is of course recognized that the latter has not proved uniformly satisfactory for machine harvesting, because of moderate susceptibility to lodging under adverse weather conditions.

Under present conditions it is generally considered necessary to devote an appreciable percentage of the acreage to such varieties as C. P. 29/320 and C. P. 29/120 in cases where the great bulk of the crop must be harvested mechanically.

A comparison of yields of sugar per acre from C. P. 34/120 with yields from other released varieties given above emphasize the cost of such a step to insure dependable mechanization of harvest. This is especially true where C. P. 29/320 is planted in preference to C. P. 34/120.

Both C. P. 36/179 and 37/5 outyielded C. P. 29/120 by wide margins in the average yield of sugar per acre. C. P. 36/179 was slightly under C. P. 29/120, and C. P. 37/5 slightly above C. P. 29/120 in yield of sugar per ton of cane. Both were significantly above C. P. 34/120 in yield of sugar per ton of cane and slightly above C. P. 34/120 in average yield of sugar per acre. C. P. 36/179 has a milling factor of 1.02 and C. P. 37/5 a milling factor of 1.06.

Variety	Yield of 96° sugar above (+) or below (—) C. P. 34/120. (Actual yields shown for C. P. 34/120)				Millability factor
	PER ACRE			Per ton of cane (mean of all crops)	
	Plant cane	First stubble	Second stubble		
C. P. 34/120	(4574)	(5032)	(4254)	(206.2)	.98
C. P. 39/320	—792	—1262	—739	+6.7	.98
C. P. 29/120	—402	—359	—	+15.9	1.00
C. P. 34/92	—456	— 92	— 90	—8.7	.96
C. P. 36/19	—280	—433	—338	+8.8	1.00
C. P. 36/179	+216	+233	—	+11.9	1.02
C. P. 37/5	+243	—147	—	+21.4	1.06

C. P. 36/19 gave almost exactly the same yield of sugar per acre as C. P. 29/120 in the average of plant cane and first stubble tests (tables 1 and 2) but averaged slightly under C. P. 29/120 in yields of sugar per ton of cane. The two varieties are considered similar with respect to milling qualities (factor 1.00).

In first stubble tests (table 2) during 1946, C. P. 34/92 slightly surpassed C. P. 29/120 in yield of sugar per acre. Principal disadvantages of C. P. 34/92 are: (1) relatively low yield of sugar per ton of cane and (2) relatively high fiber content (millability factor .96).

Some of the other varieties in tests on light soils have given interesting results in limited trials but

TABLE 5—Results of first stubble preliminary variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1946.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)[1] 11-12[6]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[2] 11-6	Albania (Jeanerette)[3] 10-30	Roland's Farm (Erath)[4] 10-31	Stella (St. Martinville)[5] 11-4	Alma (Lakeland)[1] 11-14	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)							
*C. P. 28/19	19.0	15.0	12.3	10.5	16.5	14.9	14.70
*C. P. 33/243	18.2	24.8	17.4	12.0	14.8	13.4	16.77
*C. P. 33/310	22.8	21.2	15.3	14.8	21.3	27.3	20.45
*C. P. 34/120	30.7	24.3	19.4	17.3	23.8	25.0	23.42
*C. P. 36/13	28.5	24.6	23.6	10.4	19.1	23.7	21.65
C. P. 33/372	25.9	21.4	17.7	8.0	16.3	20.0	18.22
C. P. 34/139	25.6	24.8	23.0	13.2	20.9	25.6	22.18
C. P. 35/14	23.7	19.8	7.5	4.7	7.5	9.6	12.13
C. P. 36/55	26.4	22.6	19.6	9.2	18.3	23.8	19.98
C. P. 36/160	28.4	26.8	18.6	15.7	21.9	21.8	22.20
C. P. 36/179	27.0	23.5	18.6	17.9	22.4	26.6	22.67
C. P. 37/5	25.0	23.2	21.6	10.0	18.9	20.3	19.83
C. P. 37/9	26.2	22.5	16.1	17.4	18.5	26.6	21.22
C. P. 38/18	22.1	25.0	18.7	11.5	16.1	16.8	18.37
F. 31/762	27.6	23.1	21.7	24.2	20.8	25.9	23.88
Difference							
For P. = .05	8.29	6.65	5.56	7.76	5.59	11.19	3.29[7]
For P. = .01	11.51	9.23	7.72	10.78	7.75	15.52	4.37
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)							
C. P. 28/19	238.7	251.5	239.6	225.9	243.4	237.1	240.1
C. P. 33/243	200.8	212.9	216.3	222.8	235.4	211.0	215.5
C. P. 33/310	226.8	236.9	236.8	208.1	235.1	193.8	221.7
C. P. 34/120	200.1	227.7	214.7	189.8	209.7	190.4	205.5
C. P. 36/13	261.4	252.3	246.2	235.6	264.1	227.3	249.0
C. P. 33/372	209.1	214.6	192.7	202.5	212.1	188.0	203.6
C. P. 34/139	209.4	229.5	183.4	216.3	210.5	191.7	206.1
C. P. 35/14	245.7	261.0	242.5	205.8	234.5	250.2	246.5
C. P. 36/55	221.8	219.5	205.0	211.2	218.8	175.4	208.2
C. P. 36/160	187.3	178.9	170.7	171.4	183.4	174.3	178.6
C. P. 36/179	226.0	226.5	205.6	201.1	249.1	219.8	222.6
C. P. 37/5	223.9	251.3	232.7	221.9	246.0	230.4	235.3
C. P. 37/9	239.2	228.7	193.3	194.5	208.3	199.3	212.6
C. P. 38/18	216.2	208.0	208.1	196.4	217.7	218.1	211.4
F. 31/762	225.5	226.0	217.4	223.4	238.1	217.5	224.4
Difference							
For P. = .05	16.45	18.94	16.76	25.24	19.49	18.75	12.91[7]
For P. = .01	22.82	26.29	23.26	35.03	27.05	26.02	17.15
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)							
C. P. 28/19	4535	3772	2947	2372	4016	3533	3529
C. P. 33/243	3655	5280	3764	2674	3484	2827	3614
C. P. 33/310	5171	5022	3623	3080	5008	5291	4533
C. P. 34/120	6143	5533	4165	3284	4991	4760	4813
C. P. 36/13	7450	6207	5810	2450	5044	5387	5391
C. P. 33/372	5416	4592	3411	1620	3457	3760	3709
C. P. 34/139	5361	5692	4218	2855	4399	4908	4572
C. P. 35/14	5823	5168	1819	967	1759	2402	2990
C. P. 36/55	5856	4961	4018	1943	4004	4175	4160
C. P. 36/160	5319	4795	3175	2691	4016	3800	3966
C. P. 36/179	6102	5323	3824	3600	5580	5847	5046
C. P. 37/5	5597	5830	5026	2219	4649	4677	4666
C. P. 37/9	6267	5146	3112	3384	3854	5301	4511
C. P. 38/18	4778	5200	3891	2259	3505	3664	3883
F. 31/762	6224	5221	4718	5406	4952	5633	5359
Difference							
For P. = .05	1589	1579	1225	1390	1319	2364	736[7]
For P. = .01	2206	2191	1700	1929	1831	3281	977

[1] Yazoo very fine sandy loam.
[2] Pharr silt loam.
[3] Iberia silt loam.
[4] Vermilion silt loam.
[5] Olivier silt loam.
[6] Date of harvest.
[7] Experimental error based on Location x Variety interaction term.
*Varieties grown commercially—others have not been released.

TABLE 6—Results of second stubble preliminary variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1946.

Variety	Godchaux[1] (Raceland) 10-21[4]	Oaklawn[2] (Franklin) 10-28	Albania[3] (Jeanerette) 10-29	Alma[1] (Lakeland) 11-23	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)					
*Co. 281	8.9	3.8	13.6	4.7	7.75
*C. P. 28/19	13.5	6.6	13.1	8.9	10.52
*C. P. 34/120	24.9	13.2	22.8	30.0	22.72
C. P. 31/551	21.7	6.3	13.9	11.8	13.42
C. P. 34/141	19.6	4.7	16.0	17.0	14.32
C. P. 34/151	17.9	17.1	21.8	26.9	20.92
C. P. 35/14	9.1	6.0	10.4	7.3	8.20
C. P. 36/17	23.1	6.1	13.2	24.3	16.67
C. P. 36/19	21.3	11.5	25.4	22.4	20.15
C. P. 36/50	18.4	9.0	19.7	17.6	16.17
C. P. 36/80	30.0	17.1	26.1	25.8	24.75
C. P. 36/111	25.4	11.9	23.0	32.4	23.17
C. P. 36/161	29.5	11.6	16.7	26.4	21.05
C. P. 36/183	19.5	13.9	21.4	25.6	20.10
C. P. 36/185	20.0	7.0	13.2	21.9	15.52
C. P. 36/191	20.3	6.0	19.6	21.7	16.90
C. P. 37/9	17.7	10.9	18.1	23.1	17.45
C. P. 38/18	20.3	9.4	11.0	19.5	15.05
Difference					
For P. = .05	7.36	5.47	6.39	6.32	5.00[5]
For P. = .01	10.11	7.51	8.78	8.68	6.67
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)					
Co. 281	173.8	206.9	218.6	164.5	196.0
C. P. 28/19	200.6	233.6	248.2	180.8	216.4
C. P. 34/120	176.5	210.3	221.9	175.5	192.5
C. P. 31/551	199.1	234.0	217.3	153.5	197.9
C. P. 34/141	160.2	193.6	188.3	167.2	172.9
C. P. 34/151	152.2	221.4	216.1	153.6	183.5
C. P. 35/14	202.1	220.1	248.7	202.9	220.4
C. P. 36/17	174.5	180.5	189.1	154.7	170.7
C. P. 36/19	202.7	213.1	221.8	167.1	200.3
C. P. 36/50	183.6	219.4	210.9	171.9	193.8
C. P. 36/80	161.4	195.7	187.2	148.2	170.7
C. P. 36/111	148.6	196.1	180.6	130.3	156.3
C. P. 36/161	168.2	194.5	201.9	143.1	170.6
C. P. 36/183	191.4	225.9	224.3	160.2	196.2
C. P. 36/185	181.6	195.0	198.7	167.5	181.8
C. P. 36/191	169.7	195.8	197.5	155.5	175.5
C. P. 37/9	188.7	194.4	199.1	167.9	185.4
C. P. 38/18	185.7	222.1	208.8	157.5	186.4
Difference					
For P. = .05	26.16	19.94	22.98	18.00	14.53[5]
For P = .01	35.93	27.39	31.57	24.72	19.37
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)					
Co. 281	1547	786	2973	773	1519
C. P. 28/19	2708	1542	3251	1609	2277
C. P. 34/120	4395	2776	5059	5265	4374
C. P. 31/551	4320	1474	3020	1811	2656
C. P. 34/141	3140	910	3013	2842	2476
C. P. 34/151	2724	3786	4711	4132	3838
C. P. 35/14	1839	1321	2586	1481	1807
C. P. 36/17	4031	1101	2496	3759	2846
C. P. 36/19	4318	2451	5634	3743	4036
C. P. 36/50	3378	1975	4155	3025	3133
C. P. 36/80	4842	3346	4886	3824	4225
C. L. 36/111	3774	2334	4154	4222	3621
C. P. 36/161	4962	2256	3372	3778	3592
C. P. 36/183	3732	3140	4800	4101	3943
C. P. 36/185	3632	1365	2623	3668	2822
C. P. 36/191	3445	1175	3871	3374	2966
C. P. 37/9	3340	2119	3604	3878	3235
C. P. 38/18	3770	2088	2297	3071	2806
Difference					
For P. = .05	1418	1156	1403	1093	938[5]
For P. = .01	1947	1588	1927	1501	1251

[1] Yazoo very fine sandy loam.
[2] Pharr silt loam.
[3] Iberia silt loam.
[4] Date of harvest.
[5] Experimental error based on Location x Variety inertaction term.
* Varieties grown commercially—others have not been released.

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more information will have to be secured before a satisfactory evaluation can be made. Among these might be mentioned F. 36/819 which consistently surpassed C. P. 34/120 in yield of sugar per acre and also gave a much higher average yield of sugar per ton of cane. However, F. 36/819 has demonstrated exceedingly unsatisfactory stubbling qualities in limited tests at the Houma Station; (results not shown in this report), therefore its plant cane performance is not likely to be duplicated in stubble tests. Among other varieties which have shown some promise are C. P. 34/139, 36/197 and 36/203.

Tests on Sharkey clay

Tables 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 summarize results of tests on heavy soils (Sharkey clay). The principal tests (tables 8, 9 and 10) consisted of 4 replications of each variety at each station on plots of 1/40 acre. Results given in tables 11 and 12 were obtained from comparable single-plot plantings at each station. Obviously, comparisons involving average values obtained in the latter are not as accurate as the comparisons among averages based on replicated tests, but are believed to supply a satisfactory basis for preliminary evaluations. The following tabulation gives a summary of essential results obtained with important commercial varieties and the more promising varieties not yet released for commercial culture.

Variety	Yield of 96° sugar above (+) or below (—) C. P. 34/120. (Actual yields shown for C. P. 34/120) PER ACRE: Plant cane	First stubble	Second stubble	Per ton of cane (mean of all crops)	Millability factor
C. P. 34/120	(3087)	(4801)	(2558)	(195.6)	.98
Co. 290	— 382	— 218	— 508	— 14.1	1.06
C. P. 29/116	+ 23	— 64	+ 161	—16.2	1.04
C. P. 29/120	— 165	— 144		+ 7.4	1.00
C. P. 33/310	—	— 899*	— 494	—18.0	.98
C. P. 33/409	—1159*	—1019*	— 496	—10.0	.92
C. P. 34/92	— 120*	— 67	+ 94	—13.9	.96
C. P. 34/139	+ 152*	— 451	— 79	— 8.5	1.04
C. P. 36/13	+ 551*	+ 605*		+13.0	1.04
C. P. 36/105	— 45	— 20		+ 6.5	.98
C. P. 36/183	+ 291	— 462		— 2.8	1.02

* Single-plot experiment.

In contrast with results during previous years C. P. 34/120 did not maintain an impressive lead over other commercial varieties; in fact in the average of the 3 crops it failed to equal the yield from C. P. 29/116 by a few pounds of sugar per acre. In tests under similar conditions C. P. 34/120 outyielded C. P. 29/116 by an average difference of nearly 600 pounds of sugar per acre during 1944 (4) and by an average of 500 pounds of sugar per acre during 1945 (3).

It is interesting to note that C. P. 34/92 and C. P. 36/105 gave, in the average of all tests, yields of sugar per acre approximately equal to yields from C. P. 34/120. Both of these varieties promise to be very satisfactory for machine harvesting. C. P. 36/105 is approximately on a par with C. P. 34/120 in milling qualities and has slightly surpassed the latter in yield of sugar per ton of cane. C. P. 34/92 has proved inferior to C. P. 34/120 with respect to both characters.

C. P. 29/120, 34/139 and 36/183 averaged slightly under C. P. 34/120 in yield of sugar per acre. In yield of sugar per ton of cane C. P. 29/120 slightly surpassed C. P. 34/120, and C. P. 36/183 practically equaled 34/120. C. P. 34/139 was inferior to 34/120 in this respect.

In limited tests (tables 11 and 12), C. P. 36/13 frequently, outyielded C. P. 34/120 by wide margins

(*Continued on Page* 155)

Sugar Cane Test Fields--Season of 1946

By C. B. Gouaux, Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural Experiment Stations, W. G. Taggart, Director

The sugar cane test field work of the Louisiana Experiment Station in the season of 1946, was with the same cooperators and at the same locations in the sugar cane belt of the state. There was a total of twenty-four experimental fields, consisting of nine fall plant cane fields, nine first stubble fields, five second stubble fields and one third stubble field. A total of thirty-four sugar cane varieties, consisting of ten commercial canes and twenty-four unreleased varieties were under experimental cultivation at the eight test fields.

All of the test fields were worked by the cooperators, without giving any special attention, according to the regular field system used for the commercial production of sugar cane for sugar. The important procedures in connection with the work, such as, planting of varieties, harvesting and weighing main plots on plantation scales, big-mill and small-mill testing and laboratory juice analyses of varieties, were under Experiment Station supervision with cooperators providing the necessary facilities for the work. Final results were obtained during the period of October 25 through December 28; starting with stubble (first, second and third) and finishing with the fall plant cane test fields.

1946—Fall Planting

Fall plantings were made at the eight test fields, during the interval of September 13 through October 15.

Main plot tests: an average of four commercial canes and nine promising unreleased varieties were planted at each of the test fields.

Introductory Plots: the following new varieties were planted at the eight test fields: C.P. Nos. 43-13, 44-51, 44-69, 44-72, 44-101, 44-153, and 44-155. Small lots of seed cane of these seven varieties were grown at the L. S. U. Sugar Experiment Station, and were taken by cooperators' trucks to the test fields.

Test Field Results

The final results for the season of 1946 are presented in tabulated form for each test field. The information on rainfall and "Temperatures of 32 Degrees and Below Freezing," for the early and late months of the season are given in tables following the results.

Season of 1946

In the season of 1946, very heavy rainfall occurred during the months of May, June and July, in all sections of the cane belt. This excessive precipitation, particularly in the month of May, prevented the performance of the necessary cultivation operations in the critical early stage of cane growth, interfered seriously with the normal development of roots and suckers; and caused water-logging, packing of soils and considerable losses of available nitrogen from leaching. These were the contributing factors to the reduction of field yields that occurred throughout the cane belt.

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Evaluation of Results

The following uniform headings are used in the tables: (1) Variety; (2) Normal Juice (Brix, Sucrose and Purity); (3) Tons per Acre; (4) Value (Per Ton and Per Acre); (5) Balance (Per Acre); and (6) Pounds available 96 Sugar Per Acre.

Balance column figures show ranking of varieties, (after deduction of $1.00 per ton harvesting expense), starting with the highest and ending with the lowest in money value per acre.

The *"Louisiana Sugar Cane Contract,"* which is in general use for purchasing cane by the raw sugar houses of the state, and which has been accepted by the Louisiana sugar industry for all sugar cane settlements, was used for obtaining comparative data and information in connection with field and milling results and the actual value of varieties.

The cane price of $5.991 per standard ton, is based on the average raw sugar market quotations for the period of October 10, 1946 through January 30, 1947 (5.816747 X 1.03).

All sugar calculations are based on the (1937-1946) AAA table issued April 19, 1938, "Commercially Recoverable Sugar Determination, For Louisiana Sugar Cane." This is the same table that is used in all of the AAA calculations for the sugar cane benefit payments in the sugar cane belt of Louisiana.

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Cinclare Test Field

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Value		Balance Per Acre	Pounds Available 96° Sugar Per Acre
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Ton	Per Acre		
Fall Plant Cane (Yazoo)								
F. 36-819	17.74	14.92	84.10	24.47	$7.44	$182.06	$157.59	5095
C. P. 36-105	17.20	14.38	83.60	25.70	7.12	182.98	157.28	5122
C. P. 36-183	16.56	13.74	82.97	27.13	6.73	182.58	155.45	5119
C. P. 36-13	16.80	14.56	86.67	23.41	7.23	169.25	145.84	4736
C. P. 34-120	17.00	13.84	81.41	24.64	6.79	167.31	142.67	4691
C. P. 29-320	16.70	14.23	85.21	21.52	7.03	151.29	129.77	4235
C. P. 29-120	16.86	14.30	84.82	21.38	7.07	151.16	129.78	4233
Fall Plant Cane (Sharkey)								
C. P. 34-139	13.32	11.59	87.01	22.84	5.991	136.83	113.99	3524
C. P. 29-116	14.42	11.55	80.10	20.47	5.991	122.64	102.17	3146
C. P. 34-120	14.52	11.54	79.48	19.92	5.991	119.34	99.42	3058
C. P. 36-105	14.22	12.21	85.86	18.43	5.991	110.41	91.98	3024
C. P. 34-21	14.22	11.80	82.98	17.88	5.991	107.12	89.24	2818
C. P. 36-13	14.42	12.50	86.69	16.65	5.991	99.75	83.10	2809
C. P. 33-224	14.12	11.97	84.77	17.42	5.991	104.36	86.94	2791
C. P. 36-191	13.52	11.44	84.62	17.13	5.991	102.63	85.50	2602
F. 36-671	15.92	13.92	87.44	7.97	6.84	54.51	46.54	1528
First Stubble (Yazoo)								
C. P. 36-13	16.92	13.76	81.32	23.75	6.75	160.31	136.56	4491
C. P. 34-120	16.34	12.98	79.44	25.75	6.28	161.71	135.96	4542
C. P. 29-120	16.19	13.54	83.63	22.12	6.61	146.21	124.09	4103
C. P. 34-92	16.34	12.53	76.68	23.94	6.01	143.88	119.94	4051
C. P. 36-105	15.09	12.42	82.31	23.48	5.991	140.69	117.19	3931
C. P. 36-191	15.56	12.22	78.53	23.51	5.991	140.85	117.34	3860
C. P. 29-320	15.90	13.11	82.45	21.17	6.36	134.64	113.47	3779
C. P. 36-183	15.59	12.58	80.69	21.17	6.04	127.87	106.70	3599
First Stubble (Sharkey)								
C. P. 36-105	15.86	12.80	80.71	14.15	6.17	87.31	73.16	2455
C. P. 33-224	15.61	12.66	81.10	14.02	6.09	85.38	71.36	2402
C. P. 34-92	16.05	12.41	77.32	13.50	5.991	80.88	67.38	2259
C. P. 34-120	15.95	12.25	76.80	13.37	5.991	80.10	66.73	2202
C. P. 29-116	14.90	11.36	76.24	13.86	5.82	80.67	66.81	2089
C. P. 34-139	15.64	12.10	77.37	13.17	5.991	78.90	65.73	2137
C. P. 34-21	16.41	13.45	81.96	11.75	6.56	77.08	65.33	2163
C. P. 36-191	14.90	11.96	80.27	11.55	5.991	69.20	57.65	1849
Second Stubble (Yazoo)								
C. P. 36-105	16.22	12.84	79.16	17.37	6.19	107.52	90.15	3024
C. P. 29-120	16.51	13.87	84.01	15.47	6.81	105.35	89.88	2953
C. P. 34-120	16.22	13.16	81.13	16.25	6.39	103.84	87.59	2914
C. P. 29-320	16.51	13.59	82.31	15.28	6.64	101.46	86.18	2847
C. P. 33-243	15.58	12.46	79.97	13.48	5.991	80.76	67.28	2266
C. P. 36-183	15.93	12.77	80.16	11.90	6.15	73.19	61.29	2059
C. P. 34-92	16.18	12.47	77.07	11.07	5.991	66.32	55.25	1862
C. P. 36-191	15.53	12.32	79.33	8.67	5.991	51.94	43.27	1437
C. P. 33-425	16.67	13.86	83.14	5.71	6.81	38.89	33.18	1089

CINCLARE TEST FIELD

Fall Plant Cane (Yazoo and Sharkey Soils): Planted September 18, 1945 and cut by hand, top and bottom and stripped on November 18, 1946. Rainfall of 1½ inches over the week end of November 16, and an all day rain on November 19. Mill tests at Cinclare Central Factory: seven varieties of the Yazoo field on November 19, and nine varities of the Sharkey field on November 21. The following varieties were badly lodged: F. 36-671, C.P. Nos. 36-191, 29-116, and 34 21. On account of the unfavorable weather conditions, the juices of the Sharkey soil varieties had considerable mud which made it quite difficult for clarification and polarization.

F. 36-819 and C.P. 36-105 showed best results on Yazoo soil; the latter being highest in sugar per acre yield. C.P. 36-183 ranked second in sugar per acre. Five varieties were ahead of the standard cane, C.P. 29-320.

On Sharkey soil, C.P. 34-139 was the most profitable. C.P. 29-116 also made a good showing; slightly exceeding C.P. 34-120 and C.P. 36-105.

First Stubble (Yazoo and Sharkey soils): Planted Sept. 20-21, 1944. Harvesting dates: November 19-21, 1945 and October 28, 1946. All varieties cut by hand, top and bottom and stripped. Mill tests at Cinelare Central Factory on October 29, 1946.

On Yazoo soil, C.P. 36-13 and C.P. 34-120 showed best results. C.P. 29-120, C.P. 34-92, C.P. 36-105 and C.P. 36-191, all outranked the standard cane C.P. 29-320.

On Sharkey soil, C.P. 36-105, C.P. 33-224, C.P. 34-92 and C.P. 34-120, outranked the standard eane C.P. 29-116.

Second Stubble (Yazoo Soil): Planted October 4, 1943. Harvesting dates: December 4, 1944, October 17, 1945 and October 30, 1946. All varieties cut by hand, top and bottom and stripped on October 28-29, 1946. Weighing of cars and mill tests of nine varieties on October 30, 1946.

C.P. 36-105 showed best results. C.P. 29-120 and C.P. 34-120 were both ahead of C.P. 29-320, which ranked fourth.

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Glenwood Test Field

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Value		Balance Per Acre	Pounds Available 96° Sugar Per Acre
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Ton	Acre		
Fall Plant Cane (Yazoo)								
C. P. 34-120	16.76	12.80	76.37	35.88	$6.17	$221.38	$185.50	6225
C. P. 36-105	17.20	13.47	78.31	30.12	6.57	197.89	167.77	5554
C. P. 36-183	16.25	12.87	79.20	31.12	6.21	193.26	162.14	5434
C. P. 37-5	16.05	12.58	78.38	29.95	6.04	180.90	150.95	5092
C. P. 29-320	16.91	13.31	78.71	26.36	6.48	170.81	144.45	4792
C. P. 36-13	17.38	14.21	81.76	23.23	7.02	163.07	139.84	4565
F. 36-819	16.87	12.89	76.41	26.69	6.22	166.01	139.32	4668
C. P. 29-120	16.14	12.90	79.93	20.02	6.23	124.72	104.70	3506
F. 36-671	16.14	12.95	80.24	19.40	6.26	121.44	102.04	3412
First Stubble (Yazoo)								
C. P. 34-120	16.14	12.53	77.63	25.44	6.01	152.89	127.45	4304
C. P. 34-92	16.40	11.88	72.44	24.37	5.991	146.00	121.63	3870
C. P. 29-120	16.81	13.52	80.43	21.32	6.60	140.71	119.39	3948
C. P. 36-191	16.32	12.37	75.80	23.80	5.991	142.59	118.79	3965
C. P. 36-13	18.00	14.46	80.33	19.22	7.17	137.81	118.59	3856
C. P. 36-105	15.78	11.63	73.70	22.39	5.991	134.14	111.75	3468
C. P. 36-183	16.14	12.76	79.06	21.51	6.15	132.29	110.78	3719
***Second Stubble (Yazoo)**								
C. P. 34-92	15.47	11.30	73.04	26.94	5.75	154.91	127.97	4033
C. P. 36-105	16.87	13.23	78.42	22.53	6.43	144.87	122.34	4067
C. P. 36-160	16.55	12.94	78.19	22.84	6.25	142.75	119.91	4013
C. P. 36-13	17.79	14.46	81.28	19.00	7.17	136.23	117.23	3811
C. P. 36-80	15.45	11.10	71.84	25.72	5.51	141.72	116.00	3771
C. P. 34-120	16.80	13.14	78.21	20.30	6.37	129.31	109.01	3634
C. P. 36-183	16.28	12.63	77.58	20.99	6.07	127.41	106.42	3585
C. P. 29-320	16.77	12.79	76.27	20.07	6.16	123.63	103.56	3478
C. P. 36-191	16.71	12.94	78.19	16.90	6.25	105.63	88.73	2969
C. P. 29-120	16.92	13.28	78.49	14.87	6.46	96.06	81.19	2696
C. P. 37-5	17.16	12.48	72.73	14.82	5.991	88.79	73.97	2496

Fall Plant Cane (Yazoo Soil): Planted October 4, 1945, and harvested by hand, top and bottom, November 19-20, 1946. Rain on both of these dates prevented burning. Mill tests Glenwood Factory, November 21-22, 1946. Following deductions made for trash: C.P. 34-120, 4.90 per cent; C.P. 36-105, 8.86 per cent; C.P. 36-183, 16.51 per cent; C.P. 37-5, 11.14 per cent; C.P. 29-320, 11.14 per cent; 36-13, 15.42 per cent; F. 36-819, 10.00 per cent; C.P. 29-120, 16.67 per cent and F. 36-671, 15.00 per cent. Trash determinations were made at the factory, from approximately 100 pounds of cane of each variety.

C.P. 34-120 made the best showing, while C.P. 36-105 ranked second. Two unreleased varieties, C.P. 36-183 and C.P. 37-5 ranked third and fourth, followed by C.P. 29-320. Some varieties showed considerable amount of cane borer damage, especially F. 36-671, F. 36-819, C.P. 37-5 and C.P. 36-13.

First Stubble (Yazoo Soil): Planted September 22, 1944. Harvesting dates: December 4, 1945, October 31 and November 2, 1946, with mechanical harvesters. Burned November 2, and mill tests Glenwood Factory November 4, 1946.

C.P. 34-120 was highest, followed by C.P. 34-92 and C.P. 29-120. C.P. 36-13 outranked C.P. 36-105.

Second Stubble (Yazoo Soil): Planted September 24, 1943. Harvesting dates: December 6, 1944, October 17, 1945 and November 4, 1946. Cut with harvesters and burned on November 2. Mill tests Glenwood Factory, November 4, 1946. The variety C.P. 36-191 was so badly lodged that it had to be harvested by hand.

C.P. 34-92, C.P. 36-105 and C.P. 36-160 were the leading varieties.

C.P. 36-13 made a better showing than C.P. 34-120.

Both C.P. 29-120 and C.P. 29-320, standard varieties, made a poor showing.

C.P. 36-13 had highest sucrose and purity, as plant cane, first and second stubble.

Reserve Test Field

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Value		Balance Per Acre	Pounds Available 96° Sugar Per Acre
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Ton	Per Acre		
Fall Plant Cane (Yazoo)								
C. P. 36-105	16.63	13.29	79.92	32.14	$6.46	$207.62	$175.48	5830
F. 36-819	17.22	13.77	79.97	29.09	6.75	196.36	167.27	5504
C. P. 34-120	16.34	12.72	77.85	29.11	6.12	178.15	149.04	5013
C. P. 36-183	16.40	12.45	75.91	28.20	5.991	168.95	140.75	4735
C. P. 36-13	16.83	13.43	79.80	25.15	6.55	164.73	139.58	4620
C. P. 29-320	17.18	13.40	78.00	22.98	6.53	150.06	127.08	4210
C. P. 29-120	16.24	12.87	79.25	22.99	6.21	142.77	119.78	4014
F. 36-671	15.56	11.73	75.39	19.25	5.991	115.33	96.08	3013
C. P. 36-197	15.46	11.52	74.51	18.14	5.991	108.68	90.54	2779
First Stubble (Yazoo)								
C. P. 34-120	16.16	12.74	78.84	31.70	6.13	194.32	162.62	5468
C. P. 37-5	15.90	12.71	79.94	30.40	6.12	186.05	155.65	5235
C. P. 36-13	15.80	12.70	80.38	27.90	6.11	170.47	142.57	4796
C. P. 29-120	16.39	12.64	77.12	27.75	6.07	168.44	140.69	4742
C. P. 36-197	16.00	12.31	76.94	27.15	5.991	162.66	135.51	4499
C. P. 36-105	16.91	13.25	78.36	24.85	6.44	160.03	135.18	4493
C. P. 29-320	16.97	13.40	78.96	24.40	6.53	159.33	134.93	4470
C. P. 36-160	14.96	11.03	73.73	29.85	5.43	162.09	132.24	4343
C. P. 36-178*	19.01	15.67	82.43	21.40	7.89	168.85	147.45	4723
F. 36-819	17.10	13.56	79.30	23.55	6.63	156.14	132.59	4378
F. 36-671	16.64	10.83	65.08	21.64	5.19	112.31	90.67	3073
Second Stubble (Yazoo)								
C. P. 34-92	15.22	10.96	72.01	24.37	5.34	130.14	105.77	3517
C. P. 36-80	14.99	11.32	75.52	21.94	5.78	126.81	104.87	3291
C. P. 29-320	15.54	11.83	76.13	19.79	5.991	118.56	98.77	3129
C. P. 36-183	14.40	10.26	71.25	23.61	4.51	106.48	82.87	3114
C. P. 34-120	14.11	10.23	72.50	21.09	4.47	94.27	73.18	2769
C. P. 36-105	15.35	11.56	75.31	17.47	5.991	104.66	87.19	2687
C. P. 33-425	15.96	11.36	71.18	15.75	5.82	91.67	75.92	2374
C. P. 36-13	17.93	14.32	79.87	11.84	7.08	83.83	71.99	2348
C. P. 36-191	15.12	11.34	75.00	12.35	5.80	71.63	59.28	1856
C. P. 29-120	15.74	10.36	65.82	11.91	4.63	55.14	43.23	1592

Fall Plant Cane (Yazoo): Planted September 26, 1945. Harvested with mechanical harvester December 1 and 2, 1946. Burned on heaps December 3. Loaded weighed and mill tests Reserve Factory December 4, 1946. Machine cutting and derrick weights supervized by F. M. Politz. F. 36-671 severely damaged by cane borers; while other varieties showed considerable damage, especially C.P. Nos. 36-13, 29-120, 29-320 and 36-183 and F. 36-819.

C.P. 36-105 gave best results from field and factory basis. F. 36-819 was second ranking variety; while C. P. 34-120 ranked third.

The newly released C.P. 36-13 outranked both of the standard canes C.P. 29-120 and C.P. 29-320.

First Stubble (Yazoo): Planted October 12, 1944. Harvesting dates: Dec. 1, 1945 and November 5, 1946. All varieties cut with mechanical harvester and crossed by hand November 5, 1946 and burned with two-mule Propane burner November 6. Machine cutting and derrick weighing supervised by F. M. Politz. Mill tests Reserve Factory November 7, 1946.

(*) Small mill sample (10 stalks.)

The variety F. 36-671 badly damaged by borers.

C.P. 34-120 gave the highest returns from field and factory standpoint C.P. 37-5 promising unreleased variety was second.

C.P. 36-13 and C.P. 29-120, next highest ranking varieties, compared very closely in sucrose and tonnage and sugar per acre yield.

C.P. 36-197, an unreleased variety slightly outranked C.P. 36-105. However, C.P. 36-197 has the great disadvantage of being definitely unsuitable for mechanical harvesters on account of severe lodging.

Second Stubble (Yazoo): Planted October 3, 1943. Harvesting dates: Dec. 5, 1944, Nov. 8, 1945 and Nov. 6, 1946. All varieties harvested mechanically and crossed by hand Nov. 5. Burned on heaps with two-mule Propane gas burner Nov. 6. Machine cutting and crossing supervised by F. M. Politz. Mill tests Reserve Factory November 7, 1946.

C.P. 34-92 and C.P. 36-80, two unreleased varieties, showed higher yields than the third ranking standard cane C.P. 29-320.

C.P. 36-183, exceeded C.P. 34-120 and C.P. 36-105.

C.P. 29-120 made the poorest showing.

Meeker Test Field

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Value		Balance Per Acre	Pounds Available 96° Sugar Per Acre
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Ton	Acre		
Fall Plant Cane (Yahola very fine sandy loam)								
F. 36-819	16.18	12.47	77.07	40.00	$5.991	$239.64	$199.64	6728
C. P. 36-13	17.06	13.37	78.37	27.90	6.51	181.63	153.73	5097
C. P. 34-120	16.38	13.14	80.22	24.77	6.37	157.78	133.01	4434
C. P. 36-197	17.36	13.21	76.54	24.35	6.42	156.33	131.98	4388
C. P. 36-183	16.18	11.90	73.55	24.55	5.991	147.08	122.53	3906
C. P. 43-28	15.01	11.15	74.28	30.64	5.57	170.66	140.02	4516
C. P. 43-47	17.26	13.19	76.42	21.34	6.40	136.58	115.24	3837
F. 36-671	17.74	14.58	82.19	17.47	7.24	126.48	109.01	3539
C. P. 33-243	15.21	11.53	75.81	22.98	5.991	137.67	114.69	3525
C. P. 36-105	16.18	11.90	73.55	22.10	5.991	132.40	110.30	3516
C. P. 37-5	14.16	11.21	79.17	21.06	5.64	118.78	97.72	3123
C. P. 36-19	16.67	12.44	74.63	18.35	5.991	109.93	91.58	3077
C. P. 29-320	16.48	11.68	70.87	17.30	5.991	103.64	86.34	2694
First Stubble (Yahola very fine sandy loam)								
C. P. 36-105	15.70	11.85	75.48	28.03	5.991	167.93	139.90	4440
C. P. 34-120	15.31	11.77	76.88	26.22	5.991	157.08	130.86	4119
C. P. 36-13	14.82	10.36	69.91	29.93	4.63	138.58	108.65	4002
C. P. 36-183	13.94	9.81	70.37	30.35	3.97	120.49	90.14	3748
C. P. 33-243	14.72	10.98	74.59	24.24	5.37	130.17	105.93	3505
C. P. 36-19	14.62	10.60	72.50	24.95	4.91	122.50	97.55	3441
C. P. 29-320	15.83	12.69	80.16	17.02	6.10	103.82	86.80	2922
C. P. 36-197*	15.55	12.24	78.71	28.68	5.991	171.82	143.14	4718
C. P 36-178*	14.26	10.21	71.60	24.22	4.45	107.78	83.56	3173
F. 36-819*	15.37	13.18	85.75	21.12	6.40	135.17	114.05	3795
F. 36-671*	16.94	14.19	83.77	14.92	7.00	104.44	89.52	2926
Second Stubble (Yahola very fine sandy loam)								
C. P. 34-120	15.60	12.35	79.17	26.16	5.991	156.72	130.56	4350
C. P. 29-320	16.09	12.74	79.18	22.53	6.13	138.11	115.58	3886
C. P. 33-425	15.50	12.18	78.58	21.38	5.991	128.09	106.71	3498
C. P. 33-243	14.33	10.76	75.09	23.86	5.10	121.69	97.83	3359
C. P. 36-80	13.65	9.50	69.60	26.26	3.59	94.27	68.01	3083
C. P. 36-105	14.04	9.64	68.66	19.38	3.76	72.87	53.87	2328
C. P. 36-13*	16.66	13.74	82.47	25.45	6.73	171.28	145.83	4802
C. P. 37-5*	16.85	13.56	80.47	23.24	6.63	154.08	130.84	4320
C. P. 36-183*	16.85	14.14	83.92	21.43	6.97	149.37	127.94	4185
Third Stubble (Yahola very fine sandy loam)								
C. P. 34-120	16.18	12.41	76.70	39.41	5.991	236.11	196.70	6593
C. P. 36-105	15.79	12.35	78.21	29.05	5.991	174.04	144.99	4831
C. P. 34-92	15.01	10.29	68.55	31.64	4.54	143.65	112.01	4189
C. P. 29-320	16.77	13.10	78.12	23.20	6.35	147.32	124.12	4137
C. P. 33-425	15.92	12.49	78.45	24.33	5.991	145.76	121.43	4100
C. P. 33-243	14.81	11.27	76.10	21.46	5.72	122.75	101.29	3202

Fall Plant Cane (Yahola very fine sandy loam): Planted October 12, 1945 and cut with cane harvester November 29, 1946.

Burned on heaps, loaded, weighed and mill tests at Meeker Factory, December 2, 1946.

F. 36-819 was definitely the outstanding variety.

In the commercial canes, C.P. 36-13 made the best showing, followed by C.P. 34-120 and C.P. 36-197. The latter which is an unreleased cane was badly lodged.

The following new canes were high in sucrose tests: F. 36-671, C.P. 36-197 and C. P. 43-47.

C.P. 29-320 made the poorest showing, being unusually low in sucrose and also in field yield.

First Stubble (Yahola very fine sandy loam): Planted October 20, 1944. Harvesting dates: Nov. 27, 1945 and Oct. 24, 1946. All varieties were cut with mechanical harvesters and burned on heaps October 24-25. Mill test Meeker Factory October 25, 1946.

(*) Small plots and little mill tests (samples of 8 stalks).

C.P. 36-105, C.P. 34-120 and C.P. 36-13 gave best results.

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C.P. 29-320 which made the poorest showing was highest in sucrose and purity.

C.P. 36-197 and F 36-819 made the best showing in the small plot varieties. C.P. 36-197 was badly lodged.

Second Stubble (Yahola very fine sandy loam): Planted October 11, 1943. Harvesting dates: Dec. 11, 1944, Oct. 25, 1945 and Oct. 25, 1946. Cane cut with mechanical harvesters and burned on heaps October 24-25. Mill test Meeker Factory October 25, 1946.

(*) Small mill, small plot (samples of ten stalks).

C.P. 34-120 was the most profitable cane; while C.P. 29-320 ranked second, and C.P. 33-425 third.

C.P. 36-105 made a poor showing; being very low in sucrose.

C.P. 36-13 made a very good showing in the small plot tests.

Third Stubble (Yahola very fine sandy loam): Planted October 6, 1942. Harvesting dates: Dec. 15, 1943, Nov. 15, 1944, October 23, 1945 and October 25, 1946. All varieties cut with mechanical harvester and burned on heaps. Mill tests Meeker Factory October 25, 1946.

C.P. 34-120 made the best showing, followed by C.P. 36-105.

C.P. 29-320 and C.P. 33-425 were more profitable than C.P. 34-92, which was higher in sugar per acre yield.

Shirley Test Field

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Value		Balance Per Acre	Pounds Available 96° Sugar Per Acre
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Ton	Per Acre		
Fall Plant Cane (Yahola very fine sandy loam)								
C. P. 36-183	15.09	11.65	77.20	43.30	$5.991	$259.41	$216.11	6720
F. 36-671	16.85	14.76	87.60	34.06	7.34	250.00	215.94	7003
C. P. 34-120	15.74	12.60	80.05	41.45	6.05	250.77	209.32	7059
C. P. 37-5	14.17	10.43	73.61	44.04	4.71	207.43	163.39	5941
C. P. 36-105	14.53	10.52	72.40	42.65	4.82	205.57	162.92	5822
C. P. 36-13	14.17	10.30	72.69	43.67	4.55	198.70	155.03	5791
C. P. 43-47	14.91	11.01	73.84	40.23	5.40	217.24	177.01	5841
C. P. 29-320	14.54	10.69	73.52	34.05	5.02	170.93	136.88	4747
C. P. 43-28	13.70	10.14	74.01	38.40	4.36	167.42	129.02	4984
C. P. 36-197	15.00	11.78	78.53	27.50	5.991	164.75	137.25	4326
First Stubble (Yahola very fine sandy loam)								
C. P. 36-13	14.81	10.65	71.91	47.55	4.97	236.32	188.77	6600
C. P. 36-197	15.83	12.50	78.96	34.30	5.991	205.49	171.19	5786
C. P. 36-178	15.28	11.29	73.89	35.17	5.74	201.88	166.71	5258
C. P. 36-183	14.81	11.20	75.62	35.54	5.63	200.09	164.55	5263
C. P. 34-120	14.35	10.20	71.08	39.38	4.43	174.45	135.07	5151
C. P. 29-320	14.44	10.36	71.75	36.40	4.63	168.53	132.13	4867
F. 36-671	17.13	14.23	83.07	21.02	7.03	147.77	126.75	4137
F. 36-819	15.83	12.24	77.32	24.44	5.991	146.42	121.98	4020
C. P. 36-105	14.26	9.72	68.16	37.57	3.86	145.02	107.45	4572
C. P. 36-203	14.11	10.11	71.65	22.31	4.33	96.60	74.29	2885
Second Stubble (Yahola very fine sandy loam)								
C. P. 34-120	15.35	11.72	76.40	40.15	5.991	240.54	200.39	6275
C. P. 29-320	15.83	11.66	73.66	29.99	5.991	179.67	149.68	4660
C. P. 33-425	15.74	11.53	73.25	27.59	5.991	165.29	137.70	4232
C. P. 36-13	15.56	12.07	77.57	26.70	5.991	159.96	133.26	4320
C. P. 34-92	14.90	9.75	65.44	39.51	3.89	153.69	114.18	4832
C. P. 36-105	14.17	9.50	67.04	36.00	3.59	129.24	93.24	4226
C. P. 37-5	15.09	11.27	74.69	11.25	5.72	64.35	53.10	1679

Fall plant Cane (Yahola very fine sandy loam): Planted Sept. 21, 1945. Cut and stripped by hand, top and bottom, November 25-27, 1946. All day rains Nov. 26. Small mill tests of samples of ten stalks of each variety, by the Meeker Sugar Refinery Company laboratory on November 27, 1946.

Two unreleased varieties, C.P. 36-183 and F. 36-671 were the most profitable varieties: while C.P. 34-120 was the highest in sugar per acre yield.

C.P. 37-5 and C.P. 43-47, two promising unreleased varieties, made a splendid showing. C.P. 29-320 made a poor showing, being unusually low in sucrose.

Second Stubble (Yahola very fine sandy loam): Planted October 11, 1944. Harvesting dates: November 28, 1945 and October 24, 1946. All varieties cut by hand, top and bottom, not stripped. Small mill tests of samples of ten stalks of each variety, by the Meeker Sugar Refining Company Laboratory October 24, 1946.

C.P. 36-13 showed highest results, with sucrose comparable to C.P. 29-320.

C.P. 29 320 was surpassed by C.P. 36-183 and C.P. 34-120.

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In the new varieties, C.P. 36-197 (badly lodged) was highest, followed by C.P. 36-178. C.P. 36-105 was lowest in sucrose tests. C.P. 36-203 made the poorest showing.

Second Stubble (Yahola very fine sandy loam): Planted September 30, 1943. Harvesting dates: Dec. 11, 1944, Nov. 8, 1945 and October 23, 1946. Cane cut top and bottom without stripping. Small mill tests of samples of ten stalks of each variety, by the Meeker Sugar Refining Company laboratory on Oct. 24, 1946.

C.P. 34-120 was the outstanding variety.

C.P. 34-92, second highest in sugar per acre yield; was less profitable from a field basis than C.P. 29-320, C.P. 33-425 and C.P. 36-13.

Caffery Test Field

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Value		Balance Per Acre	Pounds Available 96° Sugar Per Acre
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Ton	Acre		
Fall Plant Cane (Baldwin silty clay loam)								
F. 36-819	18.91	16.27	86.04	24.28	$8.25	$200.31	$176.03	5604
C. P. 36-183	17.27	14.26	82.57	27.07	7.05	190.84	163.77	5341
C. P. 29-116	16.89	13.51	79.99	28.40	6.60	187.44	159.04	5257
C. P. 34-120	17.18	14.03	81.66	27.69	6.91	191.34	163.65	5358
C. P. 36-13	17.66	14.31	81.03	25.97	7.08	183.87	157.90	5147
C. P. 36-105	18.05	15.22	84.32	23.38	7.62	178.16	154.78	4982
F. 31-762	17.37	14.71	84.69	23.48	7.32	171.87	148.39	4809
Co. 290	15.83	12.42	78.46	26.34	5.991	157.80	131.46	4409
C. P. 36-197*	18.14	15.04	82.91	25.92	7.51	194.66	168.74	5448
C. P. 43-3*	17.85	14.69	82.30	25.00	7.30	182.50	157.50	5110
C. P. 43-28*	17.66	14.50	82.11	25.00	7.19	179.75	154.75	5033
F. 36-671	17.27	14.58	84.42	18.75	7.24	135.75	117.00	3799
First Stubble (Baldwin silty clay loam)								
C. P. 34-120	17.76	14.76	83.11	24.78	7.34	181.89	157.11	5095
C. P. 36-191	16.31	12.32	75.54	30.24	5.991	181.17	150.93	5014
C. P. 36-105	17.85	14.99	83.98	22.93	7.48	171.52	148.59	4802
C. P. 36-13	17.66	14.68	83.13	22.00	7.30	160.60	138.60	4495
C. P. 36-183	17.37	14.31	82.38	21.39	7.08	151.44	130.05	4239
Co. 290	16.02	12.68	79.15	22.16	6.10	135.18	113.02	3803
C. P. 29-116	16.02	12.14	75.78	22.49	5.991	134.74	112.25	3664
F. 31-762	16.89	13.31	78.80	19.98	6.48	129.47	109.49	3632
C. P. 36-178*	17.85	14.66	82.13	31.66	7.29	230.80	199.14	6455
C. P. 38-26*	17.85	14.66	82.13	25.00	7.29	182.25	157.25	5098
C. P. 36-197*	17.37	14.56	83.82	21.64	7.23	156.46	134.82	4378
F. 36-671*	17.56	14.73	83.88	16.02	7.33	117.43	101.41	3286
F. 36-819*	16.98	13.98	82.33	17.13	6.88	117.85	100.72	3301

Fall Plant Cane (Baldwin silty clay loam): Planted Sept 17, 1945. Harvested by hand, top and bottom, and burned Dec. 27, 1946. Loaded, weighed and mill tests Columbia Factory, December 28, 1946.

F. 36-819 gave the highest returns from a field and factory standpoint.

C.P. 34-120 and C.P. 36-183 were second highest ranking varieties.

C.P. 29-116 and C.P. 36-13 ranked fourth and fifth respectively.

Co. 290, the standard cane, made the poorest showing ranking eighth in the main plot varieties. (*) Small plots (introductory basis).

First Stubble (Baldwin silty clay loam): Planted October 5, 1944. Harvesting dates: Nov. 10, 1945 and Nov. 13, 1946. Hand cut, top and bottom and burned on heaps. Crooked and badly lodged: C.P. 36-191, C.P. 29-116, C.P. 36-197 and C.P. 36-183. Mill tests Columbia Factory November 13, 1946. (*) Small plots (introductory basis).

C.P. 34 120 showed the highest results; with an unreleased variety, C.P. 36-191, which was badly lodged ranking second.

C.P. 36-105 and C.P. 36-13 ranked third and fourth respectively.

Co. 290 ranked sixth.

C.P. 36-178 made the best showing in the small plot new varieties.

The following milling observations of the fall plant cane varieties were made at Columbia Factory on December 28, 1946, by Messrs. T. D. Fay, Chief Engineer and P. J. Chauvin, Yard Foreman:

Variety	Knives	Milling	Bagasse
C. P. 34-120	Very poor	Very poor	Very coarse
C. P. 29-116	Good	Good	Coarse
C. P. 36-13	Very good	Very good	Fine
C. P. 43-3	Very good	Very good	Fine
C. P. 43-28	Very good	Very good	Fine
C. P. 36-183	Poor	Poor	Very coarse
C. P. 36-105	Very good	Very good	Fine
Co. 290	Very good	Very good	Fine
F. 36-671	Good	Good	Fair
F. 36-819	Fair	Poor	Coarse
C. P. 36-197	Good	Good	Coarse
F. 31-762	Good	Good	Coarse

Borer infestation counts of some of the fall plant cane and first stubble varieties of the Caffery Test Field, were made through courtesy of A. L. Dugas, Associate Entomologist, L. S. U. Experiment Station, as follows:

Variety	First Stubble			Fall Plant Cane		
	Total joints	Joints bored	Per Cent bored	Total joints	Joints bored	Per Cent bored
Co. 290	778	49	6	732	32	4
C. P. 29-116	779	100	13	704	125	18
C. P. 34-120	752	19	2	770	15	2
C. P. 36-13	688	85	12	635	258	41
C. P. 36-105	722	48	7	749	26	3
C. P. 36-183	697	57	8	532	133	25
F. 31-762	662	80	12	557	223	40
F. 36-671	749	159	21	706	226	32
F. 36-819				642	124	19
C. P. 36-197				717	16	2
C. P. 43-3				708	85	12
C. P. 43-28				712	68	10
C. P. 43-32				719	27	4
C. P. 43-33				698	59	8

Note: Figures in above table are based on samples of 50 stalks of each variety.

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Billeaud Test Field

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Value		Balance Per Acre	Pounds Available 96° Sugar Per Acre
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Ton	Per Acre		
Fall Plant Cane (Lintonia silt loam)								
C. P. 36-183	18.06	13.74	76.08	30.26	$6.73	$203.65	$173.39	5710
C. P. 36-105	18.54	14.36	77.45	28.01	7.11	199.15	171.14	5574
C. P. 36-191	17.86	13.56	75.92	29.56	6.63	195.98	166.42	5495
C. P. 36-13	19.03	15.41	80.98	24.62	7.73	190.31	165.69	5328
C. P. 33-310	19.93	14.56	76.51	23.95	7.23	173.16	149.21	4845
C. P. 29-116	16.97	12.12	71.42	27.69	5.991	165.89	138.20	4502
Co. 290	17.61	13.01	73.88	25.61	6.30	161.34	135.73	4530
C. P. 33-243	18.25	14.77	80.93	21.16	7.35	155.53	134.37	4353
F. 36-671	20.10	16.67	82.94	17.79	8.49	151.04	133.25	4225
F. 36-819	20.10	16.64	82.79	17.73	8.47	150.17	132.44	4202
F. 31-762	17.86	14.12	79.06	20.03	6.96	139.41	119.38	3906
C. P. 34-120	17.96	13.96	77.73	22.69	6.87	155.88	133.19	4366
First Stubble (Lintonia silt loam)								
C. P. 34-120	16.63	13.43	80.76	29.92	6.55	195.98	166.06	5496
C. P. 36-13	17.96	15.29	85.13	22.44	7.66	171.89	149.45	4809
C. P. 33-310	17.12	13.82	80.72	25.80	6.78	174.92	149.12	4902
C. P. 36-105	17.22	14.39	83.57	24.10	7.12	171.59	147.49	4806
Co. 290	17.02	13.38	78.61	25.15	6.52	163.98	138.83	4600
C. P. 36-111	16.11	12.02	74.61	27.50	5.991	164.75	137.25	4428
C. P. 29-116	16.93	13.47	79.56	24.35	6.37	159.98	135.63	4490
C. P. 36-191	17.12	13.34	77.92	23.80	6.49	154.46	130.66	4336
F. 31-762	18.00	15.11	83.94	19.66	7.55	148.43	128.77	4156
C. P. 36-183	16.93	14.16	83.64	21.00	6.99	146.79	125.79	4110
C. P. 33-243	17.61	15.01	85.24	18.72	7.49	140.21	121.49	3926

Fall Plant Cane (Lintonia silt loam): Planted October 1, 1945. Cut by hand, top and bottom, and burned December 5-6, 1946. Mill tests Billeaud Factory December 7, 1946.

Two unreleased canes, C.P. 36-183 and C.P. 36-191, ranked first and third; both of these varieties were badly lodged.

C.P. 36-105, C.P. 36-13 and C.P. 33-310 gave splendid performance from a field and factory standpoint; all three of these varieties being definitely ahead of the two standard canes, C.P. 29-116 and Co. 290.

First Stubble (Lintonia silt loam): Planted September 26, 1944. Harvested November 23, 1945 and November 14-15, 1946. All varieties were cut by hand, top and bottom and burned on heaps. Mill tests Billeaud Factory December 16, 1946.

C.P. 34-120 was highest in field and factory returns.

Co. 290, the standard cane, was outranked by C.P. 34-120, C.P. 33-310, C.P. 36-13 and C.P. 36-105.

Youngsville Test Field

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Value		Balance Per Acre	Pounds Available 96° Sugar Per Acre
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Ton	Acre		
Fall Plant Cane (Olivier silt loam)								
C. P. 36-183	17.29	13.60	78.66	29.90	$6.65	$198.84	$168.94	5576
C. P. 29-116	15.49	11.02	71.14	35.70	5.42	193.49	157.79	5187
C. P. 36-13	18.72	15.51	82.85	23.33	7.79	181.74	158.41	5088
C. P. 33-310	18.62	14.30	76.80	24.40	7.07	172.51	148.11	4831
C. P. 34-120	18.05	14.33	79.39	19.84	7.09	140.67	120.83	3938
C. P. 36-105	17.96	14.45	80.46	18.72	7.16	134.04	115.32	3753
Co. 290	16.25	12.27	75.51	25.21	5.991	121.08	100.87	3335
C. P. 36-111	16.15	11.57	71.64	21.06	5.991	126.17	105.11	3241
F. 31-762	18.15	14.85	81.82	15.25	7.40	112.85	97.60	3158
F. 36-671	18.62	15.56	83.57	8.80	7.82	68.82	60.02	1926
F. 36-819	18.91	15.62	82.60	13.48	7.86	105.95	92.47	2963
First Stubble (Olivier silt loam)								
F. 31-762	16.91	13.05	77.17	31.25	6.32	197.50	166.25	5547
C. P. 36-183	16.72	13.09	78.29	28.06	6.34	177.90	149.84	4997
C. P. 29-116	16.06	11.34	70.61	31.31	5.80	181.60	150.29	4706
C. P. 34-120	16.82	12.99	77.23	28.08	6.28	176.34	148.26	4956
C. P. 33-310	17.39	12.72	73.15	27.38	6.12	167.57	140.19	4715
C. P. 36-111	15.77	10.70	67.85	33.63	5.03	169.16	135.53	4698
C. P. 36-13	17.48	14.07	80.49	17.38	6.93	120.44	103.06	3375
C. P. 36-105	16.82	12.47	74.14	19.93	5.991	119.40	99.47	3352
Co. 290	15.49	11.28	72.82	20.87	5.73	119.59	98.72	3118

Fall Plant Cane (Olivier silt loam): Planted October 2, 1945. Cane cut by crew of 24 Jamaicans, top and bottom and burned on heaps, December 10-11, 1946. C.P. 29-116 and C.P. 36-183 lodged the most; other varieties leaning, except C.P. 36-13 which was straight, caused by freak hurricane which occurred about the middle of November. Small mill tests of samples of fifty stalks of each variety were made at the Youngsville Factory laboratory.

C.P. 36-183 showed the highest results. This variety was badly lodged. The standard cane, Co. 290, was outranked by five commercial canes and one unreleased variety.

First Stubble (Olivier silt loam): Planted October 3, 1944. Harvesting dates: December 2, 1945 and December 9, 1946. Cut by hand, top and bottom and burned, by crew of 24 Jamaicans. The following varieties were badly lodged, caused by freak tornado during middle of November: C.P. Nos. 36-111, 36-183, 36-197 and 29-116. F. 31-762 and Co. 290 were slightly lodged; C.P. 36-105 and C.P. 34-120 were leaning and C.P. 36-13 was straight. Small mill tests of samples of fifty stalks of each variety were made at the Youngsville Factory laboratory.

Two unreleased varieties, F. 31-762 and C.P. 36-183 made the best showing. Five commercial canes outranked Co. 290, the standard cane.

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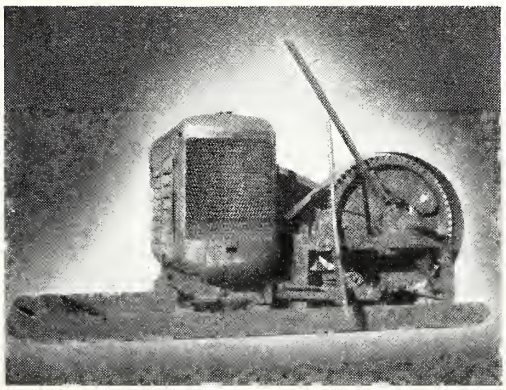

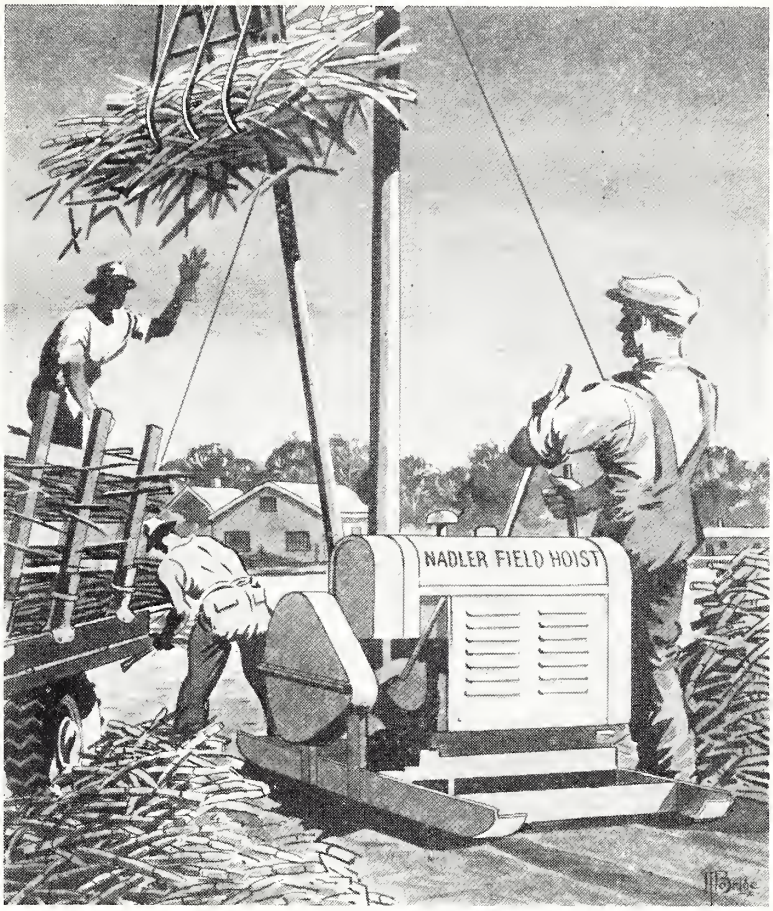

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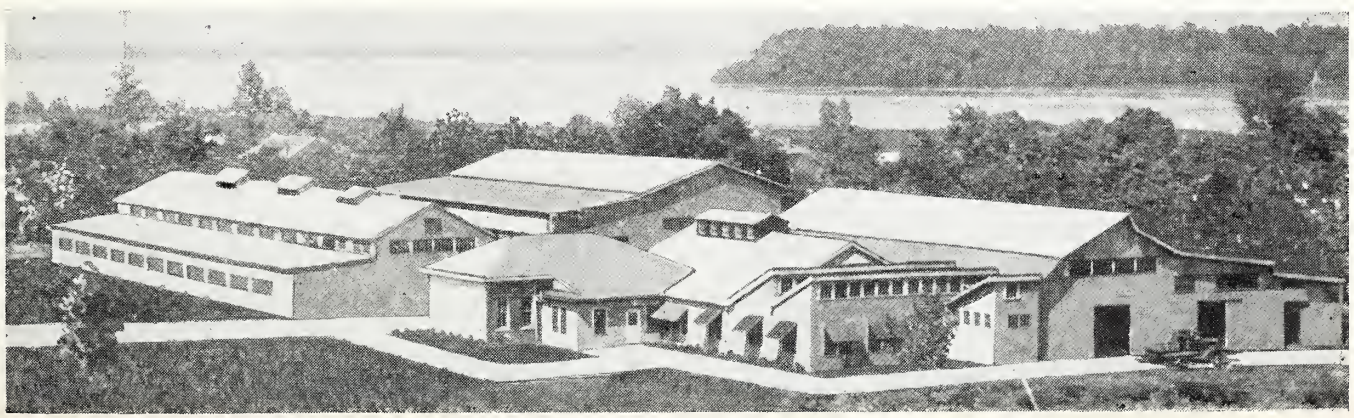

Summarized Averages of Results of Commercial Canes

(1) *Red river section*: Averages of results on Yahola very fine sandy loam of the Meeker and Shirley test fields, show that C.P. 34-120 gave the best response. C.P. 36-13, C.P. 36-105 and C.P. 29-320, ranked second, third and fourth respectively.

(2) *Upper Mississippi river section*: Averages on Yazoo soil indicate that C.P. 34-120 made the best showing, followed by C.P. 36-13 and C.P. 36-105. On Sharkey soil, C.P. 29-116 slightly exceeded C.P. 34-120 and C.P. 36-105.

(3) *Lower Mississippi river section*: In the average results of Glenwood and Reserve test fields on Yazoo soil, C.P. 34-120 was the leading variety; followed by C.P. 36-105, C.P. 36-13 and C.P. 29-120.

(4) *Teche section*: C.P. 34-120 was the leading commercial cane, in the averages of fall plant cane and first stubble on Baldwin silty clay loam; while C.P. 36-105 and C.P.36-13 ranked second and third. C. P. 29-116 and Co. 290 ranked fourth and fifth.

(5) *Western section*: In the commercial varieties on trial in this area, averages of Billeaud and Youngsville test fields indicate that C.P. 33-310 gave best response, followed by C.P. 29-116 and C.P. 34-120. Three other varieties, C.P. 36-13, C.P. 36-105 and Co. 290, were fourth, fifth and sixth respectively.

New Varieties

The large barrel F. 36-819 variety, made a fine showing as fall plant cane at Cinclare, Reserve, Meeker and Caffery test fields; with two first places and two second places in sugar per acre yield. From a stubble standpoint, F. 36-819 has made a comparatively poor showing.

C.P. 36-183 has made a rather impressive record at most of the test fields; performing extremely well in the western area. This variety is subject to lodging, which is very undesirable for mechanical harvesters.

Other unreleased varieties, such as, C.P. Nos. 34-92, 36-160 and 36-191, have made favorable showings at some of the test fields. C.P. 34-92 has been on the increase basis for several years, giving best response in the lower Mississippi river area. C.P. 36-160 has given its best performance at Glenwood and has a fairly good record at Reserve; indicating a possible adaptability to the soils of the lower Mississippi river section.

Other new varieties that are showing some promise at the test fields are as follows: C.P. Nos. 36-178, 36-197, 36-203, 37-5, 43-47, 43-3, 43-9, and 43-28.

On Sharkey soil at Cinclare, C.P. 34-139 outranked the standard cane C.P. 29-116.

Freezing and Below 32 Degrees Fahrenheit Temperatures 1946

Date	Cheney-ville	Cinclare	Donald-sonville	Reserve	Franklin	Lafayette
Jan. 1	32	32	--	--	--	--
Jan. 17	27	29	32	31	32	29
Jan. 18	26	28	30	29	32	29
Jan. 19	--	30	32	30	--	--
Jan. 22	--	--	--	--	28	30
Jan. 23	23	25	27	27	31	26
Jan. 24	--	--	--	29	--	--
Jan. 25	32	30	31	31	31	--
Jan. 27	28	31	--	--	--	32
Jan. 28	29	31	--	--	--	32
Feb. 1	29	30	--	--	--	32
Feb. 2	31	--	--	--	--	--
Feb. 14	32	32	--	--	--	--
Feb. 15	--	30	32	32	--	--
Dec. 3	30	--	--	--	--	--
Dec. 4	32	--	--	--	--	--
Dec. 22	31	30	--	--	--	30
Dec. 30	31	31	--	--	--	30

Data from U. S. Department of Commerce Weather Bureau, "Climatological Data."

Acknowledgments

The results of the Louisiana Experiment Station test field work for the season of 1946, given in this report, were obtained under similar difficult labor conditions that existed during the war period. The test field cooperators showed the usual interest and gave excellent cooperation, making it possible to obtain complete information on all of our sugar cane variety fields. The writer expresses thanks and appreciation to the following:

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Godchaux Sugars Inc., Reserve: Walter Godchaux, W. E. McFarland, Walter Bondurant, Jules J. Haydel, Jr., Norman Perret, C. H. Munson and F. M. Politz.

Meeker Sugar Refining Co., Meeker; E. F. Kramer, L. A. Achee, Ben F. Chase, Arthur Klock, St. Elmo Broussard and Woodrow Young.

Haas Investment Co., Bunkie: Sam Haas, Curtis Earnest, Carl Hunt and Meeker Sugar Refining Co., Meeker.

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Young's Industries Inc., and Youngsville Sugar Factory, Youngsville: Dr. R. O. Young, M. V. Yarbrough, Roy Hays, Mrs. Blanche A. David and Mrs. George Scranton.

TABLE A—Rainfall at the Test Fields—Season of 1946.

Location	Jan.		Feb.		March		April		May		June		July		August		Sept.		October		Nov.		Dec.		Total	
	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.
Cinclare	12	7.27	7	4.80	8	7.90	3	2.33	13	14.94	10	5.95	25	11.90	13	4.52	11	2.72	5	1.92	14	7.78	6	2.50	127	74.53
Glenwood	7	7.35	4	2.95	5	8.63	6	4.04	10	14.28	15	13.33	17	11.76	8	3.64	9	4.61	4	2.02	7	5.94	5	5.57	97	84.12
Reserve	13	6.16	9	3.66	8	10.04	7	2.20	12	12.61	16	10.63	24	10.07	17	3.65	15	5.79	6	1.24	13	4.45	8	4.59	148	75.09
Caffery	3	5.60	4	3.80	5	9.60	5	4.15	11	16.50	8	4.20	7	12.40	7	4.55	6	7.70	3	2.25	6	7.45	4	7.30	69	85.50
Meeker	8	9.84	5	5.28	5	3.79	3	2.14	12	12.61	10	4.47	15	6.14	8	3.27	4	6.57	3	2.85	9	9.15	2	2.24	84	68.35
Cheneyville	9	9.65	4	4.24	5	4.40	6	1.54	13	11.80	13	9.58	19	10.04	5	3.35	8	6.61	4	3.39	7	8.29	4	2.02	97	74.91
Billeaud	6	7.68	4	4.68	5	6.15	6	2.68	8	14.97	9	5.42	9	15.29	3	0.89	4	3.00	4	2.89	8	7.66	3	3.90	69	75.21
Youngsville	10	9.08	4	4.20	7	6.07	5	3.02	9	12.56	10	3.77	9	13.60	5	0.78	6	3.96	4	1.95	8	7.22	4	1.37	81	67.58

Cinclare, Reserve and Cheneyville, data from U. S. Dept. of Commerce Weather Bureau. Other locations: data from plantations.

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(*Continued from Page* 146)

in yields of sugar per ton of cane and per acre but more extensive tests especially on stubble crops will have to be made before suitability of C. P. 36/13 for soils of this class can be definitely established.

Tests on Muck soil

Table 13 summarizes results of plant cane, first and second stubble tests on shallow muck at Clovelly Farms near Cut Off.

In line with results obtained in 1945, C. P. 28/19 gave very disappointing yields of cane per acre due apparently to increased root rot and red rot damage (2). The failure of this variety has presented a serious problem since none of the other varieties in present commercial culture in this area has consistently matured satisfactorily under existing conditions of high soil fertility. Among the varieties tested C. P. 36/13, 36/62, 35/14 and F. 36/671 have equaled or surpassed C. P. 28/19 in yield of sugar per ton of cane. Of these C.P. 36/13 has given the highest yield of sugar per acre and is regarded as the most promising. C. P. 36/62 gave very satisfactory yields of sugar per acre in plant cane and first stubble tests but gave relatively poor results as second stubble. Yields of cane from C. P. 35/14 and F. 36/671 were disappointingly low. Among other varieties showing some promise as to maturing qualities are C. P. 34/79, 34/120 and 38/26.

TABLE 7—Results of plant cane single plot plantings on light soil in Louisiana during 1946.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland) 12-4[1]	Oaklawn (Franklin) 11-25	Albania (Jeanerette) 12-2	Roland's Farm (Erath) 11-18	Stella (St. Martinville) 11-21	Alma (Lakeland) 11-15	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)							
C. P. 34/120	25.4	18.7	20.1	19.5	26.9	23.2	22.30
C. P. 807	28.7	20.4	17.0	30.0	16.5	19.7	22.05
C. P. 28/11	18.5	----	23.3	21.3	23.9	21.7	21.28[2]
C. P. 31/509	29.8	19.8	23.3	28.3	29.4	20.7	25.22
C. P. 32/206	14.7	15.0	18.1	20.8	15.9	15.0	16.58
C. P. 33/243	17.9	19.4	24.8	26.8	20.3	12.7	20.32
C. P. 33/310	23.1	18.6	21.4	17.8	23.9	18.9	20.62
C. P. 33/372	28.9	14.4	19.7	21.6	17.1	21.2	20.48
C. P. 33/409	22.4	16.4	19.6	20.2	20.0	----	19.25[2]
C. P. 33/425	18.1	14.7	18.3	18.6	11.6	15.5	16.13
C. P. 34/1	24.3	23.9	22.1	31.5	25.0	19.2	24.33
C. P. 34/92	21.8	22.5	24.0	16.3	16.9	20.5	20.33
C. P. 34/139	27.8	21.2	29.1	23.8	25.1	20.8	24.63
C. P. 37/9	20.8	21.6	26.7	26.9	28.9	18 6	23.92
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)							
*C. P. 34/120	195.5	231.8	236.4	193.1	197.2	186.3	205.1
*C. P. 807	188.4	211.7	193.5	154.9	162.0	135.4	173.9
*C. P. 28/11	190.7	-----	250.2	189.3	195.6	211.7	211.6[2]
C. P. 31/509	216.1	209.9	230.2	182.6	171.9	153.4	194.0
C. P. 32/206	229.6	218.6	273.9	224.6	219.8	192.1	227.8
*C. P. 33/243	184.7	204.5	213.0	179.7	169.5	197.7	191.3
*C. P. 33/310	232.4	215.8	257.1	207.0	197.8	196.7	218.3
C. P. 33/372	198.1	205.2	230.2	189.4	193.4	167.2	196.6
C. P. 33/409	190.3	201.7	236.4	171.7	206.1	-----	197.9[2]
*C. P. 33/425	187.9	237.4	247.0	216.1	226.6	212.0	220.5
C. P. 34/1	198.1	202.7	209.0	151.5	172.2	191.4	185.2
*C. P. 34/92	202.9	203.9	214.0	188.8	212.5	189.8	202.6
C. P. 34/139	190.6	219.4	197.5	174.5	180.4	184.2	190.9
C. P. 37/9	227.3	226.8	201.8	150.1	163.9	197.3	191.3
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)							
C. P. 34/120	4966	4335	4752	3765	5305	4322	4574
C. P. 807	5407	4319	3289	4647	2673	2667	3834
C. P. 28/11	3528	----	5830	4032	4675	4594	4502[2]
C. P. 31/509	6440	4156	5364	5168	5054	3175	4893
C. P. 32/206	3375	3279	4958	4672	3495	2881	3777
C. P. 33/243	3306	3967	5282	4816	3441	2511	3887
C. P. 33/310	5368	4014	5502	3685	4727	3718	4502
C. P. 33/372	5725	2955	4535	4091	3307	3545	4026
C. P. 33/409	4263	3308	4633	3468	4122	----	3810[2]
C. P. 33/425	3401	3490	4520	4019	2629	3286	3557
C. P. 34/1	4814	4845	4619	4772	4305	3675	4505
C. P. 34/92	4423	4588	5136	3077	3591	3891	4118
C. P. 34/139	5299	4651	5747	4153	4528	3831	4701
C. P. 37/9	4728	4899	5388	4038	4737	3670	4577

[1] Date of harvest. * Varieties grown commercially—others have not been released.

[2] Average based on an assumed value for missing yield calculated according to Yates formula for determining missing plot values. (Paterson, D. D. Statistical Technique in Agricultural Research pp. 181-188).

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TABLE 8—Results of plant cane variety tests on heavy soils in Louisiana during 1946.

Variety	Greenwood[1] (Thibodaux) 12-9[2]	Oaklawn[1] (Franklin) 11-25	Alma[1] (Lakeland) 11-15	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)				
*Co. 290	12.6	14.2	19.2	15.33
*C. P. 29/116	14.1	17.2	22.7	18.00
*C. P. 29/120	11.2	13.4	19.6	14.73
*C. P. 34/120	13.8	15.1	17.4	15.43
*C. P. 36/105	12.6	16.7	16.2	15.17
C. P. 31/551	14.0	13.4	21.1	16.17
C. P. 36/183	14.0	15.4	23.0	17.47
Difference				
For P. = .05	3.01	2.93	6.23	2.38[3]
For P. = .01	4.13	4.02	8.54	3.17
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)				
Co. 290	204.3	199.6	140.9	176.5
C. P. 29/116	185.9	195.9	147.1	172.8
C. P. 29/120	219.7	228.3	165.6	198.4
C. P. 34/120	219.4	219.4	167.8	200.1
C. P. 36/105	208.9	216.6	177.6	200.5
C. P. 31/551	200.7	212.5	143.1	178.8
C. P. 36/183	212.3	223.2	161.9	193.4
Difference				
For P. = .05	9.66	16.14	19.02	8.41[3]
For P. = .01	13.23	22.17	26.06	11.20
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)				
Co. 290	2574	2834	2706	2705
C. P. 29/116	2621	3369	3339	3110
C. P. 29/120	2461	3059	3246	2922
C. P. 34/120	3028	3313	2920	3087
C. P. 36/105	2632	3617	2877	3042
C. P. 31/551	2810	2847	3019	2892
C. P. 36/183	2972	3437	3724	3378
Difference				
For P. = .05	639	669	1053	481[3]
For P. = .01	875	919	1452	641

[1] Sharkey Clay.
[2] Date of harvest.
[3] Experimental error based on generalized error term for the 3 experiments.
* Varieties grown commercially—others have not been released.

TABLE 9—Results of first stubble variety tests on heavy soils in Louisiana during 1946.

Variety	Greenwood[1] (Thibodaux) 11-18[2]	Oaklawn[1] (Franklin) 11-6	Alma[1] (Lakeland) 11-14	Station[1] (Houma) 11-12	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)					
*Co. 290	14.4	23.9	34.4	23.7	24.10
*C. P. 807	12.0	19.7	29.0	16.9	19.40
*C. P. 29/116	19.6	20.3	34.1	24.3	24.57
*C. P. 29/120	11.9	22.9	27.9	22.6	21.32
*C. P. 34/120	14.4	21.4	33.9	24.4	23.52
*C. P. 36/105	21.0	19.0	27.0	21.9	22.22
C. P. 31/509	17.8	20.8	30.7	22.9	23.05
C. P. 34/1	17.3	23.6	25.8	22.5	22.30
C. P. 34/92	19.0	20.5	35.3	19.6	23.60
C. P. 34/139	14.8	22.2	29.7	21.3	22.00
C. P. 36/161	19.8	22.6	27.5	21.2	22.77
C. P. 36/183	15.2	22.9	32.2	14.6	21.22
Difference					
For P. = .05	5.43	6.28	6.72	2.70	2.38[3]
For P. = .01	7.38	8.54	9.14	3.62	3.15
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)					
Co. 290	177.5	193.5	175.7	215.5	190.2
C. P. 807	178.7	199.8	147.6	202.7	177.6
C. P. 29/116	186.3	204.5	168.0	222.9	192.8
C. P. 29/120	206.7	220.1	205.4	238.9	218.4
C. P. 34/120	200.6	216.4	187.0	219.1	204.1
C. P. 36/105	216.9	225.6	199.1	224.1	215.2
C. P. 31/509	194.7	199.6	153.5	203.9	184.3
C. P. 34/1	180.7	197.2	197.3	203.5	195.6
C. P. 34/92	200.0	207.3	185.0	222.3	200.6
C. P. 34/139	194.8	215.6	170.3	219.5	197.7
C. P. 36/161	190.4	194.8	175.5	204.6	190.3
C. P. 36/183	196.1	217.1	185.6	234.7	204.5
Difference					
For P. = .05	21.11	14.94	28.99	12.70	8.93[3]
For P. = .01	28.69	20.30	39.44	17.07	11.82
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)					
Co. 290	2556	4625	6044	5107	4583
C. P. 807	2144	3936	4280	3426	3446
C. P. 29/116	3651	4151	5729	5416	4737
C. P. 29/120	2460	5040	5731	5399	4657
C. P. 34/120	2889	4631	6339	5346	4801
C. P. 36/105	4555	4286	5376	4908	4781
C. P. 31/509	3466	4152	4712	4669	4249
C. P. 34/1	3126	4654	5090	4579	4362
C. P. 34/92	3800	4250	6530	4357	4734
C. P. 34/139	2883	4786	5058	4675	4350
C. P. 36/161	3770	4402	4826	4338	4334
C. P. 36/183	2981	4972	5976	3427	4339
Difference					
For P. = .05	1114	1344	1496	688	524[3]
For P. = .01	1514	1827	2035	924	693

[1] Sharkey Clay.
[2] Date of harvest.
[3] Experimental error based on generalized error term for the 4 experiments.
* Varieties grown commercially—others have not been released.

TABLE 10—Results of second stubble variety tests on heavy soils in Louisiana during 1946.

Variety	Greenwood[1] (Thibodaux) 10-18[2]	Oaklawn[1] (Franklin) 10-28	Alma[1] (Lakeland) 10-23	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)				
*Co. 290	3.5	15.9	15.2	11.53
*C. P. 807	8.0	10.8	18.1	12.30
*C. P. 29/116	11.0	15.7	20.9	15.87
*C. P. 33/310	14.7	11.1	12.7	12.83
*C. P. 34/120	9.5	11.8	20.7	14.00
C. P. 31/551	6.5	7.4	7.3	7.07
C. P. 33/372	12.5	12.9	17.9	14.43
C. P. 33/409	9.3	10.1	15.9	11.77
C. P. 34/92	7.3	17.6	21.5	15.47
C. P. 34/139	12.6	13.3	17.7	14.53
Difference				
For P. = .05	5.13	4.10	5.70	2.66[3]
For P. = .01	6.91	5.54	7.72	3.52
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)				
Co. 290	175.8	199.0	155.9	177.8
C. P. 807	163.2	173.3	123.3	146.6
C. P. 29/116	173.3	194.5	152.9	171.3
C. P. 33/310	165.2	190.8	129.5	160.9
C. P. 34/120	190.0	191.9	174.2	182.7
C. P. 31/551	177.6	202.4	152.5	177.5
C. P. 33/372	168.7	174.8	137.5	157.7
C. P. 33/409	191.4	194.7	153.4	175.2
C. P. 34/92	178.1	186.5	156.9	171.4
C. P. 34/139	173.4	203.3	144.0	170.6
Difference				
For P. = .05	14.51	12.26	16.91	7.84[3]
For P. = .01	19.54	16.56	22.88	10.38
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)				
Co. 290	615	3164	2370	2050
C. P. 807	1306	1872	2232	1803
C. P. 29/116	1906	3054	3196	2719
C. P. 33/310	2428	2118	1645	2064
C. P. 34/120	1805	2264	3606	2558
C. P. 31/551	1154	1498	1113	1255
C. P. 33/372	2109	2255	2461	2275
C. P. 33/409	1780	1966	2439	2062
C. P. 34/92	1300	3282	3373	2652
C. P. 34/139	2185	2704	2549	2479
Difference				
For P. = .05	917	798	882	469[3]
For P. = .01	1235	1078	1193	621

[1] Sharkey Clay.
[2] Date of harvest.
[3] Experimental error based on generalized error term for the 3 experiments.
* Varieties grown commercially—others have not been released.

TABLE 11—Results of plant cane single plot plantings on heavy soils in Louisiana during 1946.

Variety	Greenwood (Thibodaux) 12-9[1]	Oaklawn (Franklin) 11-25	Alma (Lakeland) 11-15	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)				
*C. P. 34/120	13.8	15.1	17.4	15.43
*C. P. 807	11.2	12.8	21.8	15.27
*C. P. 29/103	9.5	12.6	10.2	10.77
*C. P. 36/13	13.2	15.2	26.5	18.30
C. P. 31/509	16.1	11.3	17.2	14.87
C. P. 33/409	10.3	13.6	8.4	10.77
C. P. 34/92	13.7	16.9	21.8	17.47
C. P. 34/139	15.3	16.4	18.8	16.83
C. P. 36/178	13.7	15.7	26.6	18.67
C. P. 36/197	12.6	13.3	14.2	13.37
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)				
C. P. 34/120	219.4	219.4	167.8	200.1
C. P. 807	194.9	192.2	80.6	139.8
C. P. 29/103	235.5	232.0	176.2	215.3
C. P. 36/13	229.5	235.9	162.2	198.8
C. P. 31/509	194.8	194.5	122.7	166.8
C. P. 33/409	203.9	207.0	103.5	179.0
C. P. 34/92	194.5	203.3	128.4	169.8
C. P. 34/139	185.2	206.9	185.6	192.5
C. P. 36/178	217.1	215.0	157.1	187.9
C. P. 36/197	240.8	234.5	178.2	216.5
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)				
C. P. 34/120	3028	3313	2920	3087
C. P. 807	2183	2460	1757	2134
C. P. 29/103	2237	2923	1797	2319
C. P. 36/13	3029	3586	4298	3638
C. P. 31/509	3136	2198	2110	2481
C. P. 33/409	2100	2815	869	1928
C. P. 34/92	2665	3436	2799	2967
C. P. 34/139	2834	3393	3489	3239
C. P. 36/178	2974	3375	4179	3509
C. P. 36/197	3034	3119	2530	2894

[1] Date of harvest.
* Varieties grown commercially—others have not been released.

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TABLE 12—Results of first stubble single plot plantings on heavy soils in Louisiana during 1946.

Variety	Greenwood (Thibodaux) 11-8	Oaklawn (Franklin) 11-6	Alma (Lakeland) 11-4	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)				
*C. P. 34/120	14.4	21.4	33.9	23.20
*C. P. 28/11	15.5	25.2	23.5	21.40
*C. P. 29/103	12.4	16.5	27.6	18.83
*C. P. 33/310	14.0	16.9	29.5	20.13
C. P. 33/409	10.3	21.1	23.3	18.23
*C. P. 36/13	13.5	24.7	31.1	23.10
C. P. 36/179	16.0	19.5	33.4	22.97
F. 31/762	18.3	20.9	29.7	22.97
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)				
C. P. 34/120	200.6	216.4	187.0	199.1
C. P. 28/11	226.5	202.0	203.3	208.4
C. P. 29/103	219.3	224.0	167.5	195.4
C. P. 33/310	191.4	191.7	177.7	184.8
C. P. 33/409	188.3	213.8	186.8	197.5
C. P. 36/13	207.0	227.6	233.4	226.2
C. P. 36/179	191.2	216.1	185.5	195.5
F. 31/762	212.9	214.3	184.7	201.1
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)				
C. P. 34/120	2889	4631	6339	4620
C. P. 28/11	3511	5090	4778	4460
C. P. 29/103	2719	3696	4623	3679
C. P. 33/310	2680	3240	5242	3721
C. P. 33/409	1939	4511	4352	3601
C. P. 36/13	2794	5622	7259	5225
C. P. 36/179	3059	4214	6196	4490
F. 31/762	3896	4479	5486	4620

[1] Date of harvest.
* Varieties grown commercially—others have not been released.

[1] The authors are indebted to Mr. L. G. Davidson, Associate Chemist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, for making juice analyses.

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TABLE 13—Results of variety tests on muck soil[1] at Clovelly Farms during 1946.

Variety	PLANT CANE 12-6[2]			FIRST STUBBLE 12-6			SECOND STUBBLE 12-6		
	Av. yield of cane per acre	Av. indicated yield of 96° sugar		Av. yield of cane per acre	Av. indicated yield of 96° sugar		Av. yield of cane per acre	Av. indicated yield of 96° sugar	
		Per ton of cane	Per acre		Per ton of cane	Per acre		Per ton of cane	Per acre
	(tons)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(tons)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(tons)	(pounds)	(pounds)
*Co. 281							15.3	159.8	2445
*C. P. 28/19	16.1	207.0	3333	19.4	220.1	4270	12.5	205.1	2564
*C. P. 29/103	21.2	153.9	3263						
*C. P. 29/120	13.9	189.9	2640						
*C. P. 29/320	22.0	162.3	3571	22.1	167.8	3708	24.1	171.7	4138
*C. P. 33/310	28.1	162.8	4575				20.2	201.7	4074
C. P. 33/243	19.4	167.3	3246	27.7	171.6	4753			
C. P. 33/425	12.0	172.3	2068	24.4	171.9	4194	18.4	167.1	3075
*C. P. 34/120	19.2	185.9	3569	29.8	199.8	5954	23.7	190.1	4505
*C. P. 36/13	19.4	216.5	4200	35.7	219.4	7833			
C. P. 33/253	14.7	179.3	2636	29.1	186.0	5413	22.8	180.1	4106
C. P. 33/372	15.5	149.7	2320	30.7	187.5	5756			
C. P. 33/485							11.8	164.9	1946
C. P. 34/53				31.8	191.2	6080			
C. P. 34/79	23.6	194.5	4590						
C. P. 35/14	14.8	219.5	3249	21.7	196.7	4268	15.6	216.0	3370
C. P. 36/62	18.8	222.3	4179	25.5	219.3	5592	10.4	209.1	2175
C. P. 36/75							22.4	188.8	4229
C. P. 36/85							23.4	168.4	3941
C. P. 36/161							24.2	157.8	3819
C. P. 36/185							22.4	175.7	3936
C. P. 36/193				23.0	200.5	4611			
C. P. 36/194				21.9	191.5	4194			
C. P. 37/5				31.5	194.1	6114			
C. P. 37/9							21.0	191.7	4026
C. P. 38/18							27.4	166.0	4548
C. P. 38/26	23.1	197.7	4567						
C. P. 42/24	21.5	166.2	3573	32.2	186.9	6018			
C. P. 42/26				24.4	191.2	4665			
C. P. 43/74	16.9	178.8	3022	31.0	197.1	6110			
C. P. 44/28	17.5	188.7	3302						
C. P. 44/37	15.8	187.8	2967						
F. 36/671	12.2	234.5	2861						
Difference									
For P. = .05	8.09	18.69	1551	8.00	20.33	1644	6.25	19.37	1202
For P. = .01	10.84	25.05	2078	10.76	27.35	2211	8.43	26.10	1621

[1] Shallow muck over Sharkey Clay. [2] Date of harvest. * Varieties grown commercially—others have not been released.

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Fertilizers for Sugar Cane

by R. K. Walker and M. B. Sturgis

Soil fertility studies in the sugar cane area of Louisiana, begun in 1940, showed that wide variations existed in the contents of available nutrient constituents as determined by chemical methods. The Mississippi terrace (Pleistocene) soils were found to be relatively low in nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Heretofore, the soils were considered to be deficient for sugar cane only in nitrogen.

From 1942 through 1944 preliminary field experiments on the fertilization of sugar cane were conducted at 20 different locations, 19 of which were on the terrace soils. At 9 out of the 20 locations the highest yields of sugar were obtained from applications of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. At 6 locations the highest yields of sugar were obtained from applications of nitrogen and potassium. In 3 tests the largest amounts of sugar were secured from additions of nitrogen and phosphorus. In only two experiments did the use of nitrogen only give the best results.

In 1945 four more comprehensive and better controlled experiments were conducted.* These experiments involved fertilization at two levels of nitrogen, one at 40 pounds of nitrogen per acre and the other at 60. The treatments were similar to those in the following tables. The 1945 results show that the highest yields of sugar were obtained on stubble cane with applications of phosphorus and potassium with nitrogen at the 60-pound level. On plant cane the best results were obtained with the combinations with nitrogen at the 40-pound level. On the average the best adapted treatment consisted of 60 pounds of nitrogen, 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 60 pounds of K_2O per acre.

Six experiments were conducted in 1946. Data in Tables 1 to 6 show typically the kinds of responses obtained from the various treatments. The 1946 growing season was very wet and both plant and stubble cane responded profitably to nitrogen at the 60-pound per acre level. Generally, the best adapted treatment was 60 pounds of nitrogen, 25 pounds of P_2O_5 and 40 pounds of K_2O per acre.

*These experiments were conducted by Charles F. Simmons.

TABLE 1

Effects of fertilizers on the yields of sugar cane and sugar on Mhoon (Yazoo) very fine sandy loam at New Hope Plantation, McCall, Louisiana, 1946.

Pounds per Acre N	P_2O_5	K_2O	Tons cane per acre	Normal Juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase from fertilizer	
				Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons cane	Lbs. sugar
0	0	0	18.50	16.91	12.92	76.40	175.4	3245		
40	0	0	30.52	16.91	12.96	81.46	176.1	5375	12.02	2130
40	25	0	35.95	17.20	12.99	75.52	176.5	6345	17.45	3100
40	40	0	32.71	17.39	13.26	76.25	181.0	5920	14.21	2675
40	0	40	29.45	16.91	12.92	76.40	175.4	5166	10.95	1921
40	25	40	29.91	17.20	13.28	77.21	181.3	5423	11.41	2178
40	40	40	27.31	17.39	13.26	76.25	181.1	4943	8.81	1698
60	0	0	33.91	17.67	13.59	76.91	186.3	6317	15.41	3072
60	40	0	37.52	17.10	13.16	76.96	179.3	6763	19.02	3518
60	0	40	34.48	17.29	13.62	78.77	186.8	6422	15.88	3177
60	0	60	36.54	17.39	13.31	76.54	181.8	6643	18.04	3398
60	25	40	34.15	17.10	13.16	76.96	179.3	6123	15.65	2878
60	40	40	31.06	18.24	14.14	77.52	195.3	6066	12.56	2821
60	40	60	28.95	18.24	13.94	76.43	192.0	5558	10.45	2313
60	60	60	35.32	17.29	13.26	76.69	181.0	6393	16.82	3148

Variety, 34-120; first year stubble; fertilized, April 1, 1946; harvested, November 11, 1946; plot size, 0.061 acre; three replicates randomized in blocks.

TABLE 2

Effects of fertilizers on the yields of sugar cane and sugar on Iberia silt loam at Enterprise Plantation, Jeanerette, Louisiana, 1946.

Pounds per Acre N	P_2O_5	K_2O	Tons cane per acre	Normal Juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase from fertilizer	
				Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons cane	Lbs. sugar
0	0	0	19.66	17.58	12.98	73.83	176.4	3468		
40	0	0	22.87	16.25	12.09	74.40	162.1	3707	3.21	239
40	25	0	22.26	17.29	12.93	74.78	175.6	3909	2.60	441
40	40	0	24.21	16.25	12.15	74.76	163.1	3949	4.55	481
40	0	40	26.66	16.53	12.27	74.23	165.0	4399	7.00	931
40	25	40	24.89	17.20	12.91	75.06	175.2	4361	5.23	893
40	40	40	29.33	16.53	12.27	74.23	165.0	4839	9.67	1371
60	0	0	22.79	16.63	12.72	76.49	172.2	3924	3.13	456
60	40	0	26.03	16.82	12.40	73.72	167.1	4350	6.37	882
60	0	40	28.42	16.72	12.27	73.39	165.0	4689	8.76	1221
60	0	60	31.11	17.20	12.89	74.94	174.9	5441	11.45	1983
60	25	40	22.98	16.72	12.87	76.97	174.6	4012	3.32	544
60	40	40	24.21	17.20	12.93	75.17	175.6	4251	4.55	783
60	40	60	27.61	16.53	12.23	73.99	164.4	4539	7.95	1071
60	60	60	26.21	17.29	12.87	74.44	174.6	4602	6.55	1134

Variety, Co. 290; first year stubble; fertilized, April 11, 1946; harvested, November 13, 1946; plot size, 0.061 acre; three replicates randomized in blocks.

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TABLE 3

Effects of fertilizers on the yields of sugar cane and sugar on Opelousas (Lintonia) silt loam at Youngs Industries, Youngsville, Louisiana, 1946.

Pounds per Acre N-P_2O_5-K_2O			Tons cane per acre	Normal Juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase from fertilizer	
				Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons cane	Lbs. sugar
0	0	0	10.00	16.75	13.52	80.68	185.2	1852		
40	0	0	13.24	17.86	14.61	81.77	203.1	2689	3.24	837
40	25	0	12.08	16.66	13.49	81.00	184.6	2230	2.08	378
40	40	0	11.46	17.40	14.45	81.48	200.7	2300	1.46	448
40	0	40	14.63	17.51	14.23	81.23	196.8	2879	4.63	1027
40	25	40	12.73	17.83	14.57	81.99	202.4	2577	2.73	725
40	40	40	14.10	17.80	14.62	82.11	206.1	2906	4.10	1054
60	0	0	14.88	17.77	14.46	81.39	200.5	2983	4.88	1131
60	40	0	14.31	17.71	14.35	81.04	198.8	2844	4.31	992
60	0	40	16.16	17.67	14.39	81.42	199.4	3222	6.16	1370
60	0	60	17.83	17.51	14.19	81.00	196.1	3496	7.83	1641
60	25	40	18.48	17.89	14.59	84.84	202.7	3746	8.48	1894
60	40	40	15.15	18.15	14.88	81.13	207.5	3144	5.15	1292
60	40	60	17.48	17.45	14.20	81.35	196.3	3431	7.48	1579
60	60	60	15.04	17.39	14.02	80.62	193.3	2907	5.04	1055

Variety, Co. 290; first year stubble; fertilized, March 25, 1946; harvested, December 10, 1946; three replicates randomized in blocks.

TABLE 4

Effects of fertilizers on the yields of sugar cane and sugar on Baldwin (Yazoo) silt loam at Levert-St. John Plantation, St. Martinville, Louisiana, 1946.

Pounds per Acre N-P_2O_5-K_2O			Tons cane per acre	Normal Juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase from fertilizer	
				Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons cane	Lbs. sugar
0	0	0	22.30	16.07	13.30	82.76	181.6	4050		
40	0	0	29.82	15.32	11.75	76.70	156.8	4676	7.52	626
40	25	0	23.77	15.98	12.75	79.97	172.7	4105	1.47	55
40	40	0	24.62	16.36	12.99	79.40	176.5	4345	2.32	295
40	0	40	22.42	15.70	12.62	80.38	170.6	3825	0.12	−225
40	25	40	28.15	15.13	11.87	78.45	158.7	4467	5.85	417
40	40	40	24.50	16.07	12.99	79.40	176.5	4324	2.20	274
60	0	0	26.47	16.07	12.72	79.15	172.2	4558	4.17	508
60	40	0	30.65	15.89	12.32	77.53	165.8	5082	8.35	1032
60	0	40	25.72	15.70	12.08	80.16	162.0	4118	3.42	68
60	0	60	32.80	16.07	12.79	79.59	173.3	5684	10.50	1634
60	25	40	26.85	15.79	12.48	79.04	168.4	4522	4.55	472
60	40	40	28.37	14.95	11.22	75.05	148.4	4210	6.07	160
60	40	60	28.62	16.07	12.53	77.97	169.2	4843	6.32	793
60	60	60	28.47	15.51	12.07	77.82	161.8	4606	6.17	556

Variety, Co. 290; first year stubble; fertilized April 3, 1946; harvested, November 30, 1946; three replicates in randomized blocks. The erratic results from this test were largely due to Johnson grass infestation on some plots and to residual effect from previous application of filter press mud on part of the area.

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TABLE 5

Effects of fertilizers on the yields of sugar cane and sugar on Baldwin (Yazoo) silty clay loam at Katy Plantation, Franklin, Louisiana, 1946.

Pounds per Acre N-P_2O_5-K_2O			Tons cane per acre	Normal Juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase from fertilizer	
				Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons cane	Lbs. sugar
0	0	0	31.96	16.93	14.03	82.87	193.5	6184		
40	0	0	34.83	16.28	13.47	82.71	183.4	6388	2.87	204
40	25	0	35.05	16.56	13.70	82.72	188.1	6593	3.09	409
40	40	0	35.46	17.20	14.50	84.33	201.3	7158	3.50	974
40	0	40	36.65	15.27	12.04	78.87	161.3	5912	4.69	−272
40	25	40	38.15	16.19	13.04	80.52	177.3	6764	6.19	580
40	40	40	32.48	16.74	14.21	84.86	196.5	6382	0.52	198
60	0	0	37.56	15.64	12.85	82.18	174.3	6547	5.60	363
60	40	0	38.88	16.10	12.95	80.43	175.8	6835	6.92	651
60	0	40	37.66	16.28	13.57	83.38	186.0	7004	5.70	820
60	0	60	36.60	16.47	13.63	82.75	187.0	6844	4.64	660
60	25	40	41.30	17.48	14.86	85.00	207.2	8557	9.34	2373
60	40	40	37.78	17.11	14.16	82.75	195.7	7394	5.82	1210
60	40	60	36.78	16.74	13.62	81.34	187.2	6885	4.82	701
60	60	60	41.90	16.93	13.86	81.84	190.7	7990	9.94	1806

Variety, Co. 290; plant cane; fertilized, April 2, 1946; harvested, December 28, 1946; three replicates randomized in blocks.

TABLE 6

Effects of fertilizers on the yields of sugar cane and sugar on Mhoon (Yazoo) silt loam at Fernand Price Plantation, Thibodaux, Louisiana, 1946.

Pounds per Acre N-P_2O_5-K_2O			Tons cane per acre	Normal Juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase from fertilizer	
				Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons cane	Lbs. sugar
0	0	0	25.58	18.7	15.48	84.6	217.5	5564		
40	0	0	30.22	18.7	15.82	84.6	223.2	6745	4.64	1181
40	25	0	31.05	17.9	14.93	83.4	208.4	6471	5.47	907
40	40	0	27.99	18.7	15.64	83.6	220.0	6158	2.41	594
40	0	40	30.35	18.9	16.04	84.9	226.8	6883	4.77	1319
40	25	40	29.54	19.0	16.15	85.0	228.7	6756	3.96	1192
40	40	40	26.03	18.2	15.65	86.0	220.3	5734	0.45	170
60	0	0	29.68	19.1	16.06	84.1	227.2	6743	4.10	1179
60	40	0	26.97	19.2	16.24	84.6	230.2	6208	1.39	644
60	0	40	28.57	19.1	16.06	84.1	227.2	6491	2.99	927
60	0	60	30.00	18.5	15.82	85.5	223.2	6696	4.42	1132
60	25	40	29.04	18.9	16.04	84.9	226.8	6586	3.46	1022
60	40	40	31.21	19.0	16.22	85:4	229.9	7175	5.63	1611
60	40	60	26.53	19.2	16.29	84.8	231.0	6128	0.95	564
60	60	60	31.03	18.8	16.02	85.2	226.5	7028	5.45	1464

Variety, 29-120; plant cane; fertilized, March 22, 1946; harvested, December 16, 1946; three replicates randomized in blocks. Some of the replicates in this test were damaged more by borers than were others.

Rationing for Household Consumers and Institutional Users Discontinued

Discontinuance of sugar rationing to household consumers and institutional users (hotels, restaurants, etc.) took effect at 12:01 a. m., June 12, 1947. This action does not affect price controls on sugar and related products.

Rationing to industrial users of sugar will continue as heretofore. These users will receive official checks issued by the Sugar Rationing Administration, which must be surrendered to their suppliers at the time sugar is purchased.

In testifying before the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committee last week, Department of Agriculture witnesses indicated there were three factors that needed to be known as a basis for terminating household rationing.

The first was the distribution of the surplus of the Cuban crop above the earlier IEFC allocations. The IEFC has recommended the allocations of 350,000 tons of this sugar to the United States.

The second factor was the disposition of free export and any surplus local consumption sugar in Cuba, and current advice indicates that this surplus will be sold by Cuba in such a manner as to relieve other demands on the world pool.

Finally the Department wanted to know what the export possibilities were in Java, and a representative of the Department has now had a week in Java studying sugar stocks. Information from him indicates that the 200,000 tons thought likely to be available from Java will be available for world usage.

In addition, the Department indicated that the domestic distribution figure had been low for the first two months of the current quarter. Figures for the week ending June 7 are available today and indicate that while distribution has picked up somewhat, it is still at a level short of the allocation for this quarter.

Wholesalers and retailers may acquire sugar without surrender of ration evidence; but they may not accept delivery of, or have in inventory at any time, more sugar than 110 percent of their allowable inventory. This represents an across-the-board increase of 10 percent in allowable inventories, which is justified by the increased IEFC allocation.

Delivery of sugar by a wholesaler or retailer or primary distributor to an industrial user, except on surrender of proper ration evidence for the amount of the delivery, is prohibited. Ration checks received by wholesalers, retailers or primary distributors from industrial users must be kept in the suppliers' record to substantiate deliveries made.

In addition to the records already required of wholesalers and primary distributors, retailers now are required to keep a record of the name and address of the buyer, the address to which delivery was made, the date of delivery, and the amount of sugar delivered on all sales of more than 100 pounds of sugar, or of any quantity to an industrial user.

Industrial users must keep record of the amount of each delivery of sugar made to them, the name and address of the person by whom the delivery was made, and the address to which delivery was made.

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The Model "A" has an oil burning capacity of 60 g.p.h and produces a dense, high velocity, intensely hot flame which sears green vegetation quickly. Under average conditions the first trip can be made at about 8 m. p. h. and the second trip, which should be made from 2 to 10 days later after the sun has dried the vegetation, the speed may be much faster—10 to 15 m.p.h.

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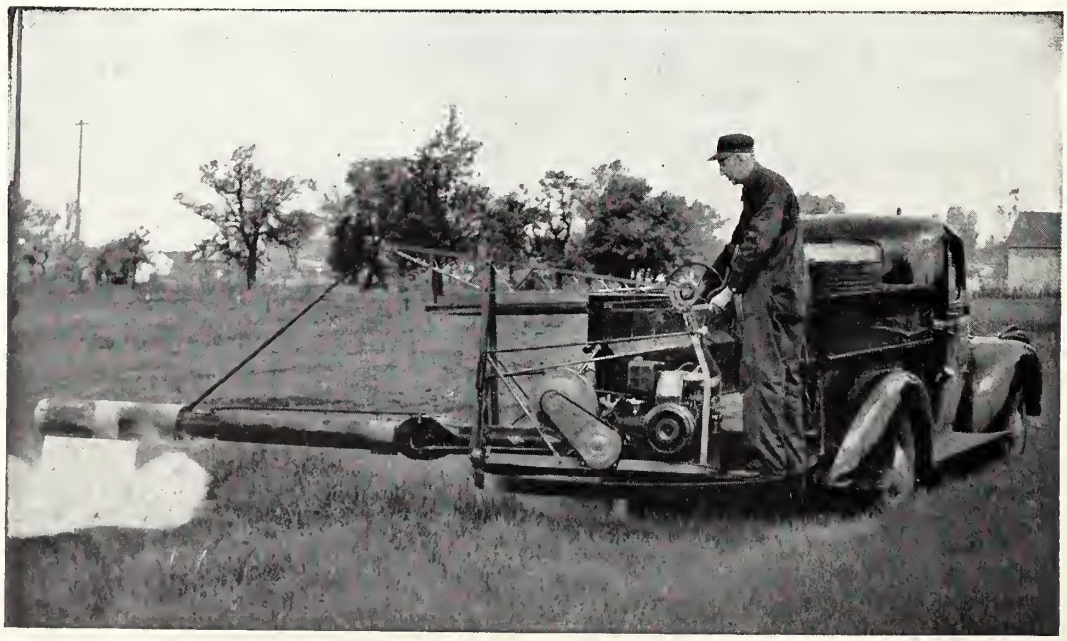

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against foreign Competition

Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., JULY 1, 1947 No. 19

Release of New Sugar Cane Varieties, C.P. 34-92, C.P. 36-19, and C.P. 36-183

In accordance with established procedure, the three cooperating agencies which are working together in the development of improved sugarcane varieties for Louisiana, viz, the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, the Louisiana State Agricultural Experiment Station and the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., have jointly approved the release of C.P. 34-92, C.P. 36-19 and C.P. 36-183 for commercial planting in the fall of 1947.

It should be pointed out that the release of these three varieties for commercial culture is not to be taken as an endorsement for general utilization. Shortcomings discussed below may narrowly limit the range of practical usefulness in each case, but results of field tests indicate that some advantageous use may be made of these varieties under certain conditions specified in this announcement.

C.P. 36-183 has generally equaled, and occasionally surpassed C.P. 34-120 in yield of cane per acre and available sugar per ton of cane. It is superior to C.P. 34-120 in milling qualities. (Millability factor 1.02 as compared to .98 for C.P. 34-120). It has a somewhat larger barrel and shorter stalk than C.P. 34-120. In vigor and stubbling qualities C.P. 36-183 compares favorably with C.P. 34-120. It is a relatively early grower and shades the ground well. It is moderately susceptible to red rot, susceptible to root rot and has shown a trace of mosaic at Raceland only. It is approximately in a class with C.P. 29-103 with respect to rate of inversion after being cut, and in susceptibility to borer damage. It develops a pronounced crook in the stalk and lodges readily. Under ordinary conditions it cannot be satisfactorily cut with machine harvesters in present use, therefore its culture should be limited to acreage intended for hand cutting. Planting on clay soils (black land) is not recommended because of the variety's susceptibility to root rot.

Release of C.P. 34-92 and C.P. 36-19 is based on the belief that the two varieties can be effectively utilized in supplementing such moderately productive varieties as C.P. 29-120 and C.P. 29-320 now being extensively grown largely because of satisfactory adaptability to mechanization. C.P. 34-92 is considered approximately as satisfactory as C.P. 29-120 for mechanical harvesting; C.P. 36-19 while not quite as good as C.P. 29-120 in this regard, is not ordinarily subject to severe lodging.

C.P. 36-19 has generally equaled and occasionally surpassed C.P. 29-120 in yield of cane per acre. It is approximately in a class with C.P. 29-120 as to yield of sugar per ton of cane and milling

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12
MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.
In which are consolidated
The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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In This Issue

Release of New Sugar Cane Varieties, C.P. 34-92, C.P. 36-19, and C.P. 36-183.....Cover
Notice! 167
Application for Seed Cane..... 168
Inspection Report Seed Cane C.P. 34-92..... 169
Inspection Report Seed Cane C.P. 36-183.... 169
Inspection Report Seed Cane C.P. 36-19..... 170
Your County Agent Says..... 171
Total Acreage of the Four Varieties Sent to Secondary Stations in Fall of 1946..... 171

qualities (millability factor 1.00). It is considered equal to C.P. 29-120 in vigor and stubbling qualities but somewhat inferior to C.P. 29-120 in shading capacity. It is resistent to red rot, moderately susceptible to root rot, and occasionally shows a low percentage of mosaic. It is resistant to borer damage and is ranked with C.P. 29-103 as to rate of inversion after being cut. Planting of this variety should be limited to light soils and the better drained mixed soils.

C.P. 34-92 has equaled C.P. 29-120 in yield of sugar per acre but has averaged approximately 11% below C.P. 29-120 in yield of sugar per ton of cane. This places the variety near the lower limits of the economic range as to sugar content, therefore the incidental risk of producing sub-quality cane under unfavorable ripening conditions must be recognized. For this reason C.P. 34-92 is not recommended for the Red River section or light fertile soils of the eastern parishes. It has matured satisfactorily on clay soils of the eastern parishes where its culture will probably prove most advantageous. It may also be expected to produce par cane, quite generally, in southern parishes west of the Atchafalaya River but results of tests indicate that it cannot compete there with Co. 290 in production of sugar per acre. C.P. 34-92 is approximately in a class with C.P. 28-11 with respect to milling qualities (factor .96). It is susceptible to red rot, resistent to root rot and has occasionally shown a low percentage of mosaic. It is moderately resistant to borer damage. In rate of inversion after cutting it is inferior to C.P. 34-120, but slightly superior to C.P. 29-103. It is approximately 10% below C.P. 29-120 in stalk diameter, and nearly 20% below C.P. 29-120 in average weight per stalk. It is a very vigorous variety, and has demonstrated superior stubbling qualities as well as ability to tolerate adverse soil and drainage conditions.

Approved and signed:

E. W. BRANDES, *Head Pathologist in Charge, Division Sugar Plant Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture*

W. G. TAGGART, *Director of Experiment Stations, State of Louisiana*

GEO. L. BILLEAUD, *President American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc.*

The appointment of Eugene R. McCrory as assistant extension agronomist in sugar cane and rice to succeed W. J. Luke, Jr., who resigned last April, was announced recently by H. C. Sanders, director of the L.S.U. agricultural extension division.

A native of Ascension parish, Mr. McCrory was graduated from the L.S.U. college of agriculture in 1933. He served as county agent in St. John Parish from 1934 until entering the Army in 1942 and has been doing graduate work on his Master's degree at L.S.U. since his separation from the Army in 1946. He began his new assignment on June 1.

NOTICE!

The American Sugar Cane League has been directed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to undertake a fair and impartial distribution of the newly released varieties of cane known as

C.P. 34-92 C.P. 36-19 C.P. 36-183

A number of plots of this cane are subject to this distribution. It has been grown with the understanding that those growing it shall be paid for it at the price of mill cane plus $2.00 per ton for cutting and loading it on the vehicle of the purchaser and the League is authorized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to charge a distribution fee of 85 cents a ton.*

If you wish some of these canes please fill out and sign the application blank on the reverse hereon. NO OTHER FORM OF APPLICATION WILL BE ACCEPTED, AND IT MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE, 414 WHITNEY BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS 12, NOT LATER THAN SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1947.

In the absence at this time, of exact figures supplied by the Government on the amount of the benefit payment for 1947 the precise price of mill cane is not known. You are required to agree to pay the best approximation we can now make, $10.89 per ton or actual mill price plus benefit payments.

Deposit of $1.00 per ton must be made with application

(You will find application blank on the back of this page. USE IT.)

Remember—

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED IS AUGUST 30th, 1947.

*This is to cover the cost of distribution, which involves clerical, stenographic, and administrative work, printing, postage and a very heavy responsibility. It is likewise a partial reimbursement to the League for various extraordinary expenses incurred in bringing about the acquisition of new canes and the preliminary experimentation therewith before release. The League has been designated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to make the distribution simply because they believe it will carry out the task more efficiently, and certainly more cheaply, than any other agency.

The American Sugar Cane League
414 Whitney Bank Bldg.
New Orleans 12, La.

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE C.P. 34-92, C.P. 36-19 AND C.P. 36-183 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 30, 1947.

.....1947

Gentlemen:

I hereby apply for:

.....tons of C. P. 34-92 seed cane.

.....tons of C. P. 34-19 seed cane.

.....tons of C. P. 36-183 seed cane.

I understand the cane will cost me a total of approximately $10.89 (Ten Dollars and Eighty-Nine Cents) a ton.

Mill price per ton at $6.185 sugar.....	$ 6.37
Conditional payment at 80¢ a cwt.....	1.28
Value of molasses at 20¢.....	.39
Cost of cutting and loading.....	2.00
(This sum all goes to the grower of the cane)..	$10.04
Distribution charge (Goes to the American Sugar Cane League).....	.85
Total:.....	$10.89

I enclose $.....which is a deposit of earnest money at the rate of $1.00 per ton, non-refundable (unless the cane is not tendered me). The remainder I will pay when the cane is ready to be delivered to me, and I am to be notified concerning this and supplied with the name and address of the grower from whom I am to procure the cane, which I will send for on delivery dates in Sept. 1947. Should the cane fail to be tendered to me by that date all payments and deposits made by me are to be refunded in full on each ton not tendered.

I had.....acres of Sugarcane in 1946.

This application is made with the full understanding on my part that it may not be possible to tender me as much cane as I apply for, owing to the limited supply.

Name.....

Address.....

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE C.P. 34-92, C.P. 36-19 AND C.P. 36-183 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 30, 1947.

Inspection Report Seed Cane C.P. 34-92

By Edward P. Munson, Field Representative of the American Sugar Cane League

Date Inspected	Location	Mosaic	Chlorotic Streak	Variety Mixture	Grass	Stand	Acres
	Angola						2.17
June 6/47	A. A. Thibaut				Johnson	Fair	10.36
June 5/47	Cinclare				3 Acres free	Good	4.90
May 22/47	Wilbert's				Johnson	Good-Fair	3.00
May 22/47	New Hope				Johnson	Good-Fair	72.80
May 22/47	Evan Hall					Good	5.31
May 23/47	Salsburg			Yes	Johnson	Good	41.10
May 23/47	Graugnard			Trace		Good	15.58
June 6/47	Ed. Dufresne					Good	1.54
June 6/47	Uncle Sam				Trace Johnson	Good	15.03
May 27/47	San Francisco				Trace Johnson	Good	9.00
May 23/47	C. J. Savoie			Trace		Good	48.00
June 4/47	Est. E. G. Robichaux				Trace Johnson	Good	12.90
May 19/47	St. Rose					Good	49.60
April 8/47	Braud						52.00
April 8/47	Greenwood						12.80
April 10/47	Abby						15.00
April 10/47	Orange Grove						12.40
May 15/47	Laurel Valley		Trace			Good	2.86
May 15/47	Upper Ten	10%			Johnson	Good	2.28
May 15/47	Raceland	10%				Good	2.94
May 15/47	Utopia	10%			Johnson	Good	1.40
May 15/47	Mary	10%				Good	8.84
May 16/47	Pecan Tree		Trace		Alligator Johnson	Good	1.41
May 16/47	Valentine			Yes		Good	29.60
May 16/47	Edna					Good	2.10
June 2/47	Oaklawn				Trace Johnson	Good	.56
June 2/47	Albania				Alligator Johnson	Good	3.50
March 24/47	Hugh Junca						1.00
April 2/47	Lionel Kling						2.25
April 1/47	Dr. Beyt						12.60
April 24/47	Levert-St. John						12.50
April 28/47	Southdown						273.60
May 19/47	Little Texas						.60
						Total	746.33

Inspection Report Seed Cane C.P. 36-183

By Edward P. Munson, Field Representative of the American Sugar Cane League

Date Inspected	Location	Mosaic	Chlorotic Streak	Variety Mixture	Grass	Stand	Acres
4/28/47	Southdown						4.80
6/5/47	Smithfield				Trace Johnson	Good	6.92
4/18/47	Angola						3.97
4/17/47	Meeker						2.00
4/17/47	Shirley						3.32
6/5/47	A. A. Thibaut				Johnson	Fair	3.23
6/5/47	Cinclare					Good	.48
5/22/47	Wilbert's					Good	9.66
5/22/47	New Hope				Johnson	Good	26.00
5/22/47	Evan Hall					Good	14.83
5/23/47	Graugnard					Good	5.35
6/6/47	Ed. Dufresne					Good	.30
6/6/47	Hymel-Stebbins				Trace-Johnson	Good	3.46
5/27/47	San Francisco				Trace-Johnson	Good	9.00
5/27/47	Reserve		Trace		Trace-Johnson	Good	23.50
4/3/47	Laplace						5.40
5/22/47	Palo Alto				Johnson	Good	2.80
5/23/47	C. J. Savoie					Good	1.50
5/19/47	Little Texas					Good	14.91
6/4/47	Est. E. G. Robichaux				Trace-Johnson	Good	11.11
5/19/47	St. Rose		Spotty		Trace-Johnson	Good	10.00
5/15/47	Laurel Grove					Good	4.38
4/8/47	Greenwood						1.00
5/15/47	Laurel Valley					Good	3.44
5/15/47	Upper Ten			Yes		Good	2.48
5/15/47	Raceland			Yes		Good	3.10
5/15/47	Utopia	10%	Trace		Johnson	Good	.60
5/15/47	Mary	5%				Good	2.30
5/16/47	Pecan Tree				Alligator, Johnson	Good	1.38
5/16/47	Valentine		Trace		Trace-Johnson	Good	2.07
3/17/47	Ellendale						4.70
4/28/47	Ashland						2.40
4/24/47	Maryland						7.09
6/2/47	Oaklawn				Trace-Johnson	Good	.43
6/2/47	Sterling					Good	1.05
6/2/47	Katy					Good	1.27
6/2/47	Albania				Alligator, Johnson	Good	6.10
4/2/47	Howard Olivier						2.66
4/2/47	Lionel Kling						4.97
6/3/47	Leon Landry					Good	6.74
4/1/47	Dr. Beyt						1.63
4/24/47	Levert-St. John						5.12
3/25/47	Billeaud						2.30
(4/1 and 4/25/47	Chas. Caldwell						3.46
						Total	233.21

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Inspection Report Seed Cane C.P. 36-19

By Edward P. Munson, Field Representative of the American Sugar Cane League

Date Inspected	Location	Mosaic	Chlorotic Streak	Variety Mixture	Grass	Stand	Acres
April 28/47	Southdown						7.70
April 18/47	Angola						3.75
April 17/47	Meeker						1.00
June 5/47	Alma					Good	.80
May 22/47	Wilbert's			Yes	Trace Johnson	Good	5.47
May 22/47	Evan Hall					Good	17.21
May 23/47	Graugnard			Yes		Good	9.20
June 6/47	Waterford				Trace Johnson	Good	1.00
June 6/47	Ed. Dufresne					Fair-Good	.20
June 6/47	Hymel-Stebbins			Trace	Trace Johnson	Good	2.57
May 27/47	San Francisco		Trace	Trace	Trace Johnson	Good	2.60
May 27/47	Reserve	Trace	5%		Johnson	Fair	8.77
May 22/47	Palo Alto				Johnson	Fair	10.40
May 23/47	C. J. Savoie					Good	15.54
June 4/47	Glenwood				(Tr.) Alligator Johnson	Good	12.13
May 19/47	Little Texas					Good	11.47
June 4/47	Est. E. G. Robichaux				Trace Johnson	Good	2.42
May 15/47	Laurel Grove			Trace	Johnson	Good	3.38
May 15/47	Laurel Valley		Trace			Good	2.62
May 15/47	Upper Ten	5%				Good	1.70
May 15/47	Raceland	5%				Good	1.98
May 15/47	Utopia	5%			Johnson	Fair	1.80
May 15/47	Mary	Trace				Good	1.50
May 16/47	Valentine	5%			Trace Johnson	Good	10.84
March 17/47	Ellendale						5.80
April 24/47	Maryland						4.63
June 2/47	Oaklawn		Trace		Trace Johnson	Good	1.33
June 2/47	Albania				Alligator Johnson	Good	.84
April 2/47	Howard Olivier						1.85
April 2/47	Lionel Kling						2.53
June 3/47	Leon Landry					Good	1.13
April 1/47	Dr. Beyt						.10
April 24/47	Levert-St. John						4.10
April 1/47 & 25/47	Chas. Caldwell						12.74
						Total	171.10

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Your County Agent Says...

W. E. WILLIAMS
County Agent, Iberia Parish

Practically all sugarcane in Iberia Parish has been laid-by and is in clean condition. Recent showers have stimulated growth and the canes are looking good, however, more rain would be helpful at this time. In general, the crop is two weeks to twenty days behind this same period in 1946 in growth but in most sections of the parish, the stands, both plant and stubble, are as good or better than those of last year.

A good many Iberia Parish growers were unable to obtain fertilizer until recently. This late application of fertilizer may affect our cane some this year.

In nearly every part of the parish, where I have visited, the borer infestation is the heaviest I have seen here in years. Some of our farmers are poisoning for the second generation of borers.

Alligator grass which has heretofore been a problem along Bayou Teche, is no longer considered a major problem since it can be controlled with the use of 2-4-D. However, Johnson grass infestation is on the increase in different parts of the parish and no economic effective control has been worked out as yet.

In the variety situation, CP. 29-116, CP. 29-103 and CP. 36-105 seem to be doing satisfactorily. However, there have been some complaints regarding CP. 34-120.

CO. 290 is showing up well in some parts of the parish, but in other sections the stands are not as good as expected and the growth is not as luxurious as it should be for this time of the year.

Total Acreage of the Four Varieties Sent to Secondary Stations in Fall of 1946

Location	C. P. 36/197	C. P. 43/47	C. P. 37/5	C. P. 36/203
	Acreage	Acreage	Acreage	Acreage
Southdown	.50	1.80	.28	35.40
Smithfield	.08	.17	1.94	1.72
Angola	.38	.15	.15	.08
Shirley	----	----	1.81	----
A. A. Thibaut	.32	.26	.32	.13
Cinclare	3.68	----	1.43	.30
Wilberts	.22	.11	.15	.11
New Hope	----	----	----	2.56
Evan Hall	.43	.20	.21	.86
Salsburg	----	----	----	2.10
Graugnard	.11	.11	.11	.65
St. James	----	----	----	3.50
Ed. Dufresne	.10	.10	.10	.78
Uncle Sam	.32	.24	.32	1.04
San Francisco	.13	.13	.13	.90
Reserve	2.70	.08	----	----
Palo Alto	.40	.20	.25	1.03
C. J. Savoie	.26	.20	.30	1.10
Glenwood	----	----	1.10	----
Little Texas	.35	.15	.32	.24
Est. E. G. Robichaux	.25	.15	.25	.95
Laurel Grove	.24	.12	.16	.76
Greenwood	----	----	1.00	3.00
Laurel Valley	.20	.10	.15	.60
Raceland	1.00	----	.90	1.10
Valentine	.35	.25	.35	.70
Edna	----	----	----	2.00
Magnolia	.12	.12	.12	.30
Ashland	8.32	----	----	1.36
Maryland	.22	.15	.22	.83
Albania	.25	----	----	1.40
Hugh Junca	----	----	----	----
Howard Olivier	.15	.11	.20	.70
Lionel Kling	.20	.06	.13	.51
Leon Landry	.26	.30	.32	.70
Dr. Beyt	.07	.10	.10	.10
St. John	----	----	----	.70
Billeaud	.40	----	.13	----
	22.01	5.36	12.95	68.21

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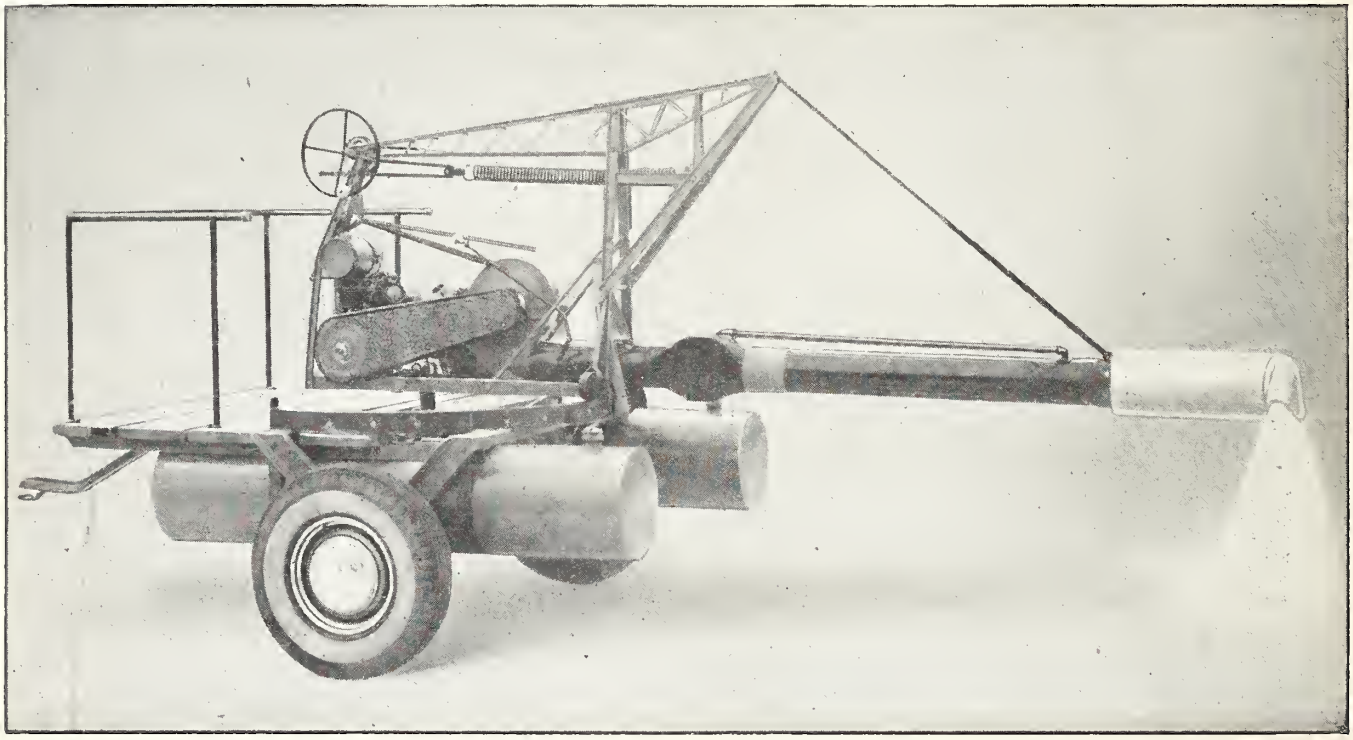

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., JULY 15, 1947 No. 20

Proposed Sugar Act of 1948

In order that the members of the American Sugar Cane League may more thoroughly understand the magnitude of the task and the accomplishment in bringing about a united front on a Sugar Bill among all groups of the domestic sugar industry, in addition to the U. S. Government Departments concerned, the following excerpts from the testimony of Secretary Anderson and Mr. Frank Kemp, speaking for the domestic groups, are reproduced below. This testimony was presented on Saturday, June 21, 1947, before the House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture, Honorable Clifford Hope, Chairman.

"The Chairman: The committee has met this morning to hear the Secretary of Agriculture upon proposed new sugar legislation.

Some time back the Chair introduced a bill to continue the present Act for one year. Since that time representatives of the various interests in the sugar industry, both domestic and foreign, have been conferring with the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and the State Department and, as a result of those conferences, there has been produced a draft of a proposed bill.

It is the understanding of the Chair that a general agreement has been reached by all interested parties upon a draft of the bill, and I have asked the Secretary of Agriculture to come up and explain the legislation."

STATEMENT OF THE
HONORABLE CLINTON P. ANDERSON
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Secretary Anderson: I admit to you frankly I do not know too much about the provisions of this Committee print or suggested bill; but about a year ago it became obvious that negotiations with the Cuban Government for the purchase of at least one crop and preferably two crops from Cuba were not proceeding very well. And I discovered one of the reasons was the Cubans seemed to be uncertain as to what their future picture would be, because they were making what they regarded as unusual and very substantial efforts to help in relieving the sugar problem of the United States. So, since we had been negotiating for nearly 13 months with the Cuban Government, we tried to find out what steps might be taken to reassure them.

I need not go into all of the details as to what they thought might be desirable or what we thought might be possible, but it was quite obvious the things that seemed quite uppermost in their minds were not possible or desirable. They felt an exchange of notes between the Chief Executives of the two countries would be a proper solution and it was the function of the Department of Agriculture to point out to them that allotments of sugar was a province of the Congress and not a function of the Chief Executive and, therefore, it could not be handled by a note. There was, however, a letter written by the State Department to the Cuban Government, or to friends of the Cuban Government, saying that an effort would be made on the part of the United States to recognize the wartime contribution of the Cubans when new allotments were made.

I then went to Cuba within a few days after that letter was written and entered into negotiations for the purchase of two crops, part of the first crop already having been delivered and the other very large crop which we are now receiving. The Cuban Government did sell those crops to us on what I still believe to be a very fair basis and, because of the

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excellent way in which the American representatives were treated in Cuba, I felt an obligation to see to it that in any new sugar legislation the wartime contribution by the Cuban Government was recognized.

At the same time, Mr. Chairman, I felt there were other areas that had problems and whose contributions needed to be recognized; or, in case they were not able to make a contribution, that the problems that they faced should be recognized. For example, the Philippines could not make much contribution during the war because they were overrun; secondly, the Hawaiians, whose production held up remarkably well during the war, could not increase it as Cuba had increased its production, because we were using great areas of Hawaii for military purposes; we were diverting manpower from their sugar plantations and sugar industry to our war needs. And it seemed only fair to say, if we should credit Cuba for the large out-turn it had in sugar, you should take into consideration the very fine work which the Hawaiians had done under extreme difficulties and at least our own domestic areas should certainly come in for consideration; because, while they did not greatly increase their output, and in fact during the early years of the war decreased their output, they did it in response to requests from the Department of Agriculture for what we regarded as a greater contribution to the war effort. They had moved into the planting of other types of crops and surely the actions they had taken in compliance with war programs should not be overlooked.

So when it came time to consider legislation, we received letters from the Cuban Government saying a simple one-year extension of the Sugar Act would be regarded as detrimental to Cuba's interests. I myself felt that was sort of a forced construction of our contract. I had written the particular language in our contract which said that a one-year crop would not be regarded as detrimental, but the Cubans interpreted that to mean just one extension and not two. Therefore, I recognized they had a basis for their point of view; so, Mr. Chairman, when I knew you were drafting at least a one-year extension, I felt it necessary to say to you, while I appreciated the fact you were trying to make a contribution to the stabilization of things, we felt that a one-year extension would not be completely proper.

And I think I should also say there was a very definite reason why we did not like the idea at this time. There is a provision in the present Sugar Act that if there are deficits in an area such as the Philippines, that deficit shall be allotted to the full quota countries and that does not mean Cuba. And I felt if there was a deficit from the Philippines, as there probably will be and undoubtedly will be for the next two or three years, it was not fair to allot that to some country other than Cuba or Puerto Rico or some area of that nature. So you will recall, Mr. Chairman, I urged you to delay action on it for a little while, if you could, to give the American domestic areas, meaning the cane and sugar beet areas, plus Hawaii and Puerto Rico, an opportunity to see if they could get together. And I appreciate very much your patience and indulgence to us under those circumstances.

When I found you were not going to hurry the hearings on this bill, I appealed to the domestic industry to see if they could get together. The passage of the Sugar Act was greatly delayed by three or four years by the fact there could be no agreement between the domestic areas, and I am afraid not too much agreement between the branches of our Government. So it seemed desirable at the beginning to see if the domestic areas could agree. Very frankly, I was skeptical about it, but I thought it desirable to see if it was possible.

I believe it is only fair to say that these people reached an agreement by a good deal of giving and taking. They came to Washington and made a most sincere effort to try to find a basis upon which they could compromise what were certain to be difficulties and differences between them. It looked hopeless for a while, Then they began to report progress, and finally they asked me if I had anything to suggest to them as a basis for a bill. I did make a suggestion to them which I thought was fair. Very quickly there was a reply from one of the areas that would be involved, pointing out that my proposal was not fair, and I had to con-

cede it was not fair. Therefore, I asked them if they could make a proposal and, after a considerable amount of study, they came in with a proposal which we studied for quite a while in the Department and came up with the conviction, by and large, that it was an extremely fair proposal. It does something which I think is valuable to the pattern of American agriculture. It pretty well freezes for the next five years our domestic production; not, however, at a low figure, but at a reasonable figure. It was in the neighborhood of what we did pre-war under encouraging circumstances. Then it took the Cuban picture into consideration and made what I think is a most valuable concession to Cuba, namely, that nearly all of the deficits, 95 percent of them at least, should be credited at once to Cuba.

Now, the Cuban industry has expanded greatly during the war and to the great benefit of the United States and other areas which have looked to Cuba for sugar, so it seemed only fair they should be given an opportunity to compress their sugar plantings, if it was necessary to compress them, and, even if they should not compress them, that they would get the benefit of the development of the large areas which they have developed.

So, believing as I do that sugar consumption will increase in the next few years, I see the possibility that the Cuban industry should continue at a very high scale in the years that lie ahead; but, if sugar consumption in the United States did not increase very greatly, then the Cuban Government was given a very fair opportunity to adjust its production and bring it down to a more realistic pattern. I say to you very frankly I do not believe it will come down to that pattern, because I believe we will have a large consumption of sugar around the world and it will take a long time to fill up our empty sugar bowls in the homes and at the same time to provide enough sugar so that industrial and institutional users in this country will have a reasonable supply on hand and an opportunity to lay in stocks in advance of their consumption. I look for a very strong sugar demand for many years to come and, under those circumstances, I think it proper to say that the domestic areas in their proposal dealt not only fairly but generously with Cuba, so that I was very pleasantly surprised with what they had been able to agree to.

Frankly, I had doubts they would be able to come up with an agreement, but when I saw what it was and how fair it seemed to me, then I was pleasantly surprised.

It became apparent, if anything was to be done, it had to be done quickly, and there were, as you know, Mr. Chairman, some conferences with the Agriculture Committee trying to find out if your committee would consider such a proposal. We recognized the time was late and it was hardly fair for your to undertake extensive hearings on a bill of this character and, very wisely, your committee suggested we ought to find out whether the position of the Administration could be brought together as the position of the domestic areas had been brought together.

With that in mind, it was suggested that we confer with the Department of the Interior, because it has a responsibility to both Puerto Rico and Hawaii. The Department of the Interior looked at the bill carefully and the Secretary of the Interior phoned me after they had had an opportunity to study it to say he was in full agreement with the purposes of the bill and they would be able to support it, because they felt it was of great value that the domestic areas were in agreement on it. I then suggested they consult the Bureau of the Budget and the State Department and other branches of the Administration, and I am now in a position to say to you I am confident that the Administration will be pleased to support a bill such as has been drawn if it should be favorably acted upon by this committee and by the House in turn and finally by the Senate.

That brings me up to the purposes, the workings behind the bill, and its precise situation. I say to you, Mr. Chairman, I have not seen the actual text which was the basis upon which this committee print was written, but I am sure all the principles involved in it have been discussed in my office and I am confident I know in general the basis upon which this bill has been drawn, so that I can say to you I heartily endorse the bill even though I have not seen the exact wording of it.

Secretary Anderson. Then, if I may turn to the purposes of the bill:

In effect, the bill would reenact the Sugar Act of 1937 with important changes and extend the termination date from December 31, 1947, to December 31, 1952. The tax with respect to sugar would also be extended to July 1, 1953. Like its predecessors (the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act of 1934 and the Sugar Act of 1937) the bill has as its primary object the stabilization of the sugar producing, refining, and importing industries. The bill would provide for a quota system, under which the United States market is divided among the various domestic and foreign areas supplying it, and for the necessary complements to that system, namely, a tax on sugar and payments to producers of sugar beets and sugar cane. Provision is also made for the protection of consumers against excessive prices.

Section 201 of the bill would change the method of estimating each year the quantity of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States. The Sugar Act of 1937 now provides that the estimate of consumption requirements shall afford a minimum annual supply to consumers, on a per capita basis, no less than that of the two-year period 1937-1938. This per capita standard is omitted from the bill and there is provided instead the direction that the Secretary, in making such a determination, shall take into consideration certain standards with a view to providing a supply of sugar which will be consumed at prices which will not be excessive to consumers and which will fairly and equitably maintain and protect the welfare of the domestic sugar industry. The standards to be taken into consideration include the level of consumption during the preceding year, a possible deficiency or surplus in inventories of sugar, changes in population and demand factors, the level and trend of consumer purchasing power, and the relationship between the prices at wholesale for refined sugar that would result from the determination and the general cost of living in the United States as compared with the relationship between the prices at wholesale for refined sugar and the general cost of living in the United States obtaining during 1947 prior to the termination of price control on sugar. The last-named standard does not require the Secretary to limit his estimate of consumption require-

ments to an amount which would assure such a price for refined sugar, but merely provides that this factor shall be taken into consideration, together with the other factors, in the issuance of determinations under this section.

Section 202 of the bill proposes important changes in sugar quotas from those found in the Sugar Act of 1937. Heretofore the quotas for all sugar-producing areas, both domestic and foreign, have been based upon a percentage of the estimate of consumption requirements and annual quotas have varied depending upon the amount of such estimate. Section 202 proposes to establish quotas for domestic areas in specific amounts and, after apportionment of a quota of 952,000 short tons, raw value, to the Republic of the Philippines (that is a treaty obligation), to apportion the remainder of the consumption estimate to Cuba and foreign countries other other than Cuba and the Philippines on the basis of the same percentage ratios as now provided in the Sugar Act of 1937. The quota established for the Republic of the Philippines conforms to the quota for that country under the Philippine Trade Act of 1946, except that the quota in the latter Act contains no specification as to polarization.

Mr. Andresen. May I interrupt there to clear up a point in my own mind? You leave the percentage in the existing law the same as it is and then only assign the deficit of the Philippines?

Secretary Anderson. No. Actually there is a fixed quota established for domestic beet and for domestic cane of 1,800,000 tons, for example, to domestic beet and 500,000 tons to domestic cane; 1,052,000 tons for Hawaii and 910,000 tons for Puerto Rico and 6,000 tons for the Virgin Islands. Those are established quotas. Then we take the Philippines—

Mr. Andresen. Those are the standards in the Act of 1937?

Secretary Anderson. No; those are somewhat different from the Act of 1937, but only very slightly so. For example, of the 7,400,000 ton consumption the domestic beet would get 1,715,000 tons rather than 1,800,000 tons; the mainland cane would get 466,000 tons; Hawaii, 1,039,000 tons; and Puerto Rico, 883,000 tons. They are very similar to what the present figures are in the Act of 1937, but they do vary slightly and they are slightly increased because they became fixed between 7 and 8 million tons consumption in the United States. And in exchange for that fixed quota, the Cubans have an opportunity to increase greatly their output of sugar during the next few months.

Secretary Anderson.

Section 301 of the bill deletes certain conditions for payment contained in the Sugar Act of 1937 relating to the payment of fair farm wages, compliance with soil conservation requirements, and, where the producer is also a processor, payment of fair prices for sugar beets and sugar-cane. Since the enactment of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act of 1934, payments to producers of sugar beets and sugarcane have been conditioned upon their payment of fair and reasonable wage rates established by the Secretary of Agriculture and, where the producer is also a processor, the payment of fair and reasonable prices for sugar beets and sugarcane purchased, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. If the bill should be enacted in its present form, the authority of the Department in matters relating to contracts between producers and processors of sugar beets and sugarcane and contracts between laborers and producers of sugar beets and sugar cane would be limited to the issuance of recommendations under the provisions of section 410 of the bill, which is a modified version of section 511 of the Sugar Act of 1937.

Mr. Granger. Then did I understand that the matter of this and related things that are carried in the Act of 1937 are only going to be a recommendation of the Secretary hereafter?

Secretary Anderson. Yes; that is what is provided in this bill. The problem of going out and trying to determine from the standpoint of the Department of Agriculture what is a fair wage scale in every part of the country is an extremely complex one, and we have not been too well satisfied that we have had sufficient information to do a job fairly on it.

The Department as such is not insistent upon this, and I don't know that the domestic producers are.

Mr. Granger. Have you ever had to exercise any authority in that regard heretofore?

Secretary Anderson. We did it right along, but we do it generally by recognizing what the existing wage rate is, and it appeared to me to be more or less a function that had not been fully recognized by the mere fact that we do not have a sufficient knowledge of conditions and that the law of supply and demand in agricultural labor changes. There is a great shortage of it in one area at a certain time and no shortage in another place, and thus far we think it is pretty well taken care of.

Mr. Granger. There has not been any difficulty between the Secretary and the growers as to that, as a matter of wages, heretofore?

Secretary Anderson. No, there has not.

Mr. Andreson. I would like to go into the question of curtailing production. I know it is not anticipated that it would be necessary to limit production but as the Secretary knows, we will have a problem on our hands in certain areas where they are producing wheat at the present time, which land is excellent for sugar beet production, and the time may come when you may want to improve production on a deficit crop in this country.

Now, do you anticipate that we are going to have a situation of that kind during the five-year period ahead of us when this bill will be in operation?

Secretary Anderson. I recognize that it is a matter of judgment in which I may not be too expert as a witness but I do think that the production of sugar beets is a sort of technical business and that not every farmer wants to get into it and that not every community wants to go into the growing of sugar beets.

In the first place, you have to go close to the processing facilities. We tried for a long time to develop during this war period an extra production of sugar beets in a section of the Imperial Valley of California, where it seemed possible to make an immediate planting at a certain season of the year and get an extra large harvest but we were immediately confronted with a problem of trying to find a place where those beets could be processed. We had to ship them out of the area and it was hot weather and we felt that it was not a good gamble in trying to plant them there.

As a result of that experience and a good many discussions I have come to the conclusion that the sugar beet acreage is not likely to increase tremendously. It is a costly business and a farmer who

does not know how to do it does not generally get into it too greatly, so that I do not think that immediately, at least, there is going to be any necessity for limitations and acreage controls.

If, of course, it does become necessary to do it, the Department would not hesitate at all to put these controls in.

Mr. Andresen. We really should not encourage deficit production in this country, if we have the land to produce a crop which is *needed* in the United States.

Secretary Anderson. That opens a very large field as to whether or not it is desirable as a national policy to put in the very thing that that bill provides, some sort of limitation on the total amount of sugar crop at a very liberal figure in this country and then try to encourage the expansion of sugarcane growing in Cuba. After all, the contract that we made with the Cuban Government a year ago for that year called for the expenditure of roughly $450,000,000 for Cuban sugar but of that $450,000,000 there came back to the United States somewhere in the neighborhood of $370,000,000 or $380,000,000 for rice, wheat and lard. The Cuban people and the Cuban Government are very large purchasers of our agricultural produce and it seemed a very desirable arrangement to grow sugarcane in a country that was very naturally adapted to it, where the expansion of the industry could be quick.

If you got into a point where you needed a large production and your own acreage might need to be devoted to something else, and where that country that did the expanding was a large market for our own agricultural products, I do not know whether it is more desirable to grow more sugar beets in the United States or not. I do feel there is some great advantage in growing these excess crops for Cuba. That is a very good market for agricultural products, such as wheat, rice and lard.

Mr. Pace. Mr. Secretary, this is for information, as I am not too familiar with the methods of acreage allotments and beet sugar production but on a reading of Section 302, which I presume is a reenactment of the present law, it appeared that no such thing as a historical base is used in making allotments, but that that is left entirely up to your determination.

Secretary Anderson. I wonder if I could ask Mr. Kemp to answer that. I do not know anything about it. I have had no experience with sugar allotments.

Mr. Kemp. Mr. Pace, I think, sir, you should look at Section 302 (b), which determines the standards which the Secretary shall take into account in determining the proportionate shares which are acreage allotments; and there you will see that among the standards the Secretary may take into consideration the past production on the farm, the ability to produce, and in so far as practicable, "he shall protect the interests of new producers and small producers and the interests of producers who are cash tenants or share tenants, adherent planters, and share croppers."

Mr. Pace. Yes, I was familiar with that.

Of course, most quota laws do not set up certain agreeable definite standards to guide the Secretary but it seems here that while those things are elements that he should consider, it is largely a matter of discretion.

Mr. Kemp. I think so, and I think I may say, sir, that there are so many shades of opinion among the industry and there has been so much discussion about this that we more or less made up our minds that it would be impossible to agree upon any precise and specific standards, so that we have felt that we almost had to leave that to the discretion of the Secretary under these broad rules, that the old bill contained.

The Chairman. In connection with that, just where does this leave a new grower?

Secretary Anderson. It does say that the Secretary shall take into consideration these factors and shall protect in so far as practical a new grower.

The Chairman. Is that language any different from the present law, or is that the same language that we have in the present law?

Secretary Anderson. That is the same language.

The Chairman. Mr. Secretary, we thank you very much for this statement. I think you should also be congratulated for doing what a few weeks ago, certainly, seemed to be impossible; and that is to work out the details of sugar legislation at the present time.

Secretary Anderson. I think I should congratulate the domestic producers principally on their ability to get together.

The Chairman. I am sure there has been a fine spirit of cooperation all the way around, and I think, as I told you earlier this year when you suggested we should have this new legislation, that while I agreed with the idea, I doubted very much whether we would have time this year to work out the details of that legislation.

So I am frank to say I am very much surprised, and very agreeably surprised, that that has been accomplished.

STATEMENT OF FRANK A. KEMP, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AMERICAN SUGAR BEET INDUSTRIAL POLICY COMMITTEE

Mr. Kemp. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee;

My name is Frank A. Kemp. I live in Colorado, and am chairman of the executive committee of the American Sugar Beet Industry Policy Committee.

You will understand the deep sense of responsibility which I feel, because at their request I appear as a single witness on the bill before you on behalf of all five of the great domestic sugar producing and refining groups:

Sugar cane growers and processors of the Mainland sugar cane States of Louisiana and Florida;

The sugar beet growers and processors in the States from Michigan and Ohio to the Pacific Coast;

The Porto Rican Sugar Producers Association;

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association; and

The United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, comprising the majority of the refiners of cane sugar in the coastal cities from Massachusetts to Texas.

I can also say because of the safeguards included in this bill and the experience over the years in which quota legislation has been in effect that I can appear as well on behalf of the great body of American consumers.

The Chairman and other members of this Committee have been present at hearings on other sugar bills.

Quota legislation is restrictive.

That is the essence of quota legislation. It makes for restriction and limitations upon everyone. And no one likes limitations or restrictions.

In the old days, in the hearings that have been held on sugar legislation before this Committee, it seemed incumbent upon all of the groups and all of the segments of the groups to appear here and state their claims and aspirations.

I saw a report of a hearing before this Committee in 1937, which I think was 200 pages long, listing the testimony of various people representing the large and small segments of the various American sugar groups. You will appreciate, I know, that the joint endorsement and the common approval of all five competitive sugar groups, taken together with the support and endorsement of this bill recorded here this morning for the Administration by the Secretary of Agriculture, is not less than a legislative miracle.

The result as expressed in the draft of the bill before you represents first a real sense of responsibility to the consuming public and an intention that fairness and good judgment both should prevail over the relations among and between all of the areas supplying sugar to the American market.

There is no single American group that feels that the bill fully recognizes its just rights. The bill has been built by a succession of sacrifices of earnest claims, compromises and surrenders by each interest. To a very considerable extent it has been based on assumptions of future results, which no man can predict accurately.

Yet all are willing to take their risks under the bill. Time alone will tell whether the risks are evenly divided.

Quota control of the sugar industry has been in effect since 1934. It was first enacted at a time when the industry, both here and in the foreign areas supplying our market, was prostrate. It made for stabilization of production and assured ample supplies at prices to the consumers that were below any possible criticism.

The existing legislation expires next December 31.

Three months ago the industry believed that only an extension of the present Act was possible. Secretary Anderson has referred to the provision in the Cuban contract, which seemed to give Cuba a right to cancel the sale of their 1947 sugar to this country in the event legislation deemed by Cuba to be detrimental to it was enacted in respect to the future market in this country.

Beyond that, we were, up to relatively few weeks ago, proceeding in a period of recognized short supply, or assumed short supply. Agreement among the groups or with the Administration seemed impossible. The Congress was struggling with a heavy legislative schedule.

More recently we have witnessed proof of a substantial increase in sugar supplies for this year and some slowing down in the distribution of sugar in this country. We can anticipate production in 1948 in what you might term the dollar countries of a very large total sugar supply, and it begins to look as if there might not be many dollars in Europe with which to help purchase that production.

Secretary Anderson has told you of his views that legislation should be written this year, and of his insistence that some effort be made to compromise the views of the domestic groups. That this was reached only yesterday in full explains the delay in presenting this bill to you.

Secretary Anderson also pointed out that the present Act will not work next year, because since the time of its enactment, conditions have changed, particularly in respect to the productive capacity and ability of the Philippine industry, so that the provisions in the present Act, giving as they do the entire Philippine deficit to full duty countries, do not permit of the re-establishment of quotas that will work.

The most troublesome thing about sugar legislation is the determination of quotas and the division between the various sugar areas of the American market.

When the domestic groups undertook to attempt to solve that, it seemed to them that some new approach was necessary; that if we merely took the old percentage figures in the 1937 act and sought to adjust them in some way to the individual hopes of each group, we would never get any place.

So a completely new approach is included in this bill. It gives to each of the domestic areas a fixed and definite quota in an amount representing roughly a fairly high level of consumption plus some consideration for the reduction in the Philippine quota resulting from the passage of the Bell Bill last year and from some distribution of that reduction among the domestic areas.

In effect, the domestic areas became preferred stockholders in the quota to the extent of the quantity specified for each. Again, in effect, Cuba becomes the common stockholder, taking all of the Philippine deficit and sharing with domestic areas any domestic deficit that results. The Cuban production is on a very high level.

Through giving Cuba the Philippine deficit, with the possibility of high consumption in this country, the thought has been that it will help Cuba to get down to the level of postwar production that will satisfy the fair market for her sugar.

The approach in this bill has been to re-enact quota legislation, to provide for the establishment of quotas, but to give the President the precise power that he has under the old Act to suspend the quotas if in his judgment quotas should not be applied.

I may also point out to you that not only has the President the right to suspend quotas, but that quotas will work next year without suspension because this bill is so framed that every pound of sugar that can come into this country and may be needed by American consumers can come here under established quotas under this Act.

In many other particulars the bill follows the general pattern of the present act. I shall not undertake to review those unless members of the Committee would like to ask questions about some particular section.

The bill runs for five years.

Mr. Chairman, it is our understanding that the provisions with respect to the tax have become incorporated in the Internal Revenue Code. Hence it is not necessary to renew them in this Act, but merely to provide a new date of termination.

In respect to the question asked as to why this bill permits only the suspension of Title II and not Titles II and III, Title III concerns payments. Those payments in large part merely equal the tax which is levied upon the sugar produced by the people who receive the payments.

It is an exceedingly difficult thing mechanically to provide for the abatement of the tax. It is levied by this Act on the manufacture of sugar. Hence, it is the general view, which I think has been at least accepted by the Department that payment should not be suspended while taxes upon that sugar are still enacted.

I shall not, in my own outline, presume to go into this bill in any further detail.

Each of the five American producing and refining groups have instructed me to express to you their joint and separate endorsement and approval of the bill, and the hope that in view of the short period remaining until the end of the session and the accepted need for sugar legislation, it will receive your early and favorable consideration.

The Chairman. Mr. Cooley has a question, Mr. Kemp.

Mr. Cooley. Mr. Kemp, what is the amount of the tax on sugar?

Mr. Kemp: Sir, I cannot give you the total. The tax is 50 cents a hundred, raw value.

Mr. Cooley. Approximately how much raw value?

Mr. Kemp. Could I ask Mr. Marshall?

Mr. Marshall. About $70,000,000.

Mr. Cooley. And the amount of that is paid back to the sugar producers in America?

Mr. Kemp. Actually, I think, the Government profits to the extent of about $15,000,000.

Mr. Cooley. I have one other question.

What about the Philippine deficit? What does that amount to?

Mr. Kemp. We are not certain as to the time within which the Philippine industry will be rehabilitated. The estimates which have been made by the consular agents of the State Department would suggest that in 1948 the Philippine quota of 952,000 short tons established by the Act will be filled only to the extent of 200,000 tons.

Mr. Cooley. So there is not any likelihood that the Philippine rehabilitation progress will be in any way retarded by this Act?

Mr. Kemp. Not one bit. They are guaranteed that amount of sugar that this Congress decided they should have, and the faster they make it the quicker they can ship it.

Mr. Pace. As I understand, Cuba will have an opportunity to adjust its production down while the Philippines are having an opportunity to adjust their production up.

Mr. Kemp. To build back; exactly. And we hope that that level will be attained when the Philippine industry has been rehabilitated and Cuba has had an opportunity to get down from this high level of production which she has reached today.

Mr. Pace. Now, what benefit, if any, does the domestic producer, namely the cane and sugar beet producer, get from the Philippine shortage?

Mr. Kemp. None. It is all given to Cuba. But we have the preferred right to the quotas stipulated, regardless of consumption. We do not need a deficit unless we overproduce those quotas, and that is for them to do. If they do, you will undoubtedly have them down here again.

Mr. Cooley. Is Cuba in accord with the provisions of this Act?

Mr. Kemp. I cannot answer that, sir. But in your absence, Mr. Cooley, Secretary Anderson said that this was within the approval of Interior, Agriculture, and, I think, State.

Mr. Pace. I have one question, Mr. Kemp.

I told Mr. Rogers, who besides being the distinguished Representative from Florida is, of course, interested in the welfare of the cane producers of his State, that testimony up to now indicated that this bill was not susceptible to the producing crops.

Mr. Kemp. Mr. Pace, I have heard that there was one group in Florida who did not participate in these long and painful deliberations, who would like to know more about this.

I would like to say to Congressman Rogers that the *old quota of the mainland cane area has been increased by the largest percentage of any of the domestic groups in this bill.*

I think I can almost guarantee that any of the producers of Florida who will study the facts and be aware of the realities will feel that the benefits to be derived from this bill outweigh any possible objections they might have.

Mr. Pace. And they have been given the most substantial increase of any under the bill?

Mr. Kemp. They have, sir.

Mr. Andresen. I have just one question, Mr. Kemp.

You touched on some claim that somebody was making that if sugar legislation was enacted this year, the Cubans claim they had a right to cancel their sales contract for the 1947 crop.

Will you elucidate on that a little?

Mr. Kemp. Sir, I do not have a copy of that contract before me. But in the contract under which Commodity Credit Corporation bought the 1947 Cuban crop, there was a paragraph to the effect—and I am relying on my memory now—that the Cubans had the option to cancel that contract of sale in the event legislation deemed by Cuba to be unfavorable—

Mr. Cooley. Detrimental.

Mr. Kemp. —detrimental was enacted during the time of the sale or marketing of that sugar.

Mr. Andresen. You mean, then, simply if the bill was enacted or if quotas of the bill were put into operation for the 1947 crop?

Mr. Kemp. Sir, I do not know the interpretation which the Cubans placed upon that paragraph with the Department of Agriculture. I cannot tell you. But that was the language of the agreement.

Mr. Andresen. You understand, Mr. Kemp, we are interested in getting an abundant supply of sugar into this country not only for this year but also for the years to come.

Mr. Kemp. That is right.

Mr. Andresen. And I certainly would like to know the attitude of the Cubans with reference to this measure.

Mr. Kemp. I think this, Mr. Andresen. It is, at least to us, most encouraging that this bill receives the approval of the Department of State, because I assume—in fact, I know—that they have been in communication with the Cubans.

Now, from the point of view of the domestic interests, I think I may say this, sir, that we are in the sugar business. To the extent that the sugar business is upset or disturbed for any reason, it affects the interests of every one of us.

We approached this on the insistence of the Secretary of Agriculture with a determination to be fair to Cuba. And the complete approval that has been registered here is the best proof of that that I know of.

Mr. Andresen. You would not regard the proposal here, as far as Cuba is concerned, to be detrimental to Cuba?

Mr. Kemp. No, sir, I would not.

Mr. Andresen. Or would you regard it as in any manner modifying the Act of 1937 so that it would be detrimental?

Mr. Kemp. On the contrary, sir, this bill, at the request of the State Department, contains a provision that if things should work out so that the fixed quotas of the domestic areas would leave Cuba a percentage less than she had under the Sugar Act of 1937, the domestic quotas would be reduced so as to build up Cuba's figure.

Her position under the 1937 Act has been maintained in this bill.

Mr. Andresen. I have here a provision contained in the contract. For the benefit of the Committee, I would like to read it. I quote from Article VIII:

> "In the event that the United States of America should enact legislation extending, modifying or supplementing the Sugar Act of 1937 as amended in a manner detrimental to the position of Cuba as a future supplier of sugar to the United States market, then and in that event all provisions of this contract shall at the option of the institutor become null and void as to the portion of the product sold hereunder and undelivered at the time of such cancellation.
>
> "For the purpose of this clause a simple one-year extension of the Sugar Act of 1937 as amended is determined not to be detrimental legislation."

So they have agreed to the one-year extension.

Mr. Kemp. But as Secretary Anderson pointed out, Mr. Andreson, there was some question as to whether this meant one one-year extension or two. We have had one.

Mr. Flannagan. Is the Cuban Government in accord with this legislation?

Mr. Kemp. That I cannot say, Mr. Flannagan. I can only say that our Department of State has indicated that in its four corners the bill was satisfactory.

Mr. Flannagan. That is what I understood from the Secretary, too.

Mr. Cooley. With the safeguards you mention a moment ago, Mr. Kemp, there is no way that this bill could be deemed detrimental to the interests of Cuba?

Mr. Kemp. I do not believe so.

Mr. Pace. And the State Department is no doubt in close touch with the Cuban Government?

Mr. Kemp. I would think so, sir.

Mr. Flannagan. Mr. Kemp, I have just one other question.

I understand that you are speaking for the American refiners and producers.

Mr. Kemp. That is correct, sir.

Mr. Cooley. What is your own company?

Mr. Kemp. The Great Western Sugar Company, beet sugar.

The Chairman. Mr. Clevenger has a question.

Mr. Clevenger. Mr. Kemp, I think most of us would agree that Cuba, lying just off our shore in a geographical position with a short freight haul, would be in a position of advantage in supplying this market.

I am thinking now of the Philippine situation. Just across in her neighborhood is Formosa, with some 1,200,000 tons, I understand, practically wiped out.

If our State Department could facilitate the absorption of this Asiatic deficit in the Philippine area, with a short freight haul, with the same advantage that Cuba possesses here, this might well result in a permanent advantage to Cuba over the years.

Mr. Kemp. Absolutely, sir.

Mr. Clevenger. It is not likely, with the present set-up in China, that Formosa is going to be re-established as a sugar producer, is it?

Mr. Kemp. I doubt it. Mr. Clevenger, you have touched on a thing that is very close to the hearts of all the sugar people. Most of us, except for this war period, have lived at a time when there was too much sugar in the American orbit, and our problem has been what to do with it.

We have enviously regarded the great market in the East as a place for the distribution of the Philippine and Javan sugar. Today, the Formosan industry, which used to make nearly 1,000,000 tons, is making nothing.

For the Javan industry, no one knows. But certainly they have produced or shipped nothing in five or six years.

I think it quite possible that in the postwar period the Philippines may find a market for some or all of the sugar that they export close to home; and if they do, I think that is in the interest of the whole American picture.

Personally I would much rather sugar would come to America from the Caribbean than from way off in Asia.

Mr. Clevenger. We might help these two wards of ours, these nations which we created and in which we are vitally interested and are spending millions to improve. We might help both of them in that respect.

New Orleans, La.
July 2, 1947

Mr. C. J. Bourg,
510 Union Trust Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

ON JUNE 20th FOLLOWING A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE I WIRED YOU QUOTE CONFIRMING TELEPHONE CONVERSATION EVEN DATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE APPROVES PROPOSED FIVE YEAR SUGAR BILL AS SUBMITTED UNQUOTE AT THE MEETING WHEN THIS DECISION WAS MADE THE DOMESTIC AREAS WERE REPRESENTED AS INSISTING, WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, THAT 301 B & D BE ELIMINATED FROM THE PROPOSED ACT AND MR. HARRY CLARK, CHAIRMAN OF THE BEET POLICY COMMITTEE TOLD MR. GILES AND THE WRITER OVER THE PHONE THAT NEGOTIATIONS HAD REACHED THE POINT OF EITHER ELIMINATING THE SOCIAL PROVISIONS MENTIONED OR HAVE NO BILL. THE LEAGUE AND THE INDUSTRY IN LOUISIANA DESIRED THE RETENTION OF THESE PROVISIONS AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AGREED TO THEIR ELIMINATION ONLY ON THE BASIS OF TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT. LOUISIANA CONGRESSMEN HAVE REPORTED THAT THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FEELS 301 B & D SHOULD

HAVE BEEN RETAINED AND THAT IT WAS A MISTAKE TO TAKE THEM OUT. THE SECRETARY ONLY AGREED TO SUCH REMOVAL ON THE INSISTENCE BY OTHER AREAS WHO DESIRED THAT THEY BE ELIMINATED. CIRCUMSTANCES UPON WHICH THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MADE ITS DECISION MAKE IT PROPER FOR YOU TO ADVISE OUR SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES THAT THE LEAGUE ALWAYS WANTED AND STILL WANTS RETENTION OF 301 B & D PROVIDED THESE PROVISIONS CAN BE RETAINED WITHOUT LOSING THE BENEFITS OF THE FIVE YEAR PROPOSED SUGAR ACT AND WITHOUT CAUSING A BREAK IN THE UNITED FRONT OF DOMESTIC INTERESTS SUPPORTING THE PROPOSED SUGAR ACT.

GEORGE L. BILLEAUD, PRESIDENT
AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE
OF THE U.S.A., INC.

Proposed Committee Amendments to H. R. 4075 to be offered by Congressman Hope in the House

(These amendments are included in S. 1584 as introduced by Senator Millikin)

Amendment 1. On page 22, following line 3, insert a new subsection (c) to Section 301 as follows:

(c)(1) That all persons employed on the farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugar beets or sugarcane with respect to which an application for payment is made shall have been paid in full for all such work, and shall have been paid wages therefor at rates not less than those that may be determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable after investigation and due notice and opportunity for public hearing; and in making such determinations the Secretary shall take into consideration the standards therefor formerly established by him under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and the differences in conditions among various producing areas: *Provided, however,* That a payment which would be payable except for the foregoing provisions of this subparagraph may be made, as the Secretary may determine, in such manner that the laborer will receive an amount, insofar as such payment will suffice, equal to the amount of the accrued unpaid wages for such work, and that the producer will receive the remainder, if any, of such payment.

(2) That the producer on the farm who is also, directly or indirectly, a processor of sugar beets or sugarcane, as may be determined by the Secretary, shall have been paid, or contracted to pay under either purchase or toll agreements, for any sugar beets or sugarcane grown by other producers and processed by him at rates not less than those that may be determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable after investigation and due notice and opportunity for public hearing.

(3) Subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection (c) shall apply, and the Secretary shall make determinations thereunder, with respect to any domestic sugar producing area only (i) if producers in such area, who are also processors, produce in excess of five per centum of the total production of sugar beets or sugarcane in such area, and also (ii) if request for such determinations is first made by persons constituting, or representing, a substantial proportion of the producers, processors or laborers in such area who would be affected by such determinations; *Provided, however,* That in the case of the mainland cane sugar area, the provisions of this subsection (c) shall apply separately to the States of Florida and Louisiana.

Amendment 2. On page 30, line 6, strike out "individuals or associations" and insert in lieu "persons."

Explanation of Proposed Amendments

Amendment 1. This amendment would continue the authority of the Secretary in any domestic sugar producing area to condition the making of payments to producers therein upon compliance, in addition to other requirements, with fair wage and price determinations as now provided for in the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended. However, this authority could be exercised with respect to a particular crop in any such only (1) if producers therein, who are also processors, produce in excess of five per centum of the total production of sugar beets or sugarcane in such area, and also (2) if request for such determinations with respect to such crop is first made by persons constituting, or representing, a substantial proportion of the producers, processors, or laborers in such area who would be affected by such determinations. The amendment also provides that in the case of the mainland cane sugar area, the authority shall apply separately to the States of Florida and Louisiana.

In areas where less than five per centum of a crop is produced by producers, who are also processors, competition among processors for a producer's crop, competition of alternative crops which a producer may plant, and the prevalence of family sized farms competing for labor, create an over-all competitive situation where no significant contribution may be made by the application of the fair wage and price provisions in these areas. At the present time producers in the domestic beet sugar area, who are also processors, are producing less than five percent of a crop—that is, are legal owners at the time of harvest of less than five percent of the crop.

Amendment 2. Inasmuch as the term "person" is defined in subsection (a) of Section 101 as meaning "individual, partnership, corporation, or association," the words "individuals or associations" are stricken and the word "person" inserted in lieu thereof.

An Explanation

by C. J. Bourg

The proposed new Sugar Bill follows the language and the pattern of the Sugar Act of 1937. The more important and significant changes are as follows.

The declared purposes and the definitions under Title I are the same.

Section 201 directs the Secretary to use named standards when determining the estimate of consumption requirements of consumers in the U. S. In addition to considering past consumption, inventory, population increases, demand conditions, the trend of consumer purchasing power, the Secretary is directed to take into consideration the relationship between the sugar price and the cost of living in 1947. The application of this factor was used in determining the price of Cuban sugar bought by the U. S. and would be adopted to maintain the relationship between the sugar price and the cost of production, which in effect, provides protection for the consumer against excessive prices. while protecting the producer on his cost of production.

Section 202 establishes fixed quotas for domestic areas which, in the case of mainland cane area, will be

THOMSON
The complete line of cane field power farming equipment
THOMSON MACHINERY COMPANY INC.
Thibodaux, Louisiana

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500,000 tons. Cuba would receive 98.64% of the balance and other foreign countries 1.34%. Thus, Cuba's quota would fluctuate with each change in consumption, while the domestic quotas would remain fixed. The only exception to this is a provision requested by the Department of State which guarantees to Cuba the same proportion of the U. S. market as she enjoyed under the Sugar Act of 1937. Cuba would get 95% of the Philippine deficit which will be very substantial for two or three years, but will be reduced as Philippine production increases.

A deficit in any domestic area or Cuba will first be allocated pro-rata among the other domestic areas and Cuba. Whenever the total consumption in the U. S. would fall below 7,000,000 tons, all domestic area deficits would be assigned entirely to Cuba. A return to the same per capita consumption as pre-war would mean a minimum consumption of 7,200,000 tons, and the average consumption for the next five years is estimated at 7,400,000 tons or above. Increases in population will add to U. S. consumption about 80,000 tons each year. The Philippines get the 952,000 short tons quota of the Trade Act.

Section 206 will require establishment of quotas for 1948, but Section 409 authorizes the President to suspend quotas, as in the Sugar Act. It is not expected that quotas will be needed in 1948 or 1949, so that there should not be any curtailment of acres of sugarcane or production of sugar in domestic areas.

Section 301 provides an important change. Under the Sugar Act of 1937, there were five conditions of payment, namely: 1—no child labor; 2—fair wages to laborers; 3—limitation of acres to proportionate shares of the quota; 4—determination of a fair price for sugarcane and sugar beets; 5—good farming practices. Under the present Bill, the child labor provisions are maintained and the proportionate share acres must be complied with by each farmer before qualifying for payment. The fair wage determination and the fair price determination have been eliminated as conditions for payment, but provision is made in Section 410 for the establishment on the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture of a fair price for sugarcane or sugar beets *upon the request of a substantial number of producers in any area.* Likewise, a fair wage determination will be recommended *upon the request of any area.* Thus, the same procedure is maintained under Section 410 as was provided in the Sugar Act except that the Secretary will only make a recommendation and compliance is not included as a condition of payment. (This change was demanded by the beet growers and processors and agreed to by the other areas and the Secretary of Agriculture. Louisiana protested against their removal from Section 301 and obtained the provisions of Section 410 as a compromise).

Under Section 407, the Secretary is authorized to obtain information from processors when he deems it necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act.

The general provisions covered under Title V in the Sugar Act are now covered by Title IV in the proposed Bill.

Section 412 makes the term of the Act five years. Section 413 makes it effective January 1, 1948.

Section 403 gives authority to local committees with regard to payments to farmers as soon as compliance is established.

Section 501 continues the tax on sugar until July 1, 1953.

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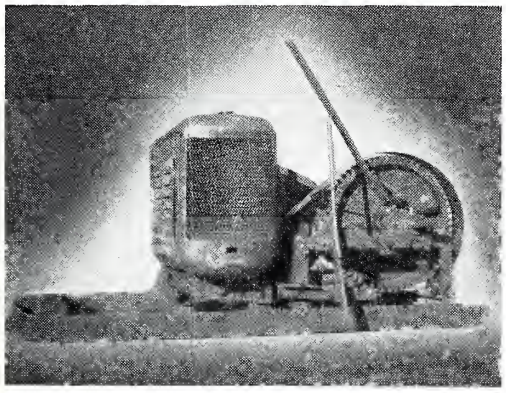

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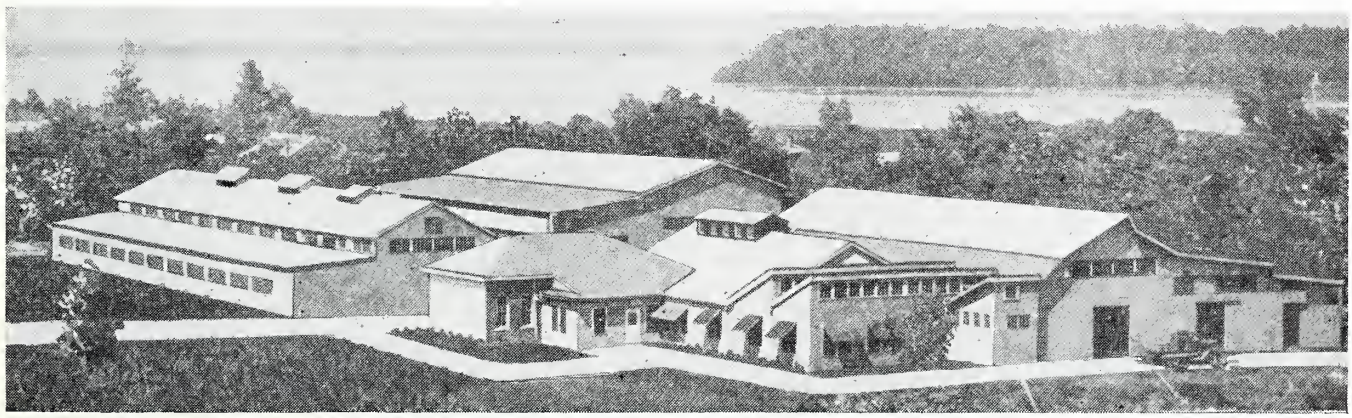
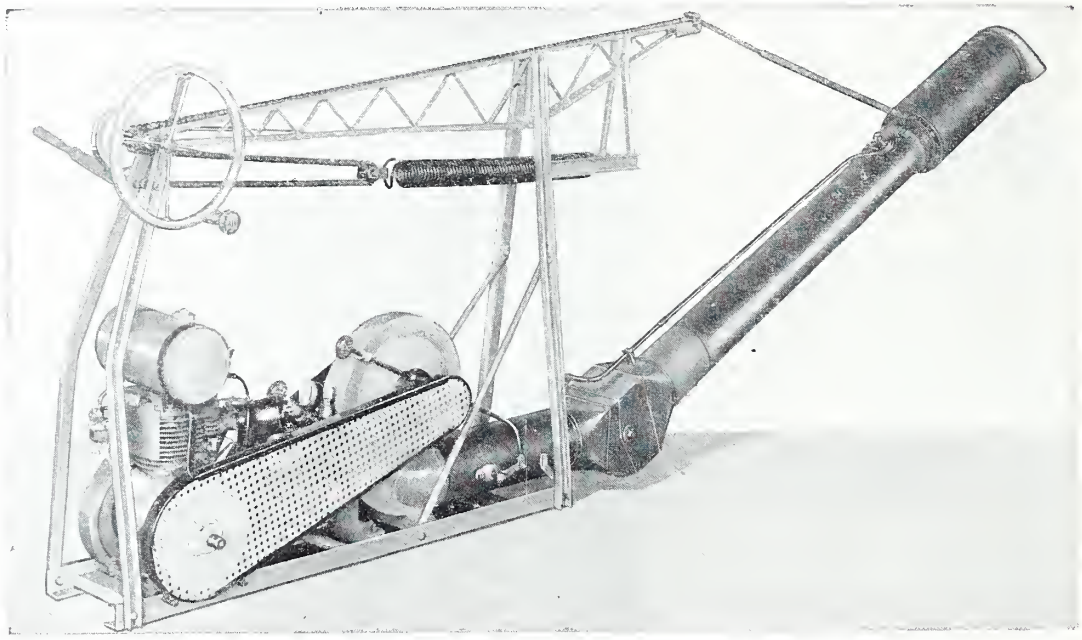


WOOLERY JUNIOR WEED BURNERS



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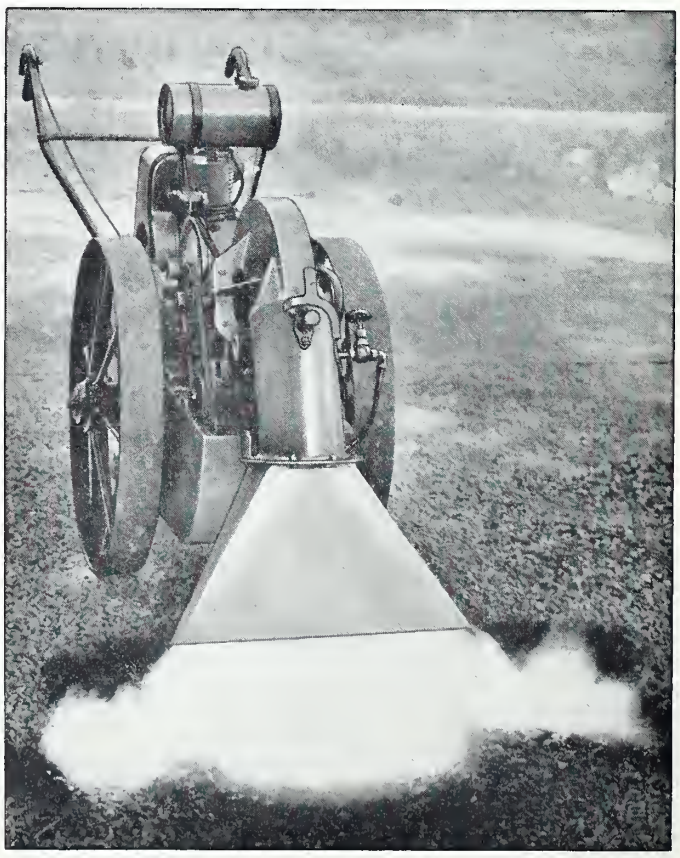

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., AUGUST 1, 1947 No. 21

Sugarcane Acreage Planting

by C. J. Bourg

The Louisiana sugar industry has ample reason to be grateful to the Senators and Congressmen who compose the Louisiana Congressional Delegation, as well as to the American Sugar Cane League, for the elements of certainty and stability with which they may now contemplate their part in the production and marketing of sugar for the next five years under the Sugar Act of 1948, which becomes effective next January 1st.

It is timely advice for any grower of sugarcane that he should plan to plant a full acreage of sugarcane on his farm, consistent with good farming practices and a proper rotation. There is no indication whatsoever of any curtailment of acreage by the Secretary of Agriculture in connection with plantings this fall for the 1948 crop. The majority opinion is that the plantings for the 1949 crop will probably be without Government limitation in the mainland areas. The prospect of available supplies for the U. S. market justifies these expectations.

The mainland cane area has been allotted a fixed quota of 500,000 tons. Any deficit in a domestic area or Cuba will be re-allocated to Cuba and the domestic areas capable of furnishing the sugar. As long as there are no proportionate shares of acreage in the mainland cane area or marketing allotments, the sugarcane grower has a freedom of action which should be exercised in such a manner as will establish the most favorable historical background of production for his farm.

It is reasonable to expect that eventually the domestic supply situation will be such as to justify within the five year term some proportionate limitation upon sugarcane acreage. The basis of the determination of the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to any farm will be "past production and the ability to produce" as provided in the Sugar Act of 1948. This provision is, and should be accepted as a warning and notice to the sugarcane grower that when proportionate shares are determined to be necessary, they will be based upon the record made by each individual farmer.

The policy of the Department of Agriculture is expressed in the following letter dated July 16th to Senator Spessard L. Holland of Florida:

Dear Senator:

This is in response to your request as to the interpretation of the Department of Agriculture of Section 302 (b) of the Sugar Act of 1937, the text of that Section being identical with the wording of the same Section in S. 1584. We understand that some of the Florida growers are concerned about the interpretation of this Section.

Section 302 (b) provides that "In determining the proportionate share with respect to a farm, the Secretary *may* take into consideration the past production on the farm of sugar beets and sugarcane marketed (or processed) for the extraction of sugar and the ability to produce such sugar beets or sugarcane. . . ." (Italics supplied.) Inasmuch as the law prescribes that only two factors, past production and ability to produce, be used in determining proportionate shares for a farm, the Department has always construed "may" in Section 302 (b) as requiring the Secretary to take into consideration both factors. There is no collateral provision in the proposed legislation, S. 1584 or H.R. 4075, or any legislative history in connection with these bills, of which we are aware, which would either suggest or require that a different interpreta-

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in which are consolidated
The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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In This Issue

Sugarcane Acreage Planting.....Cover
Industrial Sugar Rationing Ends..... 186
Fair Price Hearing Held..... 187
An Address By President Billeaud..... 188
Disease Testing and Initial Seedling selection Work at the Houma Station During 1946 189
Order Your 1947-48 Fertilizer Requirements NOW 190
Your County Agent Says..... 190
Sugar Bulletins:
Crop Report 191
Domestic Beet Acreage 191
A Cold Day in July..... 191
Philippine Production 191

tion should henceforth be adopted by the Department.

The report on H.R. 4075 by the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives confirms our interpretation. The following statement appears on Page 8 of Report No. 796 of the House of Representatives: "The proportionate shares (acreage allotments) for farms *are to be* established on the basis of past production on the farm and ability to produce sugar beets or sugarcane thereon".

If you have any further questions about this section, we shall be glad to respond promptly.

Sincerely yours,
"CLINTON P. ANDERSON"
Secretary

Industrial Sugar Rationing Ends

Price Controls Retained: Inventory Controls Begun:

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced recently that industrial sugar rationing ends, 12 noon, e.d.s.t., July 28, 1947, as the result of a lack of funds to continue the program. This step eliminates all sugar rationing. However, price controls are retained and sugar inventory controls are instituted concurrently with the end of industrial rationing.

The end of all sugar rationing was announced recently because Congress failed to appropriate the funds necessary to continue the work of the Sugar Rationing Administration, and therefore, that office is being liquidated immediately.

With the lifting of rationing controls, all suspension orders relating to sugar are revoked. In addition, all suspension order proceedings now pending are terminated. Persons under subpoena or notice to appear in such proceedings are released from making their appearance. However, all records pertaining to sugar transactions must be kept for 30 days after this revocation.

Records in connection with price control on sugar must be kept, subject to examination by the USDA until October 31, 1948. The continuing work on sugar price and inventory controls will be handled under the direction of the Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA. Pending correspondence on these discontinued program operations and on applications for adjustments or issuance of sugar bases will not be answered or acted on.

Briefly, the new sugar inventory controls provide:

(1) a general limitation of sugar inventories for any person (other than household users) to a maximum of 2,000 pounds

(2) a limitation for any industrial or institutional user of 140 percent of the quantity used during the corresponding and next succeeding months of the year ended June 30, 1947

(3) a limitation for all wholesalers or retailers to quantities equal to those sold by them during the preceding calendar month

(4) in general, no limitation is made for primary distributors. However, if a primary distributor is also an industrial user, the limitation applicable to industrial users applies. Primary distributors include refiners and importers.

Fair Price Hearing Held

A hearing to determine "Fair and Reasonable Wages" for persons employed in the harvesting of sugar cane in Louisiana during the period from September 1st, 1947 to June 30th, 1948 and the planting and cultivating of sugar cane during the calendar year 1948 on farms with respect to which applications for payments under the 1937 Sugar Act are made; and "Fair and Reasonable Prices" for the 1947 crop of sugar cane to be paid, under either purchase or toll agreements, by processors who as producers apply for payment under the 1937 Sugar Act, was held in the new Court House in New Iberia, at 9:30 A. M. on Saturday, July 26th. The meeting was presided over by C. R. Oviatt, Assistant Chief of the Sugar Act Division, Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration. Other representatives of the Government attending the meeting were W. S. Stevenson, L. F. Diehl, and R. O. Neff of the Sugar Act Division, Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration; R. J. Jordre, Administrator's Field Man, from the office of the Assistant Administrator of Production of the P.M.A., and W. M. Grayson, Chief of the Louisiana State Office of the Sugar Division of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Because the Grower-Processor Committee found it impossible to work out a formula, in the short time allowed it, covering trash deductions from cane delivered to the mills, Chairman W. F. Giles requested a 30 day postponement of the presentation of evidence for use by the government in determining its policy regarding trash in cane.

Other phases of the hearing were conducted as per schedule, however, and the Louisiana industry recommended that the dates of the Cane Purchase Contract be from October 3rd, 1947 to January 31st, 1948 with the retention in the contract of the clause permitting growers and processors, by agreement, to settle for cane each week, or on the average for the season.

E. W. McNeil, Chairman of the Labor Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, made certain recommendations regarding wage rates and we print below the recommendations adopted by the Labor Committee of the League at a meeting in Thibodaux on July 22nd which were presented at the hearing by Mr. McNeil.

"It is our understanding that the agencies which have been charged with the administration of the Sugar Act of 1937, in determining fair and reasonable wage rates in prior years, have pursued a policy of maintaining, as far as possible, the same relationship between wage rates and growers' income per ton of cane that existed in the three-year period 1938-1940. As we understand this policy, the relationship is maintained by determining the percentage increase in grower's current income per ton of cane over the income for the 1938-1940 base period, and giving the same percentage increase to wage rates established during the base period.

The Labor Committee of the American Sugar Cane League has at hearings held during past years taken the position that it has no objection to the maintenance of this relationship, and further has recommended wage rates which would maintain this relationship, as the Committee understands its application.

The Committee feels that a formula based on this relationship under most circumstances does justice to the laborer and to the sugar cane grower. However, in considering wage rates to be paid for harvesting the 1947 crop of sugar cane, we have taken cognizance of the increase in cost of living since the 1946 harvesting season, and have some doubt if the anticipated increase in grower's income over the income from the 1946 crop, will provide wage rates which are completely adequate to the laborer.

We note that in issuing the Wage Determination, on July 15, 1947, for sugar cane workers in Florida, for the period July 1, 1947 through June 30, 1948, the basic minimum rates were increased 12% over those effective for the preceding year, subject to the condition that such increased rates may be revised should the price of sugar advance or recede significantly. We believe a similar percentage increase in Louisiana, subject to the same condition or modification, is proper under existing circumstances.

THEREFORE, we recommend that the wage rates to be paid in Louisiana for the harvesting of the 1947 crop of sugar cane, be determined by increasing the rates contained and provided in the 1946 Determination, for the several classes of work or operations therein set out, to the extent of 12% of such 1946 rates. Further, the Determination should provide that the rates so determined may be revised upward or downward should the price of sugar advance or recede significantly.

This hearing also relates to the planting and cultivating wage rates during the calendar year 1948. It is impossible to anticipate at this time what return per ton of cane will be received from the 1948 crop. However, unless there is some significant change in the price of sugar prior to the issuance of this Determination, it appears proper that the same percentage increase should be here applied, subject to revision after issuance of the Determination if there is any significant change thereafter in the price of sugar.

The Committee desires to definitely state for the record, that the recommendation here made is not to be taken as an abandonment of its position as to the propriety of maintaining the relationship between income and wage rates which existed during the base period 1938-1940, or of recommending or contending that the rates recommended for 1947 reflect a proper relationship between income and wage rates."

August 10th was set as the deadline by Mr. Oviatt for filing of briefs on the wage rates and cane pricing phases of the contract. An additional hearing will probably be held on August 26th to discuss the cane trash and other features of the Fair Price Determination.

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An Address By President Billeaud

An Address to the Convention of The Southern Weights and Measures Association

It is a pleasure and a privilege to appear before the Southern Weights and Measures Association assembled in convention in our historic and interesting city to briefly discuss the Louisiana sugar industry; its origin, its development, and its contribution to the economic well-being of our state; and to point out its dependence upon proper weights and measures.

The growing of sugar cane was introduced in Louisiana in 1751 by a Jesuit priest; however, sugar was not produced in Louisiana until 1795 when Etienne deBoré, who is given the credit of being the father of the Louisiana sugar industry, produced the first crop of sugar that was sold for approximately $12,000. Detailed production records of the industry exist since 1815, a period of 132 years. This certainly should give the industry a status of maturity with the accompanying attributes of stability and responsibility. During this long interval the industry has enjoyed periods of prosperity and has suffered periods of adversity.

In addition to the many natural hazards of weather, to which agriculture is subject, this area has had, over the years, recurrences of floods from the treacherous Atchafalaya and from the great Mississippi rivers, tropical hurricanes of great intensity, early freezes, the devastating Mosaic disease which all but wrote finis to this complicated chapter of Louisiana agriculture and last but by no means least, the constantly changing political and economic theories of government—high tariff, medium tariff, low tariff, bounty, free trade, and in later years, production quotas, domestic and offshore, coupled with an excise tax on sugar production and with benefit payments on cane production. In spite of absorbing such punishment as few industries have and surviving, the production of sugar in Louisiana today is on a sounder basis, internally, than ever before, largely due to three factors: (1) the constant development of new varieties of sugar cane which have materially increased yields of sugar per acre; (2) the almost complete mechanization of the fields for cultivating and harvesting; and (3) the work and efforts of the American Sugar Cane League.

To the scientists in Washington, Houma, Baton Rouge, and Canal Point, Florida, who work through the U. S. Department of Agriculture and through our State University, the people who produce sugar cane in Louisiana owe a debt of gratitude which can never be over emphasized. Without this work which is carried on continuously it would be only a question of a very few years before disease would complete its cycle of destruction and sugar cane in Louisiana would become almost as much a curiosity as it is in most other states of the Union.

The breeding of sugar cane varieties is done by the Bureau of Plant Industry at the Canal Point Station in Florida where cane usually blooms into tassels and provides the opportunity for the breeding work. The seedlings are sent from the Canal Point Station to the Federal Experiment Station at Houma, Louisiana, where the first pathological tests are made. Every year between 10,000 and 20,000 and in some years as many as 40,000 seedlings of sugar cane varieties are received at that station. The seedlings look very much like young grass. Following the pathological tests the Federal Experiment Station at Houma and the State Experiment Station at Baton Rouge conduct agronomic tests both at the stations and in regular test fields maintained throughout the sugar producing area. The promising varieties are subsequently transferred to primary stations for further tests and are then further transferred to approximately thirty-five secondary test plots well scattered throughout the area for increase and for possible eventual distribution to all of the sugar cane growers of the state for commercial production.

To a large extent modern mechanical appliances for producing and harvesting sugar cane which have materially reduced the cost of production have been initiated and perfected by a mere handful of men. These have been men of great genius, patience, perseverance and skill who literally took the seemingly impossible problem by the neck as it were and forced it into submission. Today, the cane fields of Louisiana are filled with machines of various types and sizes on high lug rubber tires, tilling the earth, cultivating the young plants, and finally, when the soil has been forced to surrender its riches and the crop has come to its fullness, other machines (the harvesters) march with soldierly precision down the long straight rows leaving empty space where shortly before green banners waved idle fingers to the sky. To the very few great men who, by a life of perseverance, have brought about this mechanical transformation, the Louisiana sugar industry is deeply grateful.

The work of the American Sugar Cane League on behalf of its 11,000 members has been a very important factor in securing national recognition for the industry, without which, it would have been impossible to profitably continue sugar production in Louisiana. The activities of the League are conducted through 22 standing committees made up of some 200 men engaged in the industry. The organization maintains its headquarters in New Orleans and a branch office in Washington, D. C. It is the purpose of the organization to keep its entire membership as fully advised as possible on all economic, legislative, technical, and other matters of interest to the producer of sugar cane and to the processor of sugar.

The significance of the Louisiana sugar industry in the State economy is well illustrated by the following tabulation of production and values of the 1946-47 crop:

	In Tons
Sugar cane harvested and sold	5,052,289
Various types of sugar processed	320,755
Gallons of syrups and molasses produced	46,629,113
	In Dollars
Value of sugars	42,629,000
Value of syrups and molasses	21,680,920
Total value of sugars, syrups and molasses	64,309,920

The Louisiana sugar industry in its present form can be expected to produce annually between five and six million tons of sugar cane from which should be processed between 400,000 and 500,000 tons of sugar; from 35,000,000 to 45,000,000 gallons of syrups and molasses; and from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 tons of

bagasse, from which is processed building board, plastics, poultry litter, etc. The proper and efficient weighing of this tremendous volume is most important since all of it is sold on the basis of weight. The American Sugar Cane League, therefore, enthusiastically recommends the enactment of legislation by the State of Louisiana that will have the effect of maintaining within the state, an efficient and properly supervised weights and measures department.

Disease Testing And Initial Seedling Selection Work At The Houma Station During 1946

By Eaton M. Summers, Associate Pathologist, and E. V. Abbott, Pathologist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

The seedling testing program in 1946 followed essentially the same pattern as in previous years. C. P. numbers were assigned to 204 seedlings which were turned over to the agronomists at Houma and Baton Rouge for further testing. The quality of the new C. P. varieties was at least as good as the 206 seedlings that received C. P. numbers in 1945.

C. P. 34-120 is a parent of a total of 117 of the 204 new C. P. '46 varieties. The use of this variety as a parent in the sugarcane breeding program has been a distinct step forward. Seedlings from it have been, in general, vigorous, of good type, and satisfactory in sucrose.

The sugarcane breeding program has now advanced to the place where we can be assured of a number of promising seedlings each year which are at least reasonably resistant to all of the diseases that occur in Louisiana. It remains now only to get the desired combinations of satisfactory sucrose, yield, and physical characteristics to suit the various requirements of the different sections of the state and the soil types within each section. The large number of promising varieties now in the early stages of testing should offer solutions to some of these problems. If, as is proposed, 3 new varieties, viz., C. P. 34/92, C. P. 36/19, and C. P. 36/183, are released in 1947 the variety situation may impove in some areas.

Disease Situation in the Commercial Varieties

Mosaic

The elimination of all mosaic-susceptible varieties except Co. 290, which can be easily rogued, has greatly reduced the threat of this disease to the Louisiana industry. There was some increase in mosaic in C. P. 36-105 during the year, particularly at Raceland, where infection as high as 30 percent was encountered. There was no important spread in other localities. Mosaic in C. P. 34-120, which has been found only at Raceland, increased but slightly during the year.

The release of C. P. 36-13 during 1946 added another mosaic-resistant variety to the list of commercial canes. Only a trace of mosaic has been recorded in this variety.

Brown Spot

Brown spot infection was more severe than in any recent year, chiefly on summer-planted C. P. 36-105. The foliage became severely fired and undoubtedly caused some reduction in yield. Infection was much less severe on fall-planted cane of this variety and was of no consequence on other commercial varieties. It would be well to watch for this disease on C. P. 36-105 and probably to avoid planting it in the summer in areas where brown spot occurs.

Root rot and Red rot

Stands of plant cane in 1946 were generally less satisfactory than in 1945. Some plantations lost as much as 15 percent of their plant cane with the average probably about 5 percent, as compared with less than 2 percent in 1945. Poor stands were rather common, however, in many fields that were retained. This was true particularly of fields of C. P. 29-120 where seed of some fall-planted cane fermented in the ground. There was more root-rot damage to this variety than usual as a result of the prolonged cool, wet weather in the spring, but hardly enough to account for all of the poor stands of plant cane. Apparently they were caused largely by un-

TABLE 1. Summary of testing and distribution of seedlings and pathological observations on agronomic selections, foreign varieties, and prospective breeding material in the variety improvement program in 1946.[1]

Classification	No. examined in field field	No. inoculated with mosaic	No. inoculated with red rot	NUMBER OF SUCROSE ANALYSES				Number replanted as		C. P. numbers assigned
				C. P. candidates	Pre-C. P. candidates	Controls	Total	Pre-C. P. candidates	C. P. candidates	
'40 series from Houma	304	----	----	285	----	33	318	----	----	3
'41 series from Canal Point	40	----	----	38	----	4	42	----	----	----
'41 series from Houma	419	----	----	368	----	52	420	----	----	64
'42 series from Canal Point	94	----	----	87	----	13	100	----	----	9
'42 series from Houma	1050	----	----	856	147	93	1096	----	246	112
'43 series from Canal Point	530	----	----	342	----	40	382	----	128	16
'43 series from Houma	575	----	----	----	49	4	53	449	----	----
'44 series from Canal Point	116	116	----	----	61	11	72	----	61	----
'45 series from Houma	13387	16369	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Totals	16,515	16,485	----	1,976	257	250	2,483	449	435	204
Foreign varieties										
Miscellaneous importations	12	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	7[2]	----
C. P. Varieties—Agronomic selections										
In pathology plots										
'43 series	15	----	----	----	----	----	10	----	----	----
'44 series	185	----	18	----	----	----	142	----	----	----
'45 series	449	206	188	----	----	----	156	----	----	----
Others	5	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----
In agronomy plots	1403	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Grand totals	18,584	16,691	206	1,976	257	250	2,799	449	442	204

[1] The authors are indebted to L. G. Davidson for making the chemical analyses; to R. L. Tippett for assistance in summarizing and tabulating data.
[2] To be considered as prospects for agronomic testing.

favorable planting and weather conditions rather than by disease injury.

Chlorotic streak

There was no important change in the chlorotic streak situation in 1946. Slight increases were noted in very limited areas but not enough to cause any alarm.

Unreleased C. P. Varieties

A number of promising varieties are under advanced test at present by the agronomists on the outfield stations. While some of them have shown limited amounts of mosaic their general disease record is satisfactory. Their utilization will depend entirely upon their ability to perform satisfactorily in the field.

Seedlings under Pathology Test in 1946

Table 1 summarizes the pathology seedling testing work for 1946. The total number of seedlings under test was somewhat greater than in 1945 as a result of a good breeding season at Canal Point during the winter of 1945-46. More than 13,000 new seedlings varieties were planted in the field for observation. The first sucrose analyses will be made on selections from them in the fall of 1947.

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A recent release of the International Emergency Food Council recommending the distribution, to over one hundred countries including the United States, of "Nitrogenous Fertilizers" indicates that the 1947-48 demand will probably exceed the supply by over thirty percent. The Council pointed out that many countries with huge populations to feed are desperately in need of more nitrogenous fertilizers in order to increase their crop yields. The acute shortage now existing comes about in spite of the fact that world production of nitrogen in 1947-48 will equal that of prewar years.

The wise sugarcane grower will place his order for fertilizer early with a reliable source, have the order confirmed immediately, and arrange to accept early delivery, certainly as early as December, 1947.

Your County Agent Says...

by P. J. deGravelles, County Agent, St. Mary Parish

The Sugar Cane crop of St. Mary Parish at the present time is two weeks to three weeks below normal due to dry weather. Stands of cane are better than last year. Crop has been well cultivated. If proper amount of rainfall is gotten crop should exceed last year's tonnage per acre. There is about an 8% increase in acreage over last year or approximately 41,000 acres sugar cane.

Cane borer infestation is very heavy this season.

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Several thousand acres of the worst infested areas were dusted for first generation borers, and about 500 acres are being dusted for second generations.

Ten million cane borer parasites are being released.

Johnson grass has spread rapidly in the parish in the last few years. This spread being due principally to shortage of labor to control same.

Control by fallow plowing is being practiced this year by farmers who have heavy infestation. This is being done on a large scale throughout the parish.

Sugar Bulletins

Crop Report

The crop reporting bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has estimated the production of sugar cane for sugar and seed in Louisiana and Florida this year at 6,702,000 tons compared with 5,997,000 tons last year. The report states that the cane acreage in Louisiana has been increased by 8,000 acres and that the acreage increase in Florida is expected to be approximately 13% over last year.

Domestic Beet Acreage

The 1947 planted acreage of sugar beets was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 966,000 acres which is the highest since 1943. This compares with 904,000 acres planted last year and a ten year average of 894,000 acres. The report goes on to state that increases over 1946 are indicated in all major producing states, except Ohio and Michigan where declines of 14 and 22 per cent, respectively, are estimated. The two states having the largest acreage, Colorado and California, show increases of 2 and 22 per cent, respectively, over last year.

A Cold Day in July

Those people who believed that "a cold day in July" was an impossibility in the Louisiana sugar district must have wondered what was happening on the night of July 23rd when a strong north wind sent the thermometers throughout the sugar district tumbling down into the low sixties. An all-time record of 67 degrees was set in New Orleans on that date and reports from the sugar district indicate that the residents of the Louisiana Sugar Bowl were sending "sleeping under blanket cards" to their vacationing friends.

Philippine Production

A news dispatch from Manila states that so much progress has been made since the end of the war in the rehabilitation of the Philippine sugar industry that those islands expect to shortly begin exporting sugar. Vincente Bunuan, head of the Philippine Sugar Administration, has estimated the production from the present crop at 400,000 short tons, raw value.. It is estimated that 150,000 tons of this production will be needed for home consumption, leaving a balance of 250,000 tons for export.

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The Mechanical Harvesting of Sugar Cane in Louisiana

by J. Norman Efferson, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station

The harvesting of sugar cane in Louisiana is becoming more highly mechanized each season. During the recent war years, the use of mechanical harvesters and of other mechanical devices to reduce the hours of man labor required and labor costs developed rapidly. The major cause for this movement was the shortage of labor and the high costs of what labor was available, resulting from the demands of the armed forces combined with the more attractive wages offered by war-time non-agricultural industries located in the production area and in near-by cities such as New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Less than one-half of the pre-war normal labor supply was available in the Louisiana sugar cane area for the harvesting of the crop of 1944, 1945, and 1946. Also, the wage rate as established by the United States Department of Agriculture under the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 amounted to $1.50 per day in 1940 but was increased to $3.10 per day in 1946.

Without the introduction of the mechanical sugar cane harvester in Louisiana, there appears to be no doubt that the production of sugar in Louisiana would have been about half as large as it actually was in recent years, and especially in 1945 and 1946. Fortunately for the Louisiana sugar industry and for sugar consumers throughout the country, certain mechanically-minded producers and sugar equipment engineers had been experimenting with mechanical harvesters for several years before the labor shortage occurred and were able to place in the fields machines which would do the job in a reasonably efficient manner with a great saving in man labor hours required to do the harvesting work.

Harvesting an acre of sugar cane with an average 20-ton yield requires about 80 hours of man labor per acre, or 4 hours per ton, which is more than the total labor requirement for planting, hoeing, and cultivating the crop. With the mechanical sugar cane harvester, under ideal conditions, 2 men on the harvester with 3 men behind the harvester scrapping up and cutting ditch-bank rows are able to cut and pile 8 acres per day, or from 150 to 200 tons of cane. This amounts to less than 8 hours of man labor per acre or less than one-half hour per ton. Under such conditions, the indicated saving in man labor hours is such that less than 10 per cent as much man labor is employed per ton cut with harvesting machines as compared with the usual hand harvesting methods. Stated another way, with adequate mechanical harvesting equipment, one man can harvest as much sugar cane as 10 to 15 men under the old hand methods.

With such reductions in man labor requirements made available to producers, the number of mechanical sugar cane harvesters in Louisiana increased from less than 25 operated on a more or less experimental basis in 1940, to 79 in 1942, 124 in 1943, 192 in 1944, 329 in 1945, and 422 for the most recent harvesting season, 1946 (Table 1). These data, assembled from the estimates of county agents and/or other agricultural leaders in each of the eighteen most important sugar cane producing parishes of the state of Louisiana, indicate that the shift towards the use of mechanical harvesters has not been uniform in all parts of the sugar belt. The

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In This Issue

The Mechanical Harvesting of Sugar Cane in Louisiana ..... Cover
Anhydrous Ammonia 196
Sugar Inventory Control Order 196
Sugar Price Ceilings Raised 197
European Beet Acreage Estimates 197
Sugar Bulletins 198
Your County Agent Says 198

parishes of Assumption and Lafourche, in the central part of the Louisiana sugar cane area, reported a total of more than 50 machines in use in each parish during the 1946 harvesting season. The parishes of Iberville, Iberia, St. James, St. Mary, and Terrebonne each reported from 30 to 49 machines per parish in use for 1946. Four parishes, Avoyelles, Lafayette, St. Landry, and Vermilion, had less than 10 machines per parish for the most recent grinding season.

TABLE 1. Number of mechanical sugar cane harvesters used by farmers to harvest sugar cane in the 18 sugar parishes in Louisiana, 1942 to 1946

Parish	Number of harvesters used each year				
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Ascension	6	11	14	16	21
Assumption	11	17	27	65	68
Avoyelles	0	1	2	5	8
Iberville	5	7	11	28	35
Iberia	0	1	7	11	32
Lafayette	1	2	2	6	8
Lafourche	20	25	30	40	52
Pointe Coupee	3	3	4	11	12
Rapides	0	1	1	3	5
St. Charles	1	1	1	3	4
St. James	5	10	15	22	35
St. John	2	4	12	16	18
St. Landry	0	0	0	0	0
St. Martin	2	4	4	7	14
St. Mary	7	12	18	45	49
Terrebonne	10	16	26	33	41
Vermilion	0	0	4	4	4
West Baton Rouge	6	9	14	14	16
Total	79	124	192	329	422

In 1945, the cane growers in these eighteen sugar parishes harvested a total of 280,000 acres of sugar cane for sugar, syrup, and seed; of this total, 139,000 acres, or about 50 per cent, was harvested by mechanical harvesters. In 1946, the total acreage of cane for all purposes in the region amounted to about 298,000 acres of which 187,000 acres, or 63 per cent, was harvested with the use of mechanical harvesters (Table 2). Thus, in a period of about six years, the Louisiana sugar cane harvesting system has changed to the extent that while in 1940 practically all of the crop was cut, stripped, and topped by hand, by 1946 about two-thirds of the crop was cut, topped, and piled by the use of mechanical harvesters.

The extent to which each of the individual parishes in the Louisiana sugar belt changed from hand to mechanical harvesting of sugar cane appeared to be related directly to the intensity of the sugar cane enterprise in relation to other farm enterprises in the area and the average size of the farms. Producers in the parishes of Assumption, Iberville and St. Mary cut more than 80 per cent of their total cane acreages in 1946 with mechanical harvesters; these parishes depend almost entirely on the sugar cane crop for their farm income and have many relatively large specialized sugar cane farms. The parishes of Lafayette, St. Charles, St. James and St. John each reported from 60 to 80 per cent of the total cane acreage as harvested with machines; these parishes are important sugar cane regions but have a relatively large number of fairly small general and truck-crop farms. The parish of Point Coupee reported less than 25 per cent of the total cane acreage as harvested with mechanical harvesters in 1946. This parish is located on the northern edge of the sugar cane belt and includes a large number of small general farms, each growing some sugar cane, but very few producing a sufficient acreage to justify a mechanical harvester.

TABLE 2. Acreage of sugar cane harvested with mechanical harvesters in the Louisiana Sugar Belt, 1945 and 1946

Parish	Total acreage harvested for sugar, syrup, and seed		Acreage harvested with mechanical harvester		Percentage cut with harvester	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Acres		Acres		Per cent	
Ascension	11,351	12,759	6,600	7,200	58.2	56.4
Assumption	30,773	36,458	26,157	32,812	85.0	90.0
Avoyelles	5,000	5,000	1,500	2,500	30.0	50.0
Iberville	21,200	21,500	16,800	20,000	79.2	93.0
Iberia	35,900	37,500	3,300	9,600	9.2	25.6
Lafayette	9,680	9,559	4,968	6,458	51.3	67.5
Lafourche	32,000	33,800	16,000	23,000	50.0	68.0
Pointe Coupee	10,500	11,400	2,350	2,500	22.4	22.0
Rapides	1,900	2,221	375	700	19.7	31.5
St. Charles	2,035	2,536	900	1,545	44.2	60.9
St. James	16,000	18,500	10,000	14,500	62.5	78.4
St. John	9,200	10,000	8,000	8,000	86.9	80.0
St. Landry	2,000	2,000	----	----	----	----
St. Martin	17,000	17,500	2,550	5,250	13.2	30.0
St. Mary	35,299	38,329	28,239	32,300	80.0	84.3
Terrebonne	20,524	20,820	6,000	12,000	29.2	57.6
Vermilion	7,500	6,500	2,000	2,500	26.7	38.5
West Baton Rouge	11,658	11,300	3,050	5,641	26.2	50.0
Total or average	279,520	297,682	138,789	186,506	49.7	62.7

Prospects for the Mechanical Harvester in Future Years

The continued use of mechanical sugar cane harvesters in the Louisiana area in future years and any possible expansion will depend on many factors. In the final analysis, average total costs of harvesting must be lower by the mechanical process than by hand methods if the harvester is to be used. It is impossible to establish reliable data to indicate average costs at the present time because of the several different types of machines that are in use, as the machines have been in use on a commercial basis for only two or three years and there is no long-time experience on which to base depreciation rates and maintenance costs, and because of the changes that are being made in the machinery and the methods of harvesting each season. Some growers have reported costs as low as $0.40 per ton, while others have reported costs of $2.50 per ton.

The reason for this wide variation in costs are the difficulties encountered in the process of harvesting by machine. Under the ideal conditions as mentioned heretofore, which include upright varieties, no wind damage, a uniform growth and a uniform stand, large fields with few ditches, a dry field, relatively little trash in the cane, and no mechanical breakdowns in the field causing an entire crew of men to be idle, substantial cost reductions appear to be possible in comparison to current costs for hired labor. In small irregular-shaped fields, in those where drainage problems are severe and many ditches are necessary, in cuts where there has been wind damage or the characteristic growth of the variety is such that there are numerous stalks which are not upright, in fields where the stand and growth of the cane has not been uniform, and under other similar situations, mechanical harvesting with the present machines in use appears to be difficult and in some cases impossible. One or more of these conditions occur quite frequently each year in many parts of the sugar cane area of Louisiana; thus, in some cases, it is indicated to be more economical even with current labor costs to cut the crop by hand.

Another factor must be considered. The mechanical harvesting of sugar cane produces a product which, up to the present time, is inferior in quality to the same cane if cut and stripped by hand, because of the excessive trash and the immature tops caused by the uniform topping procedure. The final result according to many reports is less sugar per ton of cane ground and higher costs of grinding at the mill. Thus, part of the saving in harvesting costs is offset by lower returns per ton. Because of this quality differential, if labor costs decline to pre-war levels and improvements are not made in the mechanical harvesting process, in some instances hand-harvesting methods again may be used in place of mechanical harvesters.

Most growers in Louisiana feel that the sugar cane harvester is here to stay. This does not mean, however, that every grower should buy a machine. The initial investment of from $6000 to $7000 per machine plus the operating costs make it too expensive for many small growers. To be economical, the machine must be used to capacity and this will not be possible on many small units. Assuming that 8 acres per day for a 50-day operating season is near-capacity use under normal weather conditions, this means that a machine must harvest at least 400 acres or 8,000 tons per season to be used efficiently. If a producer does not have that volume in sight, he may do well to delay his purchase until smaller and cheaper machines are built and to continue to cut his crop by hand or attempt to rent a harvester from some near-by grower.

One possible solution to this problem of mechanical harvesters for small growers is the cooperative buying and use of harvesters. In many cases, cooperative harvesting could be done to the advantage of all parties. Producers and county agents, however, report that certain conditions are essential to the success of such an undertaking. All cooperators need to be on farms adjoining or near each other. This is necessary because a cane harvester is a very heavy and bulky piece of equipment and moving it long distances is impractical because of the time and expense involved. Also, it is indicated to be desirable that not more than three producers purchase a machine together. The harvesting season is relatively short and all producers want to let their cane grow as long as possible to get maximum yields and still harvest the crop as quickly as possible in order to avoid possible losses due to early frosts. However, some difficulty might be encountered in harvesting the crop on each farm at the proper time if more than three producers are involved unless they are all very small growers. The total production for all cooperators combined should be about 8,000 to 10,000 tons in order to have an efficient unit. Each cooperator must have consideration for the others in his unit, must share his pro-rata part of the original investment and operating expenses, and must contribute his part to the operation and maintenance of the machine. One very successful cooperative of this type has been reported in Assumption Parish.[1]

Such arrangements, however, still will not care for the many producers who grow ten acres of cane or less each year. The only possibility for these farmers appears to be development of custom-harvesting of cane for smal farmers by near-by growers or commercial operators. This movement has not occurred to any great extent in the Louisiana sugar belt thus far but may develop as more harvesters become available. Many of these small farmers will stick to hand cutting, topping, and stripping for years to come even if custom-harvesting is available, especially if sugar cane prices decline, since they will find that they will have more cash at the end of the year if they use their own family

labor to harvest the crop by hand rather than pay another to cut the crop with a machine.

[1] The Cooperative Use of the Mechanical Harvester on Small Farms in Assumption Parish in 1942, by Moore Valois, County Agent, Assumption Parish, Louisiana.

Anhydrous Ammonia

Report by Edward P. Munson, Field Representative of the American Sugar Cane League

Anhydrous ammonia is a nitrogen gas formed by taking nitrogen from the air and treating it with hydrogen under high pressure in the presence of iron rust. It is 82% nitrogen and is the cheapest source of nitrogen fertilizer available—Nitrate of Soda 16¢ a pound, Cyanamid 13¢, Ammonium Nitrate 10¢, Anhydrous Ammonia 6¢, Spring, 1947, Leland, Mississippi.

Cooperative experimental work with Anhydrous Ammonia was started in 1943 by the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station and the Tennessee Valley Authority, including the development of suitable equipment for its application. After four years of experimental work it was released for general field use in the spring of 1947, due to the shortage of commercial fertilizer, and was used on about 100,000 acres this year.

It can be applied to the soil before planting or as a side dressing to the plants, as it does not leach out, but holds firmly to the soil. Experiments have shown that best results are obtained when Anhydrous Ammonia is applied about 6" deep and *well covered,* about 4" x 6" from plants or 6" deep before planting under the seed bed. 32 lbs. applied to cotton gave an average increase yield of 350 to 400 lbs, per acre and 32 lbs, applied to corn 14 bu. increase yield.

The equipment most generally used in applying Anhydrous Ammonia is the same as used in propane flame cultivation with certain changes—The burners are removed and knife Coulter like applicators with a small rubber hose attached to the back of them are installed and iron fittings and valves are used instead of brass ones. This change over from a propane burner to a gas fertilizer distributor costs approximately $100.00. Aqua Ammonia or Liquid Ammonia can be made by passing the ammonia gas through water and diluting to about a 30% nitrogen solution. This liquid can be applied with a pump driven by the tractor at a fixed ratio speed thus insuring a uniform distribution.

Anhydrous Ammonia in the gas form reaches about 250 lbs. pressure on a hot day whereas the liquid form has little or no pressure.

Mr. W. G. Taggart informed me that he successfully used Anhydrous Ammonia on sugar cane about twenty years ago by adding the gas to water to form a solution of about 30% nitrogen. However he emphasized that moisture must be present in the soil in order to prevent loss by leaching. Mr. H. T. Barr of the Agricultural Engineering department of Louisiana Experiment Station advised me that his department has an Anhydrous Ammonia distributor mounted on a tractor and that he will have a demonstration on the F. A. Graugnard Sons plantation in St. James Parish (West Bank of Mississippi River) on September 11th and another demonstration on the Hymel-Stebbins property St. James Parish (East Bank) on September 25th.

Mr. Barr expects to reduce the cast of the distributor and is at work on same now.

I understand that several companies have Anhydrous Ammonia for sale and among them are the Shell Oil Company, Lion Oil Company, etc., and of course it is also made at the T.V.A.

It may be advisable for anyone interested in using Anhydrous Ammonia to first secure a contract with some supplier for about five years to justify the expense of the necessary equipment such as a storage tank, distributors etc.

Sugar Inventory Control Order

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced the full text of Sugar Inventory Control Order No. 1. This order, effective 12:01 A.M., August 1, 1947 contains in detail the sugar inventory controls which were briefly summarized in a Department release of July 28, 1947. That release also announced the termination of all sugar rationing and the continuance of price controls. Under the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947, sugar inventory controls may be continued through March 31, 1948. Household users are exempt from inventory controls. Price controls on sugar may be continued through October 31, 1947 by authority of the same law.

The full text of the sugar inventory control is issued to read as follows:

"Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947, Sugar Control Order No. 1, Section 705.7 is issued to read as fololws:

Section 1. *What this Order does.* This order fixes the maximum inventory of sugar which any person can have on hand at any time. This order does not, however, apply to household users or to primary distributors, except that a primary distributor who is also an industrial user is subject to this order as though he were an industrial user only.

Section 2. *Maximum Inventory for any Person.* The maximum inventory of sugar which any person may have on hand at any time shall be the greater of (1) 2,000 pounds or (2) the maximum inventory allowed him under any applicable provisions of Section 3 or 4 of this Order, or (3) a quantity of sugar equal to his customary shipping unit.

Section 3. *Maximum Inventory for Industrial or Institutional Users.* The maximum inventory which an industrial or institutional user may have on hand at any time shall be either (a) 140% of the amount of sugar he used during the corresponding and next succeeding month of the 12-month period ended June 30, 1947, or (b) 90% of the amount of sugar used during the corresponding and next succeeding two months of the 12-month period ended June 30, 1947. For example, on any day in September 1947, his inventory shall not exceed the greater of (a) 140% of the amount he used in the months of September and October 1946 or (b) 90% of the amount he used in the months of September, October and November 1946.

Section 4. *Maximum Inventory for Wholesalers and Retailers.* (a) The maximum inventory which a wholesaler or retailer may have on hand at any time shall be the amount of sugar he sold in the preceding calendar month.

(b) If a wholesaler or retailer has not sold sugar during the preceding calendar month, his maximum inventory at any time prior to the end of the first full calendar month during which he sells sugar shall be the reasonable estimated amount of his sales during that calendar month. Thereafter, he shall com-

pute his maximum inventory under paragraph (a).

Section 5. *Records.* Every person who during any time in any calendar month has an inventory of more than 2,000 pounds of sugar must keep records showing the following for each such month:

(1) His actual inventory at the end of that month.

(2) The amount of sugar acquired and the amount of sugar sold or otherwise disposed of during that month.

(3) The records of his monthly operations during the year ended June 30, 1947, necessary to determine his maximum inventory under this order.

Section 6. *Definitions.* (a) "Industrial user" means a person who uses sugar in producing, manufacturing or processing for sale any product other than sugar.

(b) "Institutional user" means any person who uses sugar in the preparation of food which he serves to consumers, or in the service of food to consumers.

(c) "Inventory" means sugar which any person has in his possession. Possession of sugar includes:

(1) Sugar in the physical possession or control of the person or his agent or representative.

(2) Sugar placed in any plant, warehouse or other place, which place is owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such person, provided, however, that this shall not apply to sugar stored for others by a public warehouse.

(3) Particular sugar wherever located or an undivided interest in such sugar which is the subject of any contract, arrangement or understanding under which (whether or not conditioned on any contingency) it is sold or is to be sold to such person or disposed of as such person may direct.

(d) "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other organized group of persons.

(e) "Primary distributor" means any person who manufactures sugar or any person who, for the purposes of sale, takes delivery from the Collector of Customs of sugar brought into the continental United States, or the agent of any such person. The term "agent" shall be deemed to include a broker, factor, commission merchant, or a person who takes title but actually performs functions commonly performed by agents, brokers, factors, or commission merchants.

(f) "Retailer or wholesaler" means any person other than a primary distributor who sells sugar.

(g) "Sugar shall have the meaning which it had under Third Revised Ration Order 3.

Section 7. *Adjustments.* Any person who can show that his maximum inventory under this order causes him hardship may apply to the Sugar Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for an adjustment of that maximum inventory.

Section 8. *Sanctions.* Any person violating any provision of this Order is subject to the criminal and civil sanctions provided for by the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947.

This order shall become effective 12:01 A.M., August 1, 1947.

The record-keeping requirements of this Order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this first day of August, 1947.

(signed) N. E. DODD
Acting Secy. of Agriculture

(1) This order will be titled in the Federal Register as follows:

Title 32-National Defense; Chapter VII-Sugar Rationing Administration, Department of Agriculture; Part 705-Administration; Sugar Inventory Control Order 1.

Sugar Price Ceilings Raised

The Sugar Rationing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, on August 5th announced maximum price increases of 13.5 cents per hundred pounds for raw sugar and direct-consumption raw sugar and 15 cents per hundred pounds for other direct consumption sugar at the primary distribution level.

This action, effective 12:01 A.M. (EDST) August 6, 1947, will result in an increase in the retail price of sugar amounting to about 2 cents per 10 pounds. Retail increases do not become effective until first shipments at the new prices reach retailers.

The price increases are necessitated because prices paid for Cuban raw sugar under the Cuban-U. S. Sugar Contract go up as U. S. price indexes increase and the Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. purchaser of the Cuban sugar, must be protected against incurring losses on the sale of the sugar it purchases and subsequently sells to refiners.

The amendments making the price increases are: Amendment No. 7 to MPR 16 (Raw Cane Sugar) and Amendment No. 12 to MPR 60 (Direct Consumption Sugar).

European Beet Acreage Estimates

Acreage estimates of the 17 principal European beet sugar producing countries for the current 1947-48 crop indicate an increase of 9.3 percent over that of last year, according to advices received by Lamborn & Company, from F. O. Licht, European sugar statisticians. Harvesting of the crop usually gets under way in September.

The current season's beet plantings for the 17 countries are reported at 4,174,268 acres as against 3,818,624 acres last year. According to Lamborn, these countries produced approximately 5,400.000 short tons of sugar last year, or a little over 75 percent of the pre-war 1935-1939 average.

The detailed acreage estimates follow:

Country	Estimate 1947-48 Crop	Last Year 1946-47 Crop
Austria	61,775	28,861
Belgium	126,021	105,759
Bulgaria	56,833	79,539
Czechoslovakia	432,425	409,215
Denmark	105,512	105,902
Finland	9,637	7,749
France	716,590	617,750
Germany	815,430	804,520
Holland	122,314	110,580
Ireland	60,001	78,084
Italy	321,230	247,100
Poland	536,265	418,842
Rumania	123,550	93,535
Spain	177,912	148,260
Sweden	117,372	135,075
Switzerland	13,395	12,763
United Kingdom	383,005	415,091
Total in acres	4,174,268	3,818,624

(Estimates for Russia, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Turkey have not been reported).

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Sugar Bulletins

President Signs Sugar Bill

President Truman signed the General Sugar Act of 1948 on August 8th thus completing the legislative passage of this new sugar quota legislation. The provisions of the new bill were extensively explained in the July 15th issue of *The Sugar Bulletin.*

Cane Purchase Contract Being Discussed

An open conference is being held as we go to press today (August 11th) in the County Agents Agricultural Building in Thibodaux, where evidence is being presented to the Government relative to trash in cane delivered for grinding. The meeting is being held at the request of the Grower-Processor Committee.

It will be recalled that W. F. Giles, chairman of this Committee, requested in New Iberia on July 26th that the Government allow his Committee further time to work out the cane trash problem and it is our understanding that he will present a plan for trash settlements today that has been agreed upon by the Grower-Processor Committee. The full text of this agreement will be printed in the September 1st, issue of *The Sugar Bulletin.*

Syrup and Molasses Price Controls Removed

Price controls on syrups and edible molasses were removed by the Department of Agriculture, effective August 9th. The USDA also removed import and export controls on edible molasses and syrups including corn syrups, corn sugars, and all sugar containing products. Cane and beet sugar remain under price, import and export control.

Acreage for Syrup

The acreage of sugar cane for syrup this year is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 118,000 acres compared with 120,000 acres used for this purpose in 1946 and a ten year average of 126,000 acres. An indicated increase in Florida and Alabama is expected to be more than offset by declines in Louisiana and Georgia.

Farm Forum Planned

Joseph Lallande, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, has announced that plans are being made to hold a Southern Farm Forum in New Orleans some time in November. Mr. Lallande, states that the plans call for a two day meeting to which nationally known speakers will be invited. Emile Morvant of Realty Operators, Inc., is a member of the steering Committee preparing the plans for the Forum.

Your County Agent Says...

Because of the great interest in the conditions of the sugarcane crop throughout the Louisiana sugar district, *The Sugar Bulletin* has contacted our friends, the county agents, to get their expert opinion on how the canes look in their particular districts. As usual these gentlemen have been very cooperative and we print below a summary of the news that they have given to us. **Your attention is called to the fact that practically all of the replies were mailed before the rains began on August 10th.**

Ascension Parish

E. S. Landry reported on August 9th that only light scattered showers had occurred in Ascension Parish during the drought. He estimates the crop in his district to be about two weeks late.

Assumption Parish

Moore Valois reports from Assumption Parish that heavy general showers had occurred in his district between August 1st and August 9th and that the cane crop had been generally benefited. He estimates the crop to be about three weeks late and states that the canes have a much better stand than in 1946 but that growth is 20 to 24 inches under that of last year. The showers are expected to hasten the growth of the canes, however, and prospects appear to be as good or slightly better than they were last season.

St. Charles Parish

A. J. Melancon, Jr. of St. Charles Parish, advises us that the light scattered showers recorded there up to August 9th served to help the canes slightly and that the crop is just about 2 weeks late in growth in his district. He reports that the canes suffered materially between July 12th and August 1st but that some improvement has been shown since that date.

Iberia Parish

W. E. Williams, county agent of Iberia Parish states that light general showers in his territory up to August 9th were generally beneficial to the cane crop. He estimates the crop to be about 4 weeks late and states that the canes suffered heavily during the recent drought but that the light rains since August 1st have improved the canes.

Avoyelles Parish

K. J. Ducote, of Avoyelles Parish, has advised us that only light scattered showers were experienced in his district up to August 9th and that the cane crop was not helped much by them. He estimates the crop in his district to be 3 to 4 weeks late.

St. Mary Parish

P. J. deGravelles reports from St. Mary Parish that the light scattered shower occurring there up to August 9th were of little help to the cane crop, which he estimates is from 4 to 5 weeks behind in growth.

West Feliciana Parish

C. L. Flowers of West Feliciana Parish, advises that the light scattered showers there up to August 9th did not help the cane crop at all in his territory. He estimates the crop in West Feliciana Parish to be 4 weeks late.

Vermilion Parish

J. D. Sobert reports from Vermilion Parish that on August 9th the cane crop in his territory was 6 weeks behind in growth.

We again call the attention of our readers to the fact that the reports listed above were made prior to August 10th when the drought was definitely broken by good rains throughout the Louisiana sugar belt. It is generally believed that good growing weather for the balance of the season will allow the cane crop to make up the growth lost during the prolonged dry spell and it will be interesting to watch this progress in subsequent reports.

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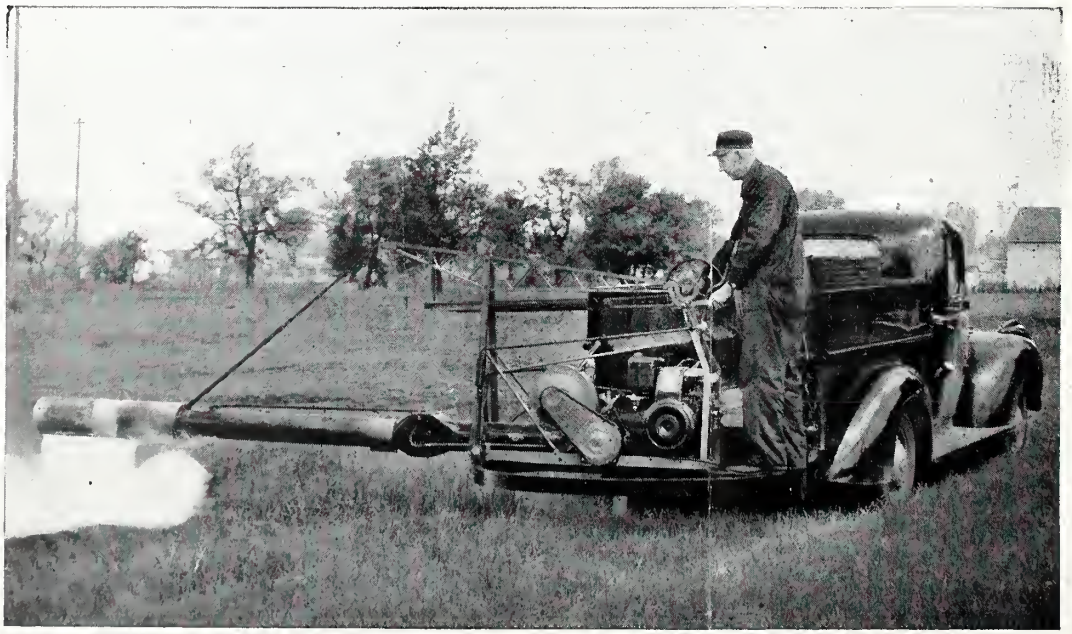

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., SEPTEMBER 1, 1947 No. 23

Testimony of W. F. Giles Presented in Open Conference Held at Thibodaux, Louisiana on August 12, 1947

My name is W. F. Giles. I am a sugar cane grower residing at Adeline, Louisiana, and am Chairman of the Louisiana Grower-Processor Committee. The status and purposes of this committee have been stated at the hearing held at New Iberia, Louisiana, on July 26, 1947, with reference to fair and reasonable prices for the 1947 crop of Louisiana sugar cane, and, therefore, will not be here repeated.

At the hearing held at New Iberia, the Grower-Processor Committee of Louisiana requested that the hearing be adjourned to a future date to permit further study and consideration by the Committee of certain data and conditions which might affect its conclusions and recommendations. The presiding officer explained that because of the delays involved it would be impossible to adjourn the hearing to a further date, but agreed that an open conference would be held on the request of this Committee at which any recommendations could be made, and would be received by the Government and given due consideration. The conference today is the result of that understanding.

The data and conditions referred to at the New Iberia hearing relate primarily to trash in sugar cane, which during the past several years has given rise to serious problems which were not existent when the basic price relationship between grower and processor was first determined under the Sugar Act of 1937, or prior to that time. There has been no change in this basic relationship since the first fair price determination was issued under this act.

In recent years with the advent and development of mechanization in the sugar cane fields of Louisiana and the shortage of harvesting labor, the trash problem has become increasingly serious. Much of the sugar cane delivered to the mills is now cut with mechanical harvesters and large quantities of the cane cut by hand is cut top and bottom only. No practical mechanical device has as yet been designed which can clean and strip the cane or completely eliminate immature tops.

The Louisiana growers and processors, and particularly the Members of the Grower-Processor Committee, have been considering this trash problem during the past four or five years. In 1943, the Grower-Processor Committee concluded that the processor should be permitted to make trash deductions on cane containing excessive trash. After prolonged discussions it was agreed by the Committee, through compromise, that any cane containing in excess of 3% trash should be considered trashy cane, and deductions permitted of such excess. A recommendation in accordance with these conclusions was made to the Secretary of Agriculture, and while no official cognizance has been taken of this recommendation by its inclusion in the Fair Price Determinations, such deductions have been authorized through administrative action of the Department.

Some processors have made trash deductions and some have not. While trash deductions where made, have protected the processor to the extent of re-

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in which are consolidated
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The American Cane Growers' Assn.
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In This Issue

Testimony of W. F. Giles Presented in Open Conference Held at Thibodaux, Louisiana on August 12, 1947.....Cover

Testimony of J. Paulin Duhe Presented in Open Conference Held at Thibodaux, Louisiana, on August 12, 1947.....205

lieving him from paying for non-sucrose materials at the price for sugar cane, such deductions have not off-set other losses, particularly to the processor, resulting from grinding trash with cane, nor have such deductions contributed anything to the solution of the basic problem, which is the existence of trash itself.

The processors of Louisiana contend that the existence of excessive trash has caused and will continue to cause, until eliminated, serious losses to them. This contention is substantiated by data compiled by the processors and by independent federal and state agencies, based on tests made. Primarily and most tangible these losses appear to consist of the following items:

(a) Higher price for cane.
(b) Lower yield of sugar.
(c) Reduced milling capacity.
(d) Higher transportation costs.

There are other losses which are less tangible and impossible to attempt to evaluate on data available.

The members of the Grower-Processor Committee in their recent deliberations have considered and studied all data available on the trash problem. In order that the record may disclose all facts which the Committee considered and which appear to well justify the conclusions reached, I file herewith the following exhibits and requests they be given proper marks of identification:

1. A composite of two letters dated July 16 and July 18, 1947, addressed to Mr. Frank Barker, a member of the Grower-Processor Committee, from W. M. Grayson, Chief, Sugar Division, Louisiana State Office.
2. Table of comparison of commercially recoverable sugar actually produced with that on which conditional payments were made under the Sugar Act of 1937, during the years 1937-1946, both inclusive.
3. Graph plotted by F. A. Vought, 6/28/43, indicating losses resulting from excessive trash.
4. Financial results of the operation of raw sugar mills in Louisiana, 1943 and 1944, prepared by William H. Alexander and J. Norman Efferson, of the Department of Agricultural Economics, of the Louisiana State University.
5. Issue of Sugar Bulletin of date June 15, 1944, and particularly the article appearing therein beginning at page 151, by George Arceneaux, and Lester G. Davidson, Associate Chemist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.
6. Graph plotted by F. A. Vought 6/23/45 indicating losses resulting from excessive trash.

In addition to carefully considering the data contained in the exhibits which I have offered, the Committee has conferred at length with Dr. W. G. Taggart, Director, Louisiana State Agricultural Experiment Station, and with Dr. Arthur G. Keller, of the Audubon Sugar School, Department of Chemical Engineering of the Louisiana State University, whose advice, assistance and cooperation are here gratefully acknowledged.

It is particularly pertinent at this point to refer to the decrease in recent years in the amount of commercially recoverable sugar actually produced per ton of cane, as compared with commercially recoverable sugar in the sugar cane based upon the

formula used by the Government in computing conditional payments. I have filed a table disclosing this comparison.

There is no unanimity of opinion on the Grower-Processor Committee that this appreciable drop in sugar actually recovered is due to trash alone. There are undoubtedly other factors. However, it is generally conceded that the increase in trash has saliently affected the recovery of sugar.

The grower-members of this Committee, after careful study of the trash problem and the data available, agree with the processor members in principle. Undoubtedly the processor has suffered losses due to excessive trash. The amount of these losses is debatable, because of certain intangibles which cannot be precisely evaluated.

The Committee realizes that because of the appreciable drop in the amounts of sugar actually recovered under the amounts of theoretically recoverable sugar, as shown on the table I have filed, the Government of the United States is seriously concerned because of the amount of conditional payments made the growers. We fully appreciate the fact that if the industry does not solve the problem, the Government will probably step into the picture and change the recoverable sugar formula. While this would solve the problem for the Government, it would not assist the industry, but in fact would work tremendous hardship on the large number of small growers who deliver to the processors relatively clean cane.

The processor members of the Committee submitted a proposal under which, in addition to the actual deductions for trash, premiums and discounts would be allowed or made based on trash content above or below 3%, with the amount of the premiums and discounts predicated on loss to the processor in sugar recovered and loss in capacity resulting from trash. The proposal was not agreeable to the grower members of the Committee. Other proposals and counter proposals were made by processors and growers.

After many hours of conscientious study, discussions and negotiations, and after considering the several proposals and counter proposals, the grower members of the Committee submitted a compromise proposal which was agreed upon and approved by a majority vote of the Committee.

Therefore, based on the approval of this proposal and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Grower-Processor Committee and in its behalf, I now recommend that the Determination of Fair and reasonable prices for the 1947 crop of Louisiana sugar cane, under that portion thereof entitled "Definitions and General Provisions", contain the following provisions relating to trash and the effect thereof on the price to be paid for sugar cane produced from the 1947 crop.

1. From each ton of Louisiana sugarcane the trash content of which is in excess of 3% of the gross weight thereof, a deduction of all such excess may be made.
2. From each ton of Louisiana sugar cane the trash content of which is in excess of 3% of the gross weight thereof, there shall be deducted on account of recovery losses sustained by the processor because of excess trash, an amount equal to 2¢ for each 1% the trash content is in excess of 3%, with intervening points in proportion.
3. On each ton of Louisiana sugar cane the trash content of which is less than 3% of the gross weight thereof, there shall be paid on account of decreased recovery losses sustained by the processor because of excessive trash, the following bonuses:
   (a) A bonus of 2c for each 1% the trash content is less than 3%, with intervening points in proportion, and
   (b) An additional bonus equal to 1.03 times the weekly average or season's average price per pound of 96° raw sugar (depending on which option is agreed upon) for each 1% the trash content is less than 3%, with intervening points in proportion.

It will be noted this proposal contains the following features:

1. The weight of all trash in excess of 3% of the gross weight of the cane delivered must be deducted by the processors.
2. The grower is penalized 2 cents per ton of sugar cane delivered for each 1% of trash content in excess of 3%. The 2 cents per ton penalty is a compromise figure. The processors submitted data indicating recovery losses and capacity losses on each ton of cane processed per percent of trash content thereof. The recovery loss alone was approximately 4 cents per 1% of trash. The discount compromise figure eliminates from consideration all losses except on recovery, and the recovery loss is by compromise reduced 50%.
3. The grower is given a premium or bonus of the same 2 cents per ton for each 1% of trash content less than 3%.
4. The grower is given an additional premium or bonus per ton of cane containing less than 3% trash, in an amount equal to 1.03 times the price of raw sugar per pound, for each 1% the trash content is less than 3%.

I file herewith a table entitled "Table 1, (Revised)" which indicates the effect of trash on the price for cane under this recommendation.

Undoubtedly this system of premiums and penalties will be conducive to the delivery of cleaner cane. All growers and processors alike will become trash conscious. The trash deduction will result in a material increase in the aggregate of trash deducted from the weight of deliveries of sugar cane delivered from the 1947 crop as compared with previous years.

The proposal which the Committee recommends is not offered as a cure for the trash problem. The problem can be cured only through the elimination of trash itself. The proposal at best is a temporary expedient, recommended for the 1947 crop only. However, it is firmly believed that if our recommendation is accepted by the Government, the amount of trash will be reduced, there will be trash deductions made by all processors, the processors' losses will be somewhat relieved, and the amount of sugar actually recovered will be much nearer the recoverable sugar figure, thereby affording relief to the Government.

Realizing that the trash problem is fundamentally and basically an industry problem; that trash deductions and a system of premiums and discounts are merely a temporary expedient; that the existence of trash is a cancer from which the Louisiana industry as a whole is suffering which could prove

fatal; and that surgery rather than opiates is required for the cure, the Grower-Processor Committee at the outset of its deliberations held since the New Iberia hearing, unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the American Sugar Cane League to sponsor a project in cooperation with the Federal and State Agricultural Experiment Stations, to intensively study methods of eliminating trash in cane. To obtain the proper experimental and research work, a substantial sum of money will be required. Therefore, the Committee has recommended that the industry contribute the sum of approximately twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars per year to a fund to be dedicated to finance this project.

The industry will undoubtedly respond. With adequate funds and the best available technical knowledge employed in the project, we know a practical and economically sound means can be devised to eliminate trash. This committee has pledged its every effort to this end. The American Sugar Cane League has already appointed a special committee to lay the groundwork for the project, particularly its financing.

In addition to the recommendation relating to trash, the Committee makes the following additional recommendations relative to the Determination of Fair and Reasonable prices for the 1947 crop of Louisiana sugar cane:

I. The Committee reiterates the two recommendations made at the New Iberia hearing held on July 26, 1947, one recommendation relating to the term of the pricing period, and the other relating to the inclusion in the 1947 Determination of the two optional methods of settlement between grower and processor provided in all prior determinations.

II. The Committee recommends that the conversion factor including par sugar cane and premiums and discounts above and below par, used by the Louisiana processors in converting tons of standard sugar cane from tons of actual sugar cane delivered, be made uniform in that portion of Louisiana east of the Atchafalaya River and in that portion west of the Atchafalaya River.

Historically there has always been a difference in what is considered par sugar cane and the allowable premiums and discounts in these two areas. This difference is entirely justified. There is a so-called standard eastern contract and a standard western contract. However, there are several other forms of contracts employed by processors, particularly in the area east of the Atchafalaya River. The Committee feels there is no justification for the differences between the processors within the respective areas. However, under all prior determinations no change has been possible. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the 1947 Determination contain a provision reading substantially as follows:

"(a) That as to sugar cane processed in the State of Louisiana east of the Atchafalaya River, 'Standard (par) sugar cane' shall be sugar cane containing not less than 11.5% nor more than 12% sucrose (both figures inclusive) in the normal juice.

(1) That for such sugar cane containing more sucrose in the normal juice than standard sugar cane, as defined in this paragraph, there shall be added a premium of five-tenths of 1% for each full one-tenth of 1% increase of said sucrose content up to and including 12.5%, and thereafter a premium of 1% for each full one-tenth of 1% by which the sucrose exceeds 12.5%.

(2) That for such sugar cane containing less sucrose in the normal juice than standard sugar cane, as defined in this paragraph, there shall be applied a discount of 2% for each full one-tenth of 1% by which the sucrose falls below standard sugar cane.

(b) That as to sugar cane processed in the State of Louisiana west of the Atchafalaya River, 'Standard (par) sugar cane' shall be sugar cane containing not less than 11.5% nor more than 12.5% of sucrose (both figures inclusive) in the normal juice.

(1) That for such sugar cane containing more sucrose in the normal juice than Standard sugar cane, as defined in this paragraph, there shall be added a premium of 1% for each full one-tenth of 1% increase of said sucrose content.

(2) That for such sugar cane containing less sucrose in the normal juice than standard sugar cane, as defined in this paragraph, there shall be applied a discount of 2% for each full one-tenth of 1% by which the sucrose falls below standard sugar cane."

Paragraph (a) is the Standard Eastern Contract. Paragraph (b) is the Standard Western Contract.

This recommendation will not affect the 28 mills operating west of the Atchafalaya River all of which now use the Standard Western Contract. However, it would have the effect of revising the conversion factors of 17 of the 32 mills which operate east of the Atchafalaya.

III. The Committee finally recommends that except as amended and supplemented in accordance with the recommendations I have made, the 1947 Determination be similar to the 1946 Determination, but specifically requests that all of provisions of the 1947 Determination be written in full, rather than being incorporated therein by reference to a determination issued in a prior year.

In conclusion, and to refer again to the trash problem, the Committee feels that the industry as a whole has now taken full cognizance of this problem, and will find its solution. The recommendations pertaining to trash made as to the 1947 Determination will undoubtedly to some extent at least alleviate the problem. The research program I have mentioned which will be undertaken, should in time solve the problem. In view of these facts the Grower-Processor Committee requests and urges the Government to adopt the Committee's recommendations as to trash for the year 1947, and postpone any action previously contemplated in revising the recoverable sugar formula, awaiting the results of the adoption of the Committee's recommendations and the industry trash elimination program.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:
W. F. GILES

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Testimony of J. Paulin Duhe Presented in Open Conference Held at Thibodaux, Louisiana, on August 12, 1947

I. My name is J. Paulin Duhe, President of Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Company, Inc., Jeanerette, Louisiana, whom I represent. I represent and make this appearance also for and on behalf of the following processors of Louisiana sugarcane.

Vida Sugars, Inc., Loreauville, La.
Billeaud Sugar Factory, Broussard, La.
Alice C. Factory, Franklin, La.
The Maryland Co., Inc., Franklin, La.
Young's Industries, Inc., Youngsville, La.
Iberia Sugar Cooperative, Inc., New Iberia, La.
Orange Grove Sugar Co., Inc., New Iberia, La.
Levert-St. John, Inc., St. Martinville, La.
Shadyside Co., Ltd., Franklin, La.
Sterling Sugars, Inc., Franklin, La.
M. A. Patout & Son, Inc. Jeanerette, La.
Vermilion Sugar Co., Inc., Abbeville, La.
Erath Sugar Co., Erath, La.
D. Moresi's Sons, Jeanerette, La.
Loisel Sugar Company, Jeanerette, La.
St. Martin Sugar Co., Breaux Bridge, La.
Delgado-Albania Plantation Commission, Jeanerette, La.
Meeker Sugar Refining Co., Meeker, La.
Evangeline Pepper & Food Products Co., St. Martinville, La.
Cypremort Sugar Co., Inc., Louisa, La.

II. At a meeting of Louisiana Sugarcane Processors held in New Iberia, La., on August 11, 1947 the following resolution was introduced, received a second, and was adopted. All of the above named processors voting for the resolution and one processor, Oaklawn Factory, not voting pending reference of the various resolutions to Mr. J. J. Muson, President of the Company, for decision.

WHEREAS, the Grower-Processor Committee by a majority vote has recommended that certain basic changes in the Fair Cane Price Determination be made, and

WHEREAS, for the reasons hereinafter outlined, we, the above named Processors, object to these changes,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That J. Paulin Duhe be and is hereby authorized and instructed to present our views to the Grower-Processor Committee at its meeting at 9:00 A. M. in Thibodaux, La., on August 12, 1947 with the request that its proposal be so modified as to incorporate these views into their recommendation, not supplemental to said recommendations, to be made at the industry wide meeting to be held at 10:00 A. M. on August 12, 1947, in Thibodaux, La.
2. That, in the event, the Grower-Processor Committee declines to so modify its recommendation, J. Paulin Duhe be and is hereby authorized and instructed to appear for us and on our behalf and to introduce this document into the record at the meeting to be held in the Agricultural Building Auditorium at 10:00 A. M. on August 12, 1947.

III. A deficiency in sugar yield has existed and increased each year during the past four years. This deficiency in 1946 resulted in overpayment in benefit payments to cane growers by the U. S. Government amounting to nearly ½ million dollars. This deficiency in 1946 reduced the gross revenue of processors by more than seven times the above amount.

IV. The results of this yield deficiency to both the U. S. Government and the Louisiana processors have assumed such proportions that corrective steps are indicated. Toward this end a method has been proposed for dealing with the problem of cane trash during 1947.

V. The value of any such proposal depends upon the extent to which trash content of cane delivered is actually reduced. The trash deduction schedule presently in effect has resulted only in the increase in the amount of trash delivered, because the net trash penalty to the cane grower has been a profit. By delivering sufficient trash the grower was assured of collecting cane price and benefit payments for at least 3 percent trash. Even if "penalized" for all trash in excess of 3 percent, the grower was losing nothing because such trash was never of any value. Whether the proposed penalty for trash is sufficiently great to encourage delivery of cleaner cane is doubtful. It must be borne in mind that the reduction of the actual trash weight is in no sense a "penalty". If the proposed penalty is 2 cents per ton of cane for each percent of trash, that is not much of a penalty in view of the saving of at least 50 cents per ton of cane in cutting costs possible through cutting cane top and bottom as compared to cutting it clean. It would require a fantastic trash content in cane to result in a "penalty" which would equal the saving in cutting cost.

VI. The proposed method is inadequate for and unfair to the processor, in that it is not presumed even in part to:

1. Reimburse the processor for increased cost of grinding and disposing of the extra fibre contained in the trash.
2. Reimburse processor for lost productive time of his equipment while engaged in grinding nonproductive trash instead of cane.
3. Reimburse processor for extra wear and tear on mills due to grinding trash instead of cane.
4. Reimburse processor for actual cost of derrickage and transportation of trash to factory.
5. Reimburse processor for actual cost to sample and make trash determinations on cane.

VII. The proposed method is unfair to the processor because of the provision that a bonus shall be paid for cane containing less than 3 percent trash. Before the advent of the "trash problem" the grower was required to deliver, "all cane reasonably free from trash or shucks, . . . sound . . . cut to the reasonable satisfaction of the processor . . . cut in the

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top ripe joint . . .". Since the advent of the "trash problem" the above quoted requirement has been interpreted, by agreement, to mean, "not over 3 percent trash". The processor is now, as he always has been, entitled to the above described cane for the price determined fair. Any increase in the price of cane with the processors' income so reduced as at present is unjustifiable.

VIII. The proposed method is inadequate and inconsistent because even with respect to the one item of reimbursement to the processor attempted, that of loss of sugar recovery, the method is a compromise of purported facts. Facts cannot be compromised fairly by agreement unless both parties to the agreement make concessions. In this case only the processors are to compromise anything. They are to waive one-half of their calculable loss of recovery due to trash.

IX. The proposed method thus cannot be expected to "solve" the problems of decreased revenue and increased costs to the processor due to trash in cane.

X. Nor will the proposed method solve the problem of overpayment of benefit payments on trash by the U. S. Government UNLESS all cane ground is tested for trash and PROPER deductions made. The cost and delay in testing each delivery of cane might cause great expense and delay to the factory. If any cane not tested is presumed to be absolutely trash free, this assumption is false. No one has ever seen cane entirely free from "trash". Further, such an assumption might even increase benefit payments on trash materially.

XI. The trash problem having come into being since the Cane Purchase Contract was originally written, and the Processors in 1946 short in gross income due to the same sugar yield deficiency which caused the U. S. Government to overpay benefit payments, it is not fair that processors should bear the costs incurred in sampling and testing all cane for trash in the ATTEMPTED solution of the trash problem. The trash problem, as such, is possible of creation by the cane grower who, in order to save 50 cents or more per ton of cane in cutting cost, chooses to cut his cane top and bottom rather than have it cut clean. Whether or not ample labor to cut clean cane is available is quite aside from the point. By cutting cane top and bottom, either by hand or by machine, and by delivering trashy cane to the factory, either in dry or wet weather, the fact remains that the cane grower thereby saves himself at least 50 cents per ton cutting costs and creates a trash problem for which the processor is in no manner responsible and for which he should not be held accountable.

XII. We therefore respectfully request

1. That the Fair Cane Price Determination for 1947 be identical with that used in 1946.
2. That deductions for trash be permitted in 1947 on the same basis as in 1946.
3. That the processors' right to reject improperly cut cane be preserved.
4. That, should the U. S. Government deem testing of all cane for trash imperative in 1947 for benefit payment protection, the U.S.D.A., through and by its properly authorized personnel so sample and test cane for trash in the manner it deems necessary and proper, and in such a way as to not impede nor delay the operation of delivery or grinding sugarcane. One processor, herein represented, Delgado-Albania Plantation Company offers the sug-

gestion the possibility that the U.S.D.A. might pass the cost of such trash determinations to the cane grower by deduction from benefit payment checks.

XIII. The procedure outlined in No. XII above, without upsetting the very basis of the Cane Purchase Contract in use for so many years, would:

1. Protect the U. S. Government on Benefit Payments.
2. After one year's experience in 1947 give a very close indication as to how much of the existing yield deficiency is actually due to what quantity of trash.
3. Not predicate merited and necessary improvement as compared to recent years in Processors' earnings on the reliability of the theories, and that is all they are, that trash deductions will make the processor whole and that, as a result, processors can afford to offer a premium for that to which they have always been entitled—cane reasonably free from shucks and trash—and at the price currently paid for sugarcane.

XIV. In the event that the requests respectfully set forth in paragraph No. XII above are not incorporated into the Fair Cane Price for 1947 Louisiana sugarcane, it is our desire to set forth in the record of this Hearing, our intentions with respect to our 1947 operations which are as follows:

With full reservation of our rights to reject cane improperly cut and/or containing excessive amounts of trash, tops and/or mud, etc. or to accept it for processing, even though trash determinations thereon cannot be made, we propose:

1. When possible, to sample and test sugarcane for trash, following sampling and testing methods to be determined upon and specified by the U.S.D.A. Since there are no commonly recognized methods for these operations it is our desire that same shall be determined in order that all sugarcane may be sampled and tested in the same manner.
2. It is further our intention, unless specifically prohibited therefrom by the provisions of the Fair Cane Price Determination to:
   a. Charge the cane grower the processor's actual cost of derrickage and transportation on trash contained in sugarcane. Such charge to be that actually paid from the grower's particular loading point to the particular factory for the actual amount of trash so hoisted and transported.
   b. Charge the cane grower the processor's actual cost for sampling and testing sugarcane for trash. This charge to be prorated on and against actual weight of trash found in and deducted from the particular grower's cane. For example if, during a week, a processor spends $500.00 to sample and test cane for trash and total trash determined amounts to 50,000 pounds, the charge to each grower for sampling and testing for trash would be one cent per pound of trash contained in his cane.

In charging the cost of sampling and testing cane for trash the processor will, of course, absorb such costs insofar as same apply to sampling and testing his own administration cane. All costs will be charged prorated against all cane trash determined in all cane ground, including the processor's own.

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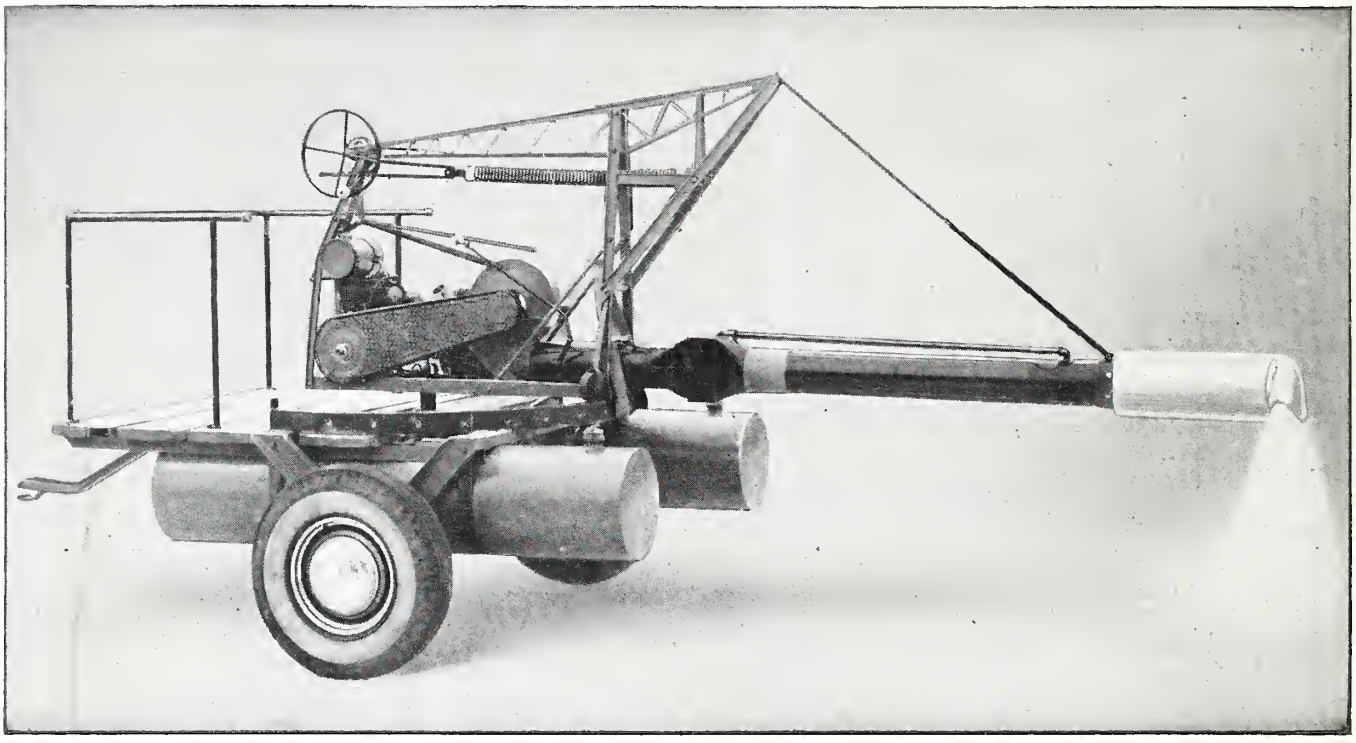

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Vol. 25 NEW ORLEANS, LA., SEPTEMBER 15, 1947 No. 24

Announcing The

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

of the

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

of the

U. S. A., Inc.

Thursday, September 25th, 1947

BEAUREGARD ROOM, ST. CHARLES HOTEL

New Orleans, La.

Meeting Convenes at 1:30 P. M.

At this meeting there will be an election of Officers and Members of the Executive Committee to serve during the ensuing year.

All Members of the League Will Please Consider This as an Official Notice To Attend

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12
MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.
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The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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In This Issue

Notice of Meeting ..... Cover
League Cooperates With Farm Bureau Federation 210
Some Comparative Averages of Experiment Station Test Field Results 212
Exemptions From Price Control of Certain Transactions in Sugar 213
Your County Agent Says: 213
Annual Sugar Planters' Field Day 213
All Sugar Users Now Exempt From Inventory Controls 215
Entries of Sugar From Offshore Areas Through July 31, 1947 215

League Cooperates With Farm Bureau Federation

The American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A. Inc., reiterates its policy of co-operating with the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation and other farm organizations in the following correspondence.

Plaquemine, Louisiana
August 19, 1947

Marcel J. Voorhies
General Manager American Sugar Cane League
414 Whitney Building New Orleans, La.

WE REALIZE THAT LOUISIANA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION THROUGH ITS AFFILIATION WITH AMERICAN FARM BUREAU HAS BEEN MOST HELPFUL IN OBTAINING FAVORABLE SUPPORT TO LEGISLATION AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARM PEOPLE AND PARTICULARLY SUGAR CANE. IT IS OUR THINKING THAT FARMERS INTEREST CAN BE SERVED TO AN ADVANTAGE IF THE PRESIDENT OF LOUISIANA FARM BUREAU IS INVITED TO SIT IN ON CONFERENCES, HEARINGS AND MEETINGS, WHERE SUGAR CANE PROBLEMS ARE DISCUSSED. UNLESS THIS WOULD CREATE A CONFLICT IN YOUR POLICIES WE WOULD SINCERELY URGE THAT THIS ITEM BE GIVEN FULL CONSIDERATION

ED SCHEXNAYDER PRESIDENT
IBERVILLE FARM BUREAU

August 28, 1947

Mr. Ed. Schexnayder, President
Iberville Farm Bureau
Plaquemine, Louisiana
Dear Mr. Schexnayder:

The Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League at its regular monthly meeting yesterday considered your telegram of August 19th wherein you request that the American Sugar Cane League invite the President of the Louisiana Farm Bureau to sit in all conferences, hearings and meetings where sugarcane problems are discussed.

The Executive Committee by unanimous action directed me to advise you that the Committee meets at 1:30 P. M. in the League office, 414 Whitney Building on the last Wednesday of every month except September when the Annual Meeting is held on the last Thursday.

These meetings and all committee meetings are always open to the membership of the League and also to others interested in the Louisiana Sugar Industry. A number of individuals, but unfortunately too few, avail themselves of this opportunity. Visitors have always been welcomed.

The Committee must of course safeguard their prerogative of going into executive session whenever deemed advisable. As Manager of the League for the past seven years I do not recall a single instance when this privilege was used.

I would like to advise you that the charter of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., in its membership classification makes provision for many individuals to become actively affiliated with the League.

"Five ($5.00) Dollars per year. These members will embrace individuals who are employes of persons or firms engaged in cane growing or sugar

or sirup manufacture, or employes in lines of activity directly or indirectly related thereto."

I trust that this position will be interpreted by your organization as representing a sincere and active cooperative attitude.

With kind regards,

Yours very truly,
MARCEL J. VOORHIES
General Manager

LOUISIANA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, INC.
210 John M. Parker Hall
University Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

August 25, 1947

Mr. Marcel Voorhies
Vice-President and General Manager
American Sugar Cane League
414 Whitney Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Marcel:

Following our conference at Mr. Grenier's residence last Friday and our discussion of the prospective relations between the American Sugar Cane League and the Farm Bureau, I suggest that you discuss the following matters with your Board:

The Farm Bureau is desirous of extending its membership to embrace the Louisiana cane growers and processors, the Louisiana rice growers and millers, the Louisiana cotton planters, ginners, and crushers, the dairy farmers, the sweet and Irish potato growers, the beef cattle raisers, the fruit and vegetable producers, the poultrymen, the wool growers, and other farmers and farm products processors throughout the State.

The reason for this overall farmer organization is to enable Louisiana agriculture to assume its rightful position as agriculture has done in other states in the American Farm Bureau Federation, in order to compete with other nation-wide organized groups, to sponsor favorable state and national legislation, and to resist movements projected by radical groups detrimental to Louisiana agriculture.

Since the sugar cane industry represents a key group in Louisiana agriculture, being better organized and represented than other groups by the American Sugar Cane League, the Farm Bureau respectfully submits for consideration by the Board the following proposals for extending the Farm Bureau membership into the sugar cane industry:

The American Sugar Cane League will look with favor and approval on the matter of cane growers and processors becoming members of the Farm Bureau.

The League will assist the Farm Bureau wherever possible in obtaining grower and processor membership though the Farm Bureau does not expect the League to canvass or solicit.

The League will support the principle of mills checking off dues from growers for the Farm Bureau over the signatures or with authorization of the growers.

Spokesmen for the League will advise growers that it is in the interest of the growers to take membership in the Farm Bureau.

The Louisiana Farm Bureau will request the office of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Washington to support the program of the American Sugar Cane League, or the Louisiana sugar cane group, should they not be in accord with other sugar groups.

The Louisiana Farm Bureau will support Louisiana legislation submitted by the American Sugar Cane League so long as it does not affect adversely other Louisiana farmers, and it will oppose legislation which is opposed by the Sugar Cane League.

The Louisiana Farm Bureau will request Board members or others of the League to attend meetings of the Louisiana Farm Bureau and submit any materiel or procedures in which the Farm Bureau may be of assistance to the Sugar Cane League.

I think these proposals just about cover what we discussed in the meeeting, but if there are any other points of agreement that should be covered, we will be glad to meet and discuss them. I hope we can get together for mutual benefit.

With personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,
MALCOLM DOUGHERTY
President

August 28, 1947

Mr. Malcolm Dougherty, President
Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation, Inc.
210 John M. Parker Hall
University Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Malcolm:

The Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League at its regular monthly meeting yesterday considered your letter of August 25, 1947, with respect to cooperation between the American Sugar Cane League and the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation.

The reaction of the Committee, which was unanimous, was that it looks with favor and approval on the matter of sugarcane growers and processors becoming members of the Louisiana Farm Bureau, and further that the American Sugar Cane League always has supported and still supports the principle of sugar mills checking off dues from growers of sugarcane for the Farm Bureau if they have the signed authorization of the individual growers.

I would like to advise you that the charter of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., in its membership classification makes the following provision for individuals to become actively affiliated with the League:

"Five ($5.00) Dollars per year. These members will embrace individuals who are employes of persons or firms engaged in cane growing or sugar or sirup manufacture or employes in lines of activity directly or indirectly related thereto."

I trust that you will interpret this position, as it is sincerely intended, to represent an active cooperative attitude.

With kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,
MARCEL J. VOORHIES
General Manager

"Sugar Factory Insurance Specialists"

GILLIS-HULSE INSURANCE AGENCY INC.

839 Union St. New Orleans, La.

Telephone CAnal 1225

Some Comparative Averages of Experiment Station Test Field Results

By C. B. Gouaux, Associate Agronomist, Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural Experiment Stations
W. G. Taggart, Director.

The averages of results of field tests of commercial and promising unreleased sugar cane varieties are based on data from annual test field reports of the Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station. The following six test fields: Cinclare, Glenwood, Reserve, Meeker, Shirley, and Caffery, presents averages for three years (1944-1946) and two years (1945-1946), consisting of plant cane, first and second stubble results. The Cinclare Sharkey or "black land" field is based on averages of plant cane and first stubble, for four years (1942-1946) and two years (1945-1946). The averages of Billeaud and Youngsville test fields are for five years (1942-1946 and two years (1945-1946), of plant cane and first stubble results.

All sugar calculations are based on the (1937-1946) AAA table issued April 19, 1938, "Commercially Recoverable Sugar Determination, For Louisiana Sugar Cane." This is the same table that is used in all of the AAA calculations for the sugar cane benefit payments in the sugar cane belt of Louisiana.

CINCLARE TEST FIELD

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Pounds Available 96° Sugar		Rank	No. Tests
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per Ton	Per Acre		
Yazoo soil (1944-1946) 3 Years								
C. P. 34-120	15.72	12.49	79.45	26.83	168.5	4521	1	8
C. P. 36-105	15.56	12.33	79.24	26.81	166.0	4450	2	8
C. P. 29-120	16.00	12.91	80.69	25.05	175.3	4391	3	8
C. P. 29-320	16.17	13.26	82.00	23.27	181.0	4212	4	8
Yazoo soil (1945-1946) 2 Years								
C. P. 36-13	16.07	12.97	80.71	30.36	176.2	5349	1	3
C. P. 36-105	15.80	12.91	81.71	30.51	175.3	5348	2	3
C. P. 34-120	16.05	12.82	79.88	30.47	173.8	5296	3	3
C. P. 36-183	15.65	12.51	79.94	31.35	168.9	5295	4	3
Sharkey soil or "black land" (1942-1946) 5 Years								
C. P. 34-21*	15.24	12.20	80.05	18.65	163.9	3057	1	7
C. P. 33-224*	14.88	11.82	79.44	19.27	157.9	3043	2	7
C. P. 34-120	15.20	11.86	78.03	19.05	158.5	3019	3	7
C. P. 29-116	14.87	11.32	76.13	17.60	150.0	2640	4	7

(*) Unreleased varieties.

Sharkey soil or "black land" (1945-1946) 2 Years								
C. P. 34-120	15.46	12.11	78.84	22.98	162.5	3734	1	3
C. P. 36-105	15.29	12.43	81.29	21.38	167.5	3581	2	3

GLENWOOD TEST FIELD

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Pounds Available 96° Sugar		Rank	No. Tests
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per Ton	Per Acre		
Yazoo soil (1944-1946) 3 Years								
C. P. 34-120	16.03	12.12	75.61	28.00	162.6	4553	1	8
C. P. 36-105	15.69	11.79	75.14	26.93	157.4	4239	2	8
C. P. 29-120	16.02	12.35	77.09	21.56	166.3	3585	3	8
Yazoo soil (1945-1946) 2 Years								
C. P. 34-120	16.41	12.58	76.66	27.51	170.0	4677	1	6
C. P. 36-13	16.93	13.30	78.56	25.20	181.6	4576	2	6
C. P. 36-183	15.85	12.16	76.72	27.55	163.3	4499	3	6
C. P. 36-105	15.98	12.22	76.47	25.78	164.2	4233	4	6

RESERVE TEST FIELD

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Pounds Available 96° Sugar		Rank	No. Tests
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per Ton	Per Acre		
Yazoo soil (1944-1946) 3 Years								
C. P. 34-120	15.22	11.69	76.81	30.53	155.8	4757	1	6
C. P. 36-105	15.99	12.38	77.42	27.97	166.8	4665	2	6
C. P. 29-320	16.14	12.60	78.07	25.30	170.3	4309	3	6
C. P. 36-183	15.17	11.35	74.82	28.32	150.5	4262	4	6
C. P. 29-120	15.52	11.69	75.32	23.05	155.8	3591	5	6
Yazoo soil (1945-1946) 2 Years								
C. P. 34-120	15.52	11.89	76.61	29.28	159.0	4656	1	5
C. P. 36-13	16.39	12.87	78.62	25.27	174.6	4412	2	5
C. P. 36-183	15.52	11.59	74.68	28.47	154.3	4393	3	5
C. P. 36-105	16.18	12.55	77.56	25.37	169.5	4300	4	5

MEEKER TEST FIELD

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Pounds Available 96° Sugar		Rank	No. Tests
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per Ton	Per Acre		
Yahola soil (1944-1946) 3 Years								
C. P. 34-120	15.67	12.19	77.79	33.55	163.7	5492	1	8
C. P. 36-105	15.01	10.90	72.62	31.32	143.2	4485	2	8
C. P. 29-320	15.82	12.36	78.13	26.32	166.5	4382	3	8
C. P. 33-243	14.50	10.92	75.31	29.10	143.5	4176	4	8
Yahola soil (1945-1946) 2 Years								
C. P. 36-13	15.48	11.47	74.10	32.88	152.4	5011	1	4
C. P. 36-105	15.53	11.37	73.21	32.54	150.8	4907	2	4
C. P. 34-120	15.46	11.74	75.94	31.31	156.6	4903	3	4
C. P. 36-183	14.57	10.06	69.05	29.42	128.4	3778	4	4

SHIRLEY TEST FIELD

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Pounds Available 96° Sugar		Rank	No. Tests
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per Ton	Per Acre		
Yahola soil (1944-1946) 3 Years								
C. P. 34-120	15.15	11.48	75.78	40.53	152.6	6185	1	7
C. P. 29-320	15.29	11.54	75.47	33.15	153.5	5089	2	7
C. P. 36-105	14.58	10.09	69.20	38.31	128.9	4938	3	7
C. P. 33-243	14.47	11.12	76.85	30.96	146.9	4548	4	4
Yahola soil (1945-1946) 2 Years								
C. P. 34-120	14.97	11.07	73.95	37.37	146 1	5460	1	4
C. P. 36-183	14.96	11.06	73.93	36.60	146.0	5344	2	4
C. P. 36-13	14.34	10.24	71.41	38.86	131.5	5110	3	4
C. P. 36-105	14.33	9.71	67.76	37.14	121.5	4513	4	4

CAFFERY & STERLING TEST FIELDS

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Pounds Available 96° Sugar		Rank	No. Tests
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per Ton	Per Acre		
Baldwin silty clay loam (1944-1946) 3 Years								
C. P. 34-120	17.06	13.97	81.89	27.48	192.6	5293	1	5
C. P. 36-105	17.70	14.64	82.71	25.53	203.6	5198	2	5
Co. 290	15.83	12.23	77.26	27.17	164.4	4467	3	5
C. P. 29-116	15.92	12.14	76.26	27.25	162.9	4439	4	5

CAFFERY TEST FIELD

Baldwin silty clay loam (1945-1946) 2 Years								
C. P. 34-120	17.31	14.38	83.07	28.25	199.3	5630	1	4
C. P. 36-183	17.05	14.05	82.40	27.29	193.9	5292	2	4
C. P. 36-105	17.83	14.91	83.62	25.08	208.1	5219	3	4
C. P. 36-13	17.16	13.93	81.18	25.85	191.9	4961	4	4
Co. 290	15.86	12.16	76.67	27.58	163.3	4504	5	4

BILLEAUD TEST FIELD

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Pounds Available 96° Sugar		Rank	No. Tests
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per Ton	Per Acre		
Lintonia silt loam (1942-1946) 5 Years								
C. P. 33-310	18.37	14.73	80.19	26.69	205.1	5474	1	10
C. P. 34-120	16.82	13.46	80.02	28.08	184.2	5172	2	10
Co. 290	16.14	12.17	75.40	31.34	163.4	5121	3	10
C. P. 29-116	16.27	11.95	73.45	31.80	159.9	5085	4	10
C. P. 33-243	16.88	13.98	82.82	26.33	192.7	5074	5	10
Lintonia Silt loam (1945-1946) 2 Years								
C. P. 36-13	17.79	14.52	81.62	28.17	201.5	5676	1	4
C. P. 36-105	17.14	13.64	79.58	29.95	187.1	5604	2	4
C. P. 33-310	18.08	14.26	78.87	27.79	197.3	5483	3	4
C. P. 29-116	16.57	12.53	75.62	31.80	169.2	5347	4	4
C. P. 34-120	16.82	13.25	78.78	29.56	180.8	5344	5	4
C. P. 36-183	16.76	13.24	79.00	29.19	180.6	5272	6	4
Co. 290	16.25	12.19	75.02	31.28	163.7	5121	7	4

YOUNGSVILLE TEST FIELD

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Pounds Available 96° Sugar		Rank	No. Tests
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per Ton	Per Acre		
Olivier silt loam (1942-1946) 5 Years								
C. P. 34-120	16.85	13.41	79.58	24.20	183.4	4438	1	10
C. P. 33-310	17.48	13.42	76.77	23.80	183.5	4367	2	10
C. P. 29-116	15.66	11.33	72.35	26.83	150.2	4030	3	10
Co. 290	15.61	11.83	75.78	23.43	158.1	3704	4	10
Olivier silt loam (1945-1946) 2 Years								
C. P. 29-116	15.47	10.94	70.72	30.50	143.9	4389	1	4
C. P. 33-310	17.48	13.37	76.49	23.52	182.7	4297	2	4
C. P. 34-120	16.98	13.63	80.27	22.51	187.0	4209	3	4
C. P. 36-183	16.67	13.23	79.36	22.92	180.5	4137	4	4
C. P. 36-13	17.37	14.42	83.02	17.77	199.9	3552	5	4
Co. 290	15.47	11.61	75.05	20.81	154.6	3217	6	4
C. P. 36-105	16.94	13.45	79.40	16.07	184.1	2958	7	4

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF THREE PROMISING NEW VARIETIES WITH C. P. 34-120

(Data from eight Experiment Station Test Fields)

Variety	No. Tests	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Pounds Available 96° Sugar		No. of Times Under 11% Suc.	Salvage
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per Ton	Per Acre		
C. P. 34-120	56	15.93	12.44	78.09	30.15	167.7	5056	5	0
C. P. 34-92	56	15.91	11.77	73.98	30.01	157.1	4715	13	2
C. P. 34-120	48	15.98	12.43	77.78	29.88	167.6	5008	6	0
C. P. 36-183	48	15.69	11.96	76.32	28.83	160.1	4616	9	2
C. P. 34-120	18	16.02	12.42	77.53	32.28	167.4	5404	1	0
C. P. 36-19	18	16.20	12.49	77.10	25.00	168.5	4213	1	1

Variety	Pounds Available 96° Sugar Less Than C.P. 34-120	Qualities for: Mechanical Harvesters	Milling
C. P. 34-92	341	C. P. 29-320 class	C. P. 34-120 class
C. P. 36-183	392	C. P. 29-116 class	C. P. 29-116 class
C. P. 36-19	1191	C. P. 34-120 class	C. P. 34-120 class

Exemptions From Price Control of Certain Transactions in Sugar

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register and pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947; It is ordered, That General Order No. 7 be amended in the following respects:

1. The present text of General Order No. 7 is designated as paragraph (a), and a new paragraph (b) is added to read as follows:

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of any maximum price regulation, contracts to sell and purchase raw sugar produced from sugarcane harvested in offshore areas on and after November 1, 1947, and in the mainland cane sugar area on and after October 1, 1947, provided sugar from the latter area is not delivered until after October 31, 1947, are exempt from price control.

(Pub. Law 30, 80th Cong.)

This amendment shall become effective August 13, 1947.

Issued this 13th day of August, 1947.

(s) N. E. DODD,
(Seal) Acting Secretary of Agriculture

Opinion Accompanying Amendment No. 1 to General Order No. 7.

The accompanying amendment adds contracts to sell and purchase raw sugar produced from sugarcane harvested in offshore areas on and after November 1, 1947, and in the mainland cane sugar area on and after October 1, 1947, provided sugar from the latter area is not delivered until after October 31, 1947, to the list of transactions exempt from price control.

The Commodity Credit Corporation heretofore has purchased most of the available offshore raw sugar and resold it to continental refiners. However, the resale contracts also provide that sugar purchased by refiners from other sellers could be included under such contracts upon approval by Commodity Credit Corporation of the contracts to purchase, which was necessary to insure uniformity in prices. The Commodity Credit Corporation has recently modified these contracts, so that continental sugar refiners might contract to purchase raw sugar produced from sugarcane harvested on and after November 1, 1947, which would not be subject to provisions of the resale contracts. Refiners have requested that contracts for the purchase of such sugar be removed from price control to facilitate their purchase of the raw sugar that will be produced from the next sugarcane crops.

The Sugar Control Extension Act authorizes continued price control over sugar only until October 31, 1947. Raw sugar produced from the next sugarcane crops will not be ready for delivery to refiners until after that date, with minor exceptions. It is the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture that the exemption from price controls of contracts entered into between now and October 31, 1947, for the purchase of such raw sugar will have no appreciable effect on the price, supply, or movement of sugar during the remaining period for which price control over sugar is authorized. Therefore, the Secretary of Agriculture has determined that such contracts should be exempted from price control.

Your County Agent Says...

W. E. WILLIAMS,
County Agent, Iberia Parish

General rains in Iberia Parish during late July and early August benefited our sugarcane crop quite a bit. Growers checking growth following these rains found cane growing at the rate of approximately an inch a day. However, the dry weather we experienced during the latter part of August has set the cane back quite a bit and unless it rains heavily within the next few days our production will be shorter than anticipated.

In addition to suffering from drought cane in most parts of the Parish shows evidence of damage from yellow aphids which attacked the cane during the drought.

Rainfall in Iberia Parish during the past three months showed that we had a total of 3.71 inches in June, 5.16 inches in July, and 5.76 inches in August. In 1946 we had 9.63 in June, 13.38 in July, and 6.79 in August. In 1945 we had 5.03 in June, 6.89 in July, and 11.66 in August. Thus it would be seen that during June, July, and August of this year we have had a total of 14.63 inches compared to 29.80 inches during the same period in 1946 and 23.58 during the same months in 1945. It will be

Annual Sugar Planters' Field Day

The Annual Sugar Planters' Field Day will be held on the Louisiana State University Campus on Tuesday, September 23rd, starting at 10:00 A. M., in the Agricultural Auditorium.

The morning meeting will be devoted to talks. Dr. Charles R. Sayre, Superintendent of the Stoneville Mississippi Experiment Station, who will discuss anhydrous ammonia. Dr. C. A. Brown will discuss weed-killers. Others will discuss work done on cane diseases and insect control.

The afternoon will be devoted to visiting the fields.

All sugarcane farmers interested in new developments and the economic improvement of the Louisiana Sugar Industry should attend this field day.

recalled that we had a bumper cane crop in 1945 the Parish average being 20.7 tons per acre on approximately 36,000 acres of cane.

Sugarcane growers are breaking corn, turning under beans, and getting land ready for fall planting. Some have already started their fall planting program but complain about the length of the cane which requires a much larger percent than usual of the total crop to plant the next year's crop. Other growers find that it is too dry to start planting operations as yet.

At the present time it appears that general planting throughout the Parish will not get under full swing until around the 15th of September unless rains occur in the near future.

M. VALOIS,
County Agent, Assumption Parish

It is impossible to make a blanket recommendation on cane varieties to plant. Of the many cane varieties available for planting, some are of leading importance to all cane farmers of Assumption Parish, others perform well on some farms while they are poor on different farms, and still others are poor and risky on all farms. This is due to varying conditions that exist on different farms, such as type of soil, size of farms, methods of harvesting and labor supply. Therefore, I shall discuss our leading varieties and hope that this discussion will help you to select the proper and best cane varieties for your farm:

C.P. 36-105. A new variety release in 1945, is probably the most outstanding variety for Assumption Parish. It has shown-up excellently last year (under heavy rainfall) and is good this year (under abnormally dry weather). It is a vigorous grower, suckering plentifully. It is applicable to mechanical harvesting and can be planted in sandy, mixed and heavy clay land. In some cases it has done better than C.P. 34-120 and C.P. 29-116 in heavy black land. It matures sufficiently for harvest beginning on about the last week in October. Its stubble in black land might mature a little earlier. This variety should eventually occupy your largest acreage.

C.P. 34-120. This variety can also be planted in almost any type of soil. Because it is subject to lodging, it is being recommended mostly for poor mixed and black land. It is a heavy yielder; it grows vigorously and suckers plentifully. Its maturity is about the same as C.P. 36-105. It should occupy a heavy acreage on most farms.

C.P. 29-120. For the past three years the largest acreage in the Parish has been in C.P. 29-120. This year it occupies 34% of our total acreage. It has been used primarily to start-off grinding and to end up grinding. It has been one of our leading varieties. However, last year and this year, under adverse conditions, it has done very poorly. Certainly with C.P. 36-105 and C.P. 34-120 as our heaviest yielding varieties, there is no doubt that C.P. 29-120 should be reduced in acreage in our Parish. A small acreage of it could be planted as a start-off cane. It should be planted in the best sandy land and fertilized heavily.

C.P. 29-320. This variety is still planted on most farms as a start-off cane. In most cases it has outyielded. C.P. 29-320 is very applicable to mechanical harvesting. It should be planted early in the best sandy, well-drained land and fertilized heavily. It is best to plant it in Johnson grass free land.

C.P. 29-116. For a few farmers this variety has performed wonderfully in extra heavy black land. It lodges badly and on most farms matures too late. I suggest that C.P. 36-105 be tried where C.P. 29-116 has been planted.

C.P. 36-13. A variety released in 1946, can be enlarged and carefully watched. We do not know enough about this new variety to make any recommendation.

Summary C.P. 36-105 in any land and C.P. 34-120 in mixed and heavy land are recommended as our heaviest planting, with C.P. 36-105 as the leader. C.P. 29-120 and C.P. 29-320 still have a definite place on a smaller acreage to be used primarily as early maturing cane. These should be planted in the best sandy, well-drained land and fertilized heavily. C.P. 29-116 may fit for a few farmers having plenty extra heavy black land. Try C.P. 36-105 in the place of C.P. 29-116. C.P. 36-13 can be enlarged slightly but watched carefully.

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All Sugar Users Now Exempt From Inventory Controls

Immediate discontinuance of all sugar inventory controls under the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947 has been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Officials stated this action has been made possible because primary distributors have begun to catch up on their backlog of orders and are now in a much better position to meet current sugar requirements than they were at the time industrial rationing was removed. Also current supplies of sugar appear adequate to meet normal consumer and industrial demand and provide for the establishment of a reasonable inventory. However, the Department is aware of the fact that sugar supplies in the Eastern part of the United States may be relatively tight and spotty during the period immediately preceding the arrival in volume of 1948 crop off-shore sugar. This possibility is not considered sufficient reason for retaining inventory controls at this time.

On July 28th the Department had put into effect various inventory controls applicable to wholesalers, retailers, industrial users, and institutional users. No controls applied to primary distributors (including refiners and importers) or to household users.

The recent action exempting all users of sugar from inventory controls was formalized through the revocation of Sugar Control Order No. 1, effective 12:01 A.M. August 30, 1947.

Entries of Sugar from Offshore Areas through July 31 1947

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that the quantity of sugar entered for consumption from all offshore areas during January-July, 1947 afounted to 3,672,444 short tons, raw value. For the corresponding period last year the quantity entered totaled 2,785,566 tons. The figures are subject to change after final outturn weights and polarization data for all entries are available.

A total of 124,142 short tons of sugar, raw value, was marketed by the mainland cane area and 692,088 tons by the continental beet area during January-June, 1947, as compared with 165,609 tons and 571,360 tons, respectively, during the same period of 1946. Data for July are not yet available.

Area	Quantity Entered Through July 31, 1947
	(short tons, raw value)
Cuba	2,617,248
Hawaii	483,289
Puerto Rico	569,164
Virgin Islands	2,743
Total	3,672,444

Direct-consumption Sugar

Direct-consumption sugar is included in the foregoing quantities shown as entered through July 31, 1947.

Area	Sugar Polarizing 99.8° and above	Sugar Polarizing less than 99.8°	Total
Cuba	289,733	10,771	300,504
Puerto Rico	95,139	11,453	106,592
Hawaii	0	1,206	1,206
Total	384,872	23,430	408,302

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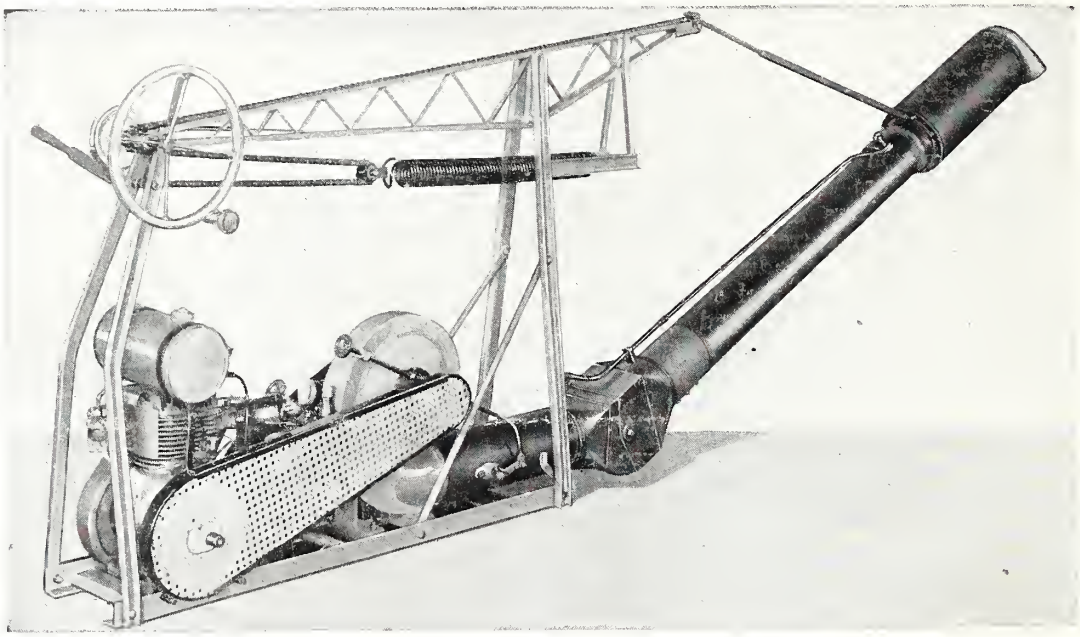
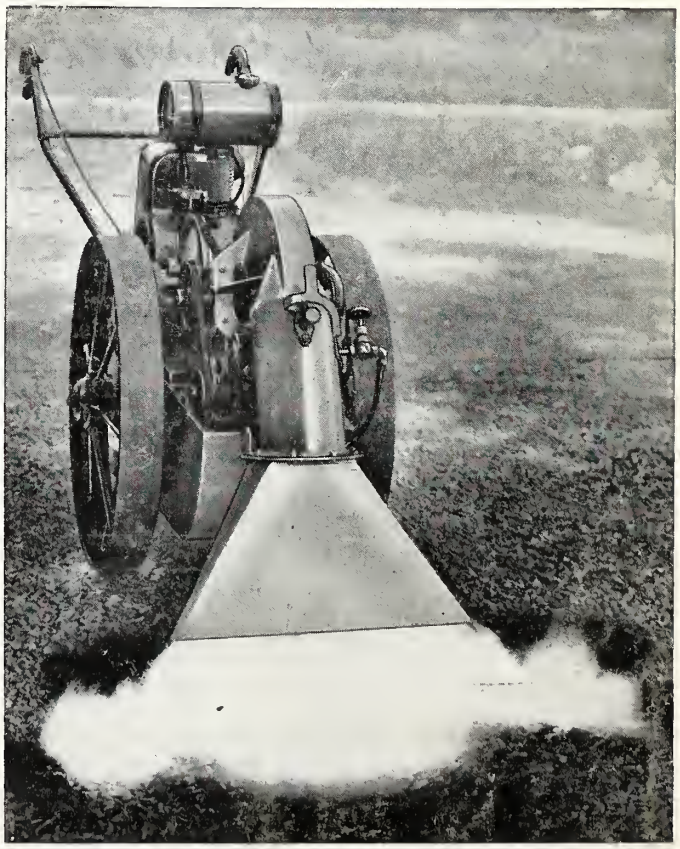


MODEL "A" WOOLERY JUNIOR WEED BURNER UNIT

The Model "A" shown above burns a swath 5 feet wide and has a wide range of adaptability. It may be mounted on a Railroad push car to be towed by a motor car or it can be mounted on a truck, tractor or trailer car and used for burning along highways, fences, canal banks, irrigation ditches, etc.

The Model "D" is a self-propelled unit built on an angle steel frame and mounted on a two-wheel chassis with either steel or rubber tires. It is especially adapted for flame cultivation between crop rows on sugarcane and pineapple plantations. Shields are provided on each side of burner hood and are adjustable. They can be swung in and out, raised and lowered, so as to give positive control of flame to prevent injury to crop plant. The entire space up to six feet between crop rows can be flamed by making one trip.

Its use is not restricted to weed burning alone, as it provides an efficient means for dusting cotton crops, spraying fruit orchards, potatoes or any other crops that come within this category.



Representative in Louisiana

WOODWARD, WIGHT & CO. LTD.

New Orleans 9, La.

WOOLERY MACHINE CO. Minneapolis, Minn.

PIONEER INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
OPEN FLAME TYPE WEED BURNERS